

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA

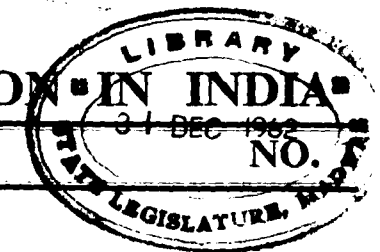
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NOTE—The abbreviations used in this Journal are N.A.—Not available, N.Q.—Not quoted, N.R.—Not reported, N.T.—No transaction, N.S.—No supply.

MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

THE prospect of improvement in India's agricultural production has gained substantially from more than one development in the course of the last month. On March 30, the Union Home Minister inaugurated the excavations for the Rajasthan Canal. This canal, expected to be the longest in India, with a run of 425 miles, would take off from the Harike Barrage across the Sutlej, with a head discharge of 18,500 cusecs and feed a commanded area of 5.1 million acres, of which 3.36 million acres are estimated crop-worthy, with an eventual potential of about one million tons of annual yield. A vast area in the Rajasthan desert will thus be reclaimed, with the simultaneous development of communications and other amenities. A similar prospect has been carried nearer to fulfilment, with the decisions taken by the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation on the integrated development of Dandakaranya area. The first phase of the development envisages the rehabilitation of 18,000 displaced families in 150 villages. The target is to reclaim 1.42 lakh acres of land by a combination of mechanised units, tribal manpower and displaced persons. The area is rich in forest wealth, mineral resources and has a fairly extensive network of State highways and major district roads.

Meanwhile, engineers of the U.P. and the Punjab Governments have lately been investigating the water and power resources of the Jamuna and the means of utilizing these to the fullest extent. These investigations open up possibilities of inter-State co-operation leading to greater and more diversified production in the Jamuna basin.

While these indicate prospects ahead, the Planning Commission has given a new lead as to how the agricultural potential already raised by the new irrigation facilities could be tapped more effectively. On the basis of an on-the-spot study in States where irrigation water runs waste, the Commission has found that an important reason for the non-utilization of irrigation facilities is the failure to convince the cultivator that use of water will help him to take to optimum manuring and the use of improved seeds as a normal practice and thereby increase his yield by even 100 to 200 per cent. In order to impress on the farmer the benefits of irrigation with suitable manuring, the Commission has suggested the necessary propaganda on the part of the State Governments, and the formation of working groups at District and Block levels, whose aim it should be to ensure the full utilisation of irrigation water. The Commission is also known to have pressed the importance of green manure raised by the farmers' own efforts, wherever possible. Four State Governments are reported to have arranged the distribution of one ounce packets of green manure seeds as a first step in that direction, and to have decided to train farmers in small batches in improved farming techniques and the use of improved seeds and manure.

The agreement signed between the United Planters' Association in Mysore and Coorg and the Estate Staff Union of South India on March 24, is the latest in a series of similar agreements calculated to maintain industrial peace in the plantations. The agreement would cost about Rs. 10 lakhs annually to the estates concerned and bear the hope of maximising production in the Mysore plantations. The Union Government's decision endorsing the Plantation Enquiry Commission's recommendation that replanting and new planting of rubber should be allowed only with high yielding seeds and the Government's assurance to the rubber industry that its interests would not be allowed to be adversely affected in developing the production of synthetic rubber, should be welcome to rubber growers. Likewise, the Commission's recommendations that the extent of area under coffee plantation should be regulated by the Coffee Board has also been accepted by the Government. In future, all planting and replanting of coffee will be done only after taking out

licences from the Coffee Board. The encouragement of multipurpose co-operative societies to help particularly the small growers of coffee and rubber, as suggested by the Commission, has also received the approval of the Government.

In the Trade Agreement signed between India and Japan on February 4, 1958 and coming into force from April 8, spices, tea, tobacco, coffee beans, molasses, sugar, raw cotton, cotton waste and hides and skins figure in the list of commodities for export from India. In the import policy of April–September 1958, new quotas have been given for only two items. One of these is agricultural tractors. It is also noteworthy that among the important consumer goods for which quotas have been reduced are fish, fruits and milk food. Copra is among the items for which quotas have been withdrawn or drastically reduced, but at the same time provision made for the grant of licences to the actual users so that the level of supplies would not suffer.

The United Nations' Year Book for 1957 testifies to the favourable impact of improved living standards and medical care on the average life span of both sexes in nearly all countries of the world. At the same time, it is disconcerting to note that in India, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Philippines, the *per capita* daily food intake is less than 2,000 calories against more than 3,000 calories in Australia, Canada, Denmark and many other countries. As far as India is concerned, some improvement in this sphere is not unlikely, especially when, according to the Central Statistical Organisation, the national income has gone up to Rs. 11,010 crores in 1956-57 from Rs. 10,480 crores in the previous year (at 1918-49 prices); the *per capita* income has risen from Rs. 273.6 to Rs. 284 between the two years. A rise in real national income of the order of 5.1 per cent in the first year of the Second Plan represents an annual rate slightly in excess of the total Plan target of 25 per cent increase. The *per capita* rise has been 3.8 per cent which too keeps ahead of the five-year target of 18 per cent.

During March 1958, weather remained dry over the country except for some good showers in the extreme north-west and central parts, Maharashtra and South Peninsula.

The condition of the standing rabi crops like wheat, barley and pulses was reported to be generally satisfactory, though in parts of the drought affected States like Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Rajasthan it was below normal.

The All-India First Estimate of potatoes, Fourth Estimate of cotton and Final Estimates of bajra, maize, ragi, kharif pulses other than tur, castorseed and mesta for the year 1957-58 became available during March and early April 1958. The All-India First Estimate of potatoes shows an increase of 2.7 per cent and the Fourth Estimate of cotton shows a decrease of 1.4 per cent in area over the corresponding adjusted estimates of 1956-57. The All-India Final Estimates of bajra, maize and ragi show a decrease of 1.5 per cent and an increase of 6.1 and 1.0 per cent respectively in area while they show an increase of 23.6, 1.8 and 0.06 per cent respectively in production over the partially revised estimates for 1956-57. The Final Estimates of kharif pulses other than tur, castorseed and mesta show a decrease of 4.0, 6.4 and 1.0 per cent in area and of 7.5, 21.8 and 18.1 per cent in production over the partially revised estimates of 1956-57.

Prices of cereals as a whole remained steady though there were signs of some rise during the latter part of March. Sugar markets generally showed a firm tendency.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils markets in the country tended to be mildly bullish due to enlarged buying enquiries and hopes of relief in respect of the export duty on castor oil.

Cotton markets improved, thanks to the reduction in export duty, the release of export quota and the relief given to the textile industry in the form of a reduction in excise duty.

The loose jute market at Calcutta ruled steady and the baled jute sector moved in sympathy. Prices for hessian and sacking were ruling below the Indian Jute Mills Association's ideas of minimum prices.

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

- (i) Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of January upto the end of March 1958 amounted to 8.50 lakh tons comprising 7.50 lakh tons of wheat and 1 lakh tons of rice as against 7.98 lakh tons comprising 5.68 lakh tons of wheat and 2.30 lakh tons of rice during the corresponding period of last year.
- (ii) Opening stocks of sugar on 1st March 1958 and closing stocks on 31st March were higher than those on the corresponding dates last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November 1957 to 31st March 1958 were lower than those during the same period of the preceding season. During March 1958, the average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur market were 983 maunds. The stocks of gur in Hapur at the end of March were 139,000 maunds against 124,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.
- (iii) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil amounted to 708 tons and 2847 tons respectively during October 1957 compared to 271 tons and 3088 tons respectively during October 1956.
- (iv) Arrivals and consumption of raw cotton by Bombay mills during the period—1st September 1957 to 20th March 1958—were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on the 20th March were higher than those on the corresponding date last year.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill centres, consumption by I.J.M.A. mills, imports of Pakistan jute during February and stocks with mills at the end of the month were lower than during the corresponding periods of the previous year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The weather during the month under review remained generally dry except for some good showers in the extreme north-west and central parts, Maharashtra and South Peninsula regions.

Rainfall was in excess of the normal in Vidarbha and north Mysore and normal in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Uttar Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, south Mysore and Kerala. It was deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Rayalaseema and Madras State and scanty in west Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Coastal Mysore.

The sowing of summer crops and harvesting of paddy, millets, wheat, barley, gram, rabi-oilseeds and crushing of sugarcane were in progress in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing rabi crops like wheat, barley and pulses was reported to be generally satisfactory. However, the condition of the standing crops in parts of the drought-affected States of Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Rajasthan was reported to be below normal.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All India Final Estimate of rice for 1957-58 puts the area and production at 79,027 thousand acres and 24,821 thousand tons respectively compared to last year's corresponding estimate of 79,320 thousand acres and 28,282 thousand tons respectively. This shows a decrease of 0.4 per cent in area and of 12.2 per cent in production. The per acre yield has suffered a considerable set-back due to damage caused by prolonged drought in some parts of the country and specially by the failure of rains during September 1957 largely in the Central and North-Eastern parts, viz., Tripura, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay.

The second estimates of jowar and tur and the first estimates for rabi pulses and gram for 1957-58 have also been released. The estimate for jowar puts the area at 38,772 thousand acres as against 37,618 thousand acres in the corresponding adjusted estimate last year, i.e. a rise of 3.1 per cent. The area under tur shows a fall of 2.8 per cent. The first estimates for rabi pulses and gram show a fall of 16.6 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively.

In Burma the fourth estimate puts the production of rice at 5.16 million tons for 1957-58 compared with 5.44 million tons in the third estimate for the current year and 6.36 million tons in the final estimate for 1956-57. The latest report of wheat crop in Australia in 1957-58 estimates production at 2.52 million tons, some 80 thousand tons higher than that in the previous forecast but still 30 per cent below the previous year's harvest. In Argentina the new crop is threshing out much better than expected, but elsewhere in the Southern hemisphere a number of estimates are being revised downwards.

Imports of cereals during the first quarter of 1958 amounted to 8.50 lakh tons comprising 7.50 lakh tons of wheat and 1.00 lakh tons of rice as against 7.98 lakh tons imported during the corresponding period of last year comprising 5.68 lakh tons of wheat and 2.30 lakh tons of rice. During March 40,610 tons of procured rice from Andhra and 41,692 tons from the Punjab were despatched to different States.

Prices of cereals generally remained steady during March 1958, though there were signs of some rise during the latter part of the month. The All-India Index of Wholesale Prices of Cereals (base: 1952-53=100) remained unchanged during March, 1958. Compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, the Index was lower by about 4 per cent. Wheat prices showed a steady trend throughout the country. The All-India Index of wholesale prices of wheat was unchanged at 84. This was about 12 per cent lower than the Index of 95 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The All-India Index of wholesale prices of rice stood steady at 100, though it tended to look up from the third week. In the last week of the month, the Index was 102 compared to 99 in the last week of February. The Index for March 1958 was about 3 per cent higher than the corresponding figure of the previous year.

Prices of coarse grains revealed a rising trend during March. The jowar price Index rose from 92 in February to 94 in March 1958. The All-India Indices of bajra and maize

also rose from 108 and 99 in February to 110 and 101 respectively in March 1958. Nevertheless, the indices of coarse grains in March, 1958 were considerably lower than those in the corresponding month of the previous year, being 20 per cent lower in the case of jowar, 15 per cent lower in the case of bajra and 14.5 per cent lower in the case of maize.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review, harvesting of sugarcane and crushing operations continued satisfactorily. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in the drought-affected areas of U.P. and Bihar. In U.P. and Bihar sowing of sugarcane for the next season was in progress.

The Government of India have decided that the price of sugarcane to be crushed by vacuum pan factories during the 1958-59 season should be as follows:—

- (a) a basic minimum price of Rs. 1.44 per maund for delivery at the gate of the factory and Rs. 1.31 per maund for delivery at rail centres; and
- (b) a deferred payment of an amount which may be found due under the formula prescribed by the Government for linking the price of cane with that of sugar as realised by the factories concerned.

The basic minimum prices are the same as have been in force during the last five years.

An Expert Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri P.A. Gopalakrishnan, appointed to examine the price linking formula adopted in 1953-54 considered it sound in principle and recommended its application with certain modifications on a compulsory basis.

The formula as recommended by the Committee has been accepted by the Government for adoption on an All-India basis, unless any alternative scheme is applied in a State or region by the State Government concerned, with the previous approval of the Central Government.

Sugar—The total quantity of sugar produced by the factories in India during the current season, upto 31st March, 1958 amounted to 17.13 lakh tons against 15.44 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. During the week to 31st March 1958, 148 factories were reported to be in operation against 142 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories were 11.28 lakh tons on 1st March, 1958 as against 10.61 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity despatched from 1st November, 1957 to 31st March 1958 aggregated 8.08 lakh tons against 8.37 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with the factories on 31st March was 13.33 lakh tons against 12.35 lakh tons on the same date of the previous year.

During March the Government of India released a quantity of 3.50 lakh tons of sugar for free sale. This brings the total releases made so far out of the 1957-58 production to 6.39 lakh tons, including 4.9 thousand tons for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January 1957 to 31st March 1958 amounted to 1.53 lakh tons and the entire quantity was exported during this period. Out of these sales 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 1.0 thousand tons to the U.K.

The market opened quiet-to-steady. With the revival of demand due to Holi and increasing business activities the market exhibited a firm tendency at many centres and the prices advanced slightly after the middle of March. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Hapur	Crystal	36.09	36.00	36.18	36.18	36.18
Kanpur	D-28	35.00	N.R.	35.00	36.00	36.50
Calcutta	Indian Medium	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.75	37.75
Nagpur	D-24	41.25	41.25	41.50	41.50	41.50
Madras	Imported	39.31	39.31	39.31	39.49	39.49
Bombay	D-28	39.27	39.63	39.62	39.27	39.29
Patna		36.00	36.00	36.00	N.R.	N.R.
Delhi		37.21	37.25	37.81	37.92	37.92

N.R.—Not reported.

Khandsari—There was good demand all over the country and prices remained firm. The table below gives the wholesale prices of khandsari sugar in important markets.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Week ending				
	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Delhi	28.50	29.00	29.00	29.20	29.00
Muzaffarnagar	28.80	30.13	29.98	29.95	29.90
Hapur	28.43	28.96	29.00	29.05	29.13
Kanpur	27.90	28.50	N.Q.	28.50	28.50

Gur—During March the average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur were 983 maunds. Stocks were 1,39,000 maunds at the end of March as against 1,24,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices exhibited an upward trend at several centres in the beginning of the month which may be attributed partly to speculative activities and partly to festival demand. Subsequently the prices ruled generally steady with a firm undertone, and were appreciably higher in the last week of the month under review than in the last week of the previous month. The table below shows the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Kanpur	FAQ	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Hapur	FAQ	14.00	14.37	15.37	15.62	16.00
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	14.75	15.75	18.00	16.50	16.50
Madras	II Sort	11.19	10.29	10.29	10.29	11.19
Bombay	Kolhapur	19.50	18.50	19.00	19.00	21.00
Patna	New	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India Final Estimate of the 1957-58 groundnut crop was released in the month of March. The area under and production of groundnut shows an increase of 7.5 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively compared to the Partially Revised Estimate for 1956-57.

Export of deoiled cottonseed meal (having less than 1.5 per cent oil-content) will be licensed freely without any quantitative restrictions up to the end of September.

During March the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets in the country were characterised by a mild bullish tendency. The general optimism prevailing in the market was reflected in the slow but steady rise in prices. Enlarged buying enquiries, weaker upcountry advices and expectations of an export quota for groundnut oil and relief in export duty on castor oil were the major factors accounting for the general rise.

(a) Groundnut

The All-India Final Estimate of groundnut for 1957-58 puts the area and production at 14,457 thousand acres and 4,271 thousand tons respectively as against the Partially Revised Estimate of 13,450 thousand acres and 4,200 thousand ton for 1956-57. The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded mainly by Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The increase in production has been reported mainly by Bombay and to a smaller extent by Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has been offset to some extent by decreases in Andhra Pradesh where in some districts, the crop is reported to have suffered from inadequate rainfall.

There were no violent fluctuations in the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in the important markets of the country. The rise in prices was slow and gradual and the closing quotations of March were slightly higher than those at the end of the previous month. Demand for groundnut and groundnut oil was fairly satisfactory and supplies out of the new crops were falling. Vanaspati manufacturers evinced good interest in groundnut oil. The general uptrend in the prices of castor oil also exerted a bullish influence. The recommendation of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee in respect of an export quota for groundnut oil is also reported to have aided sentiment. However, the prices were held in check by margin considerations and the possible intervention of the Forward Markets Commission. Prices of South African variety of groundnut oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 53.39 per maund.

The following table shows the trend of prices:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	22-2-58	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Groundnut (Kernel)—						
Bombay (Bold)	23.88	23.14	23.51	23.60	23.51	23.88
Madras (Superior)	21.69	22.47	22.47	22.62	22.47	22.47
Hyderabad	24.25	24.50	25.00	26.19	25.25	25.25

	Week ending					
	22-2-58	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Groundnut Oil—						
Bombay	51.42	51.42	51.42	51.97	52.61	52.16
Madras	46.41	47.56	47.56	48.05	47.73	48.05
Hyderabad	47.94	47.31	47.50	47.75	46.56	48.75
European ports— (South African variety)	53.39	53.39	53.39	53.39	53.39	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Total exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during January-September, 1957 were negligible as against 12,191 tons of groundnut and 28,446 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same period of 1956.

(b) *Linseed*

World supply position of linseed and linseed oil during 1957-58 is expected to be tight in view of the heavy fall in the output of flaxseed in U.S.A. and Canada. Carry-over stocks are also reported to be low in these countries. The 1957-58 estimates put the production of flaxes in U.S.A. and Canada at 567,000 tons and 625,000 tons respectively as against 862,000 tons and 1,218,000 tons in the last season. Production of linseed in Argentina, however, shows an increase. Commercial exports of flaxseed and linseed oil from U.S.A. during 1957-58 are expected to be negligible. The demand for Indian linseed oil in world markets, is, therefore, likely to increase.

Linseed and linseed oil prices advanced steadily during the month of March. The month-end quotations showed a perceptible advance over those ruling a month earlier; there were enlarged buying enquiries from overseas. Australia and U.K. were reported to have been showing keener interest in Indian linseed oil and some business was put through at higher prices. In Bombay, poor arrivals from U.P. and Hyderabad also accounted in part for the rise in prices. Reports from Calcutta indicate that shortage of supplies rather than overseas demand was responsible for the uptrend. Prices of Indian variety of linseed oil at European ports also moved up by over Rs. 3.5 per maund during the month under review.

The following table shows the price trend of linseed and linseed oil :

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	22-2-58	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	20.94	20.80	20.94	21.77	22.22	22.45
Calcutta (Small)	21.25	21.25	21.50	22.37	23.00	23.12
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	21.00	20.00	N.R.	22.50	22.62	22.62

	Week ending					
	22-2-58	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Linseed Oil						
Bombay	49.76	49.76	49.56	51.06	51.61	52.16
Calcutta	50.50	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.00
Kanpur	51.00	51.00	N.R.	52.00	52.00	52.00
European ports (Indian variety)	51.67	51.18	51.92	52.89	53.38	54.26

Exports of linseed oil during September 1957 amounted to 892 tons compared to 513 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports during January-September 1957 amounted to 8,771 tons compared to 41,288 tons during the same period in 1956.

(c) *Castorseed*

Castorseed prices in the important markets showed a steady advance during the month under review. The movement of castor oil prices was rather erratic; in Bombay, they rose from Rs. 44.54 at the beginning of the month to Rs. 48.85 by the end of the month, while in Madras they ruled steady at Rs. 49.54 per maund. In Kanpur prices declined during the middle of the month but recovered towards the end. The rise in the Bombay market was owing to persistent support from local and Calcutta interests coupled with reports of smaller arrivals. The most important factor affecting the castor market was the continued hope of relief in export duty on castor oil. Though there was no demand for castor oil from U.S.A. a section of the trade was optimistic about revival of enquiries in view of the measures being taken in that country to counteract recession. Reports that Brazil was offering castor oil to U.S.A. at comparatively cheaper prices failed to exert a bearish influence on Indian markets because of the prevailing general optimism. Indian Commercial variety at European ports showed a smart recovery after an initial decline.

The following table shows the trend of prices:

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	22-2-58	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Castor seed—						
Bombay (Bold)	19.83	19.47	20.20	20.94	20.94	20.94
Kanpur (FAQ)	16.84	16.84	N.R.	17.30	17.33	18.28
Badeppalli (H.C.)	19.08	19.13	N.R.	19.58	19.78	20.94
Castor Oil—						
Bombay (Com- mercial)	45.90	44.54	47.39	47.39	48.85	48.85
Kanpur (FAQ)	50.00	50.00	N.R.	48.50	48.50	50.00
Madras (FAQ)	49.54	49.54	49.54	49.54	49.54	49.54
European ports (Bombay Com- mercial)	56.57	54.86	57.79	61.71	59.75	61.25

N.R.—Not Reported.

Export of castor oil during September 1957 amounted to 5,531 tons compared to 2,779 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports during January—September 1957 amounted to 39,360 tons against 28,288 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) *Coconut*

Total arrivals of coconut and copra during January and February 1958 in some of the important assembling markets of South India amounted to 31.7 million nuts and 15.5 thousand tons of copra compared to 41.5 million nuts and 13.1 thousand tons respectively during the corresponding period of 1957.

The price of imported copra at Bombay tended to decline during March. The prices of indigenous copra at Alleppey showed an erratic trend. The price of Indian coconut oil at Bombay fell slightly; they were still ruling high. The slight fall in coconut oil quotations at Cochin during the first half of the month was due to absence of demand from North India and also restrictions in railway booking facilities; later in the month, the trend was reversed with demand from North Indian markets and prices advanced sharply.

The following table shows the trend of prices of copra and coconut oil:

		(Rs. per maund)					
		Week ending					
		22-2-58	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
<i>Copra—</i>							
Bombay (Colombo)	N.S.		55.50	54.85	54.20	54.20	54.20
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	50.80		52.44	50.80	52.67	51.41	N.R.
<i>Coconut Oil—</i>							
Bombay (India)	85.22	85.22	85.22	83.74	83.74	83.74	
Cochin (Good)	76.49	75.74	74.36	N.R.	80.23	N.R.	
N.S.—No stock.							
N.R.—Not reported.							

During September 1957 imports of copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 10,853 tons and 838 tons respectively compared to 11,421 tons of copra and 2,356 tons of coconut oil during September 1956. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—September 1957 amounted to 98,861 tons and 14,548 tons respectively as against 36,066 tons and 10,074 tons during the corresponding period of 1956.

(e) *Vanaspati*

Thirty-eight factories with an installed capacity of 30,685 tons worked during February, 1958 producing 24,968 tons. Total despatches for the month amounted to 29,049 tons. The average prices for 36 lbs. tin of vanaspati during the month were:

Market	Price (Rs.)
Bombay	31.37
Madras	30.88
Calcutta	31.37
Delhi	32.66

(iv) *COTTON*

The latest trade estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of February puts the production at 51.21 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 51.74 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1956-57 were 52.06 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

Reports from upcountry centres indicated that the season was gradually coming to a close in many parts of the country. Arrivals of cotton in Gujarat and Saurashtra were good but the activity in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Berar and Khandesh and Gacrani areas of Bombay State declined considerably. The season started in the South but arrivals in the principal markets were not heavy.

The export duty on Bengal Deshi was reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 per bale and the export duty on cotton linters was abolished with effect from 14th March.

An export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi, not above "fine" in grade, was released on 14th March. This brings the total quantity of Bengal Deshi released for export during the current season to 1.5 lakh bales.

Another export quota of 50,000 bales of short staple cotton of any crop stapling 23/32" and below (excluding Bengal Deshi) was released on 24th March.

In the futures market, the March contract expired at Rs. 688 per candy on 26th March. The March contract had opened at Rs. 690 per candy on 23rd June, 1957. It reached the peak of Rs. 724 on 3rd July 1957 and ebbed to the lowest level of Rs. 652 on 26th December, 1957.

The excise duty on cotton fabrics was reduced from 19th March. The extent of reduction on various types of cloth is shown below:—

Types of Cloth	Rates of excise duty reduced (nP. per square yard)	
	From	To
I. <i>Coarse:</i>		
(a) Dhoties and sarees	3.125	3.00
(b) Others	9.375	6.00
II. <i>Medium:</i>		
(a) Dhoties and sarees	9.375	7.00
(b) Others	9.375	9.00
III. <i>Fine:</i>	18.75	17.00
IV. <i>Super-fine</i>	25.00	22.00

Sudan reduced the export duty on long staple cotton from 3.75 pence per lb. to 2.50 pence i.e., by 33.1.3 per cent. Sudan also cut the reserve prices.

Egypt reduced the export duty on all varieties to enable exporters to compete with Sudan. The export duty on Karnak and Menoufi was reduced from 6.90 pence per lb. to 5.65 pence. The export duty on Uppers, Giza-30 and other growths was reduced from 3.45 pence per lb. to 2.20 pence.

Imports of raw cotton into India during December 1957 amounted to 27 thousand bales against 12 thousand bales during the preceding month and 29 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports during the first four months (September—December 1957) of the current season aggregated 111 thousand bales compared to 163 thousand bales during the same period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during December 1957 were 8 thousand bales as against 3 thousand bales in the preceding month and 32 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports during the first four months of the current season aggregated 14 thousand bales compared to 62 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 of stocks held by them :

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Cotton	Consumption during		Progressive total of Consumption during		Stocks as on	
	January 1958	January 1957	September 1957 to January 1958	September 1956 to January 1957	31-1-58	31-1-57
Indian Cotton	3.92	4.16	19.46	19.41	10.20	11.26
Egyptian Cotton	0.06	0.07	0.32	0.51	0.28	0.23
Other Foreign Cotton	0.42	0.41	2.17	1.98	1.41	1.48
	4.40	4.64	21.95	21.90	11.89	12.97

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows :

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs.)

	1-9-57 to 20-3-58	1-9-56 to 20-3-57
Arrivals	9.10	10.41
Consumption by Mills	7.23	7.37
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on 20th March, 1958	6.03	5.95

Cotton markets in India were, on the whole, bullish during the month due to strong expectations of reduction in export duty, release of export quota and relief to the textile industry in the form of a cut in excise duty. All these expectations were realised during the month. Prices of Jarilla M.G.F. at Bombay and of Deshi and American Varieties at Abohar rose considerably. The prices of Farm variety of cotton at Adoni, however showed a decline due to local conditions.

The following table gives week-end quotations in some important varieties :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre	Andhra Pradesh Adoni	Bombay Bombay	Punjab Abohar	
Variety	Farm	Jarilla M.G.F.	Desi	American
Week-ending—				
22-2-58	796.00	765.00	532.00	779.00
1-3-58	700.00	760.00	485.00	751.50
8-3-58	700.00	760.00	485.52	752.08
15-3-58	654.00	765.00	514.08	761.60
22-3-58	656.50	765.00	538.00	772.00
29-3-58	N.R.	770.00	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

The Karachi Cotton market showed an erratic trend. There was a spurt in prices during the first week-end the price of 4-F. Punjab (Roller Ginned) rose by Rs. 22 per candy due to buying induced by low rates and by expectation of a reduction in export duty on cotton. As the expectation of reduction in export duty did not materialise, the price of cotton declined during the second week to the level prevailing at the beginning of the month. Pressure of new crop arrivals and accumulation of stocks further aided the bearish tendency. During the third week hopes were revived that export duty would be reduced following the reduction in export duty on Bengal Deshi in India. That led to speculative buying which coupled with reduced pressure of new crop arrivals contributed to the rise in prices. The price of 4-F. Punjab (Roller Ginned) rose by Rs. 4 per candy during the third week.

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

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week-ending	4-F. Punjab (Roller Ginned)
22-2-58	716
1-3-58	676
8-3-58	698
15-3-58	675
22-3-58	679
29-3-58	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

The New York market was also characterised by fluctuations in prices. The price of Middling 15/16" declined by Rs. 5 per candy during the first week as a result of speculative selling induced by the expectation that the prevailing attractive prices might stimulate withdrawals from the acreage retirement programme. During the second week, renewed

Commission House and New Orleans buying lent support to the market and the price remained unchanged. The buying was induced by reported Governmental opposition to any increase in the present cotton acreage. During the second fortnight cotton prices rose owing to a general buying movement induced by the Senate's rejection of the proposals for an increase in cotton acreage and its approval of larger funds for the Soil Bank Programme. These developments were interpreted to foreshadow a tighter supply position of cotton during the coming season.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at New York for Middling 15/16":

Week-ending	Cents per lb. candy of 784 lbs.	Rs. per lb.
22-2-58	35.95	1338
1-3-58	36.05	1343
8-3-58	35.95	1338
15-3-58	35.95	1338
22-3-58	36.00	1341
29-3-58	36.25	1350

(v) JUTE

An important event during the month was the announcement of the Government's decision to regularise forward trading in raw jute and jute goods and to recognise the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd. as the only body eligible to conduct futures trading in these commodities. The above decision came into effect from 29th March. Earlier, on February 26, the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills' Association had advised its members not to sell gunnies below certain specified minimum prices. These minimum prices are Rs. 100 per 100 bags of B Twills, Rs. 39.50 per 100 yds. of 40" x 10 ozs. hessian and Rs. 29.75 per 100 yards of 40" x 7½ oz. hessian. This measure is presumably intended to counter the sharp fall in gunny prices.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during February, 1958 amounted to 5.54 lakh bales compared to 7.59 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.65 lakh bales during February, 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July, 1957 to February, 1958 amounted to 45.87 lakh bales compared to 46.30 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during February 1958 were 0.21 lakh bales compared to 0.62 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.40 lakh bales during February 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season, upto the end of February amounted to 5.03 lakh bales compared to 4.86 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I.J.M.A. during February 1958 was 4.98 lakh bales compared to 5.67 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4.91 lakh bales during February, 1957. Total consumption since the beginning of the current season upto the end of February amounted to 41.78 lakh bales compared to 40.48 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 14.88 lakh bales at the end of February as against 14.32 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 15.12 lakh bales at the end of February, 1957.

During February, 1958, the Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady. The market was quiet in sympathy with the goods section. Sellers were anxious for business but as mills took little interest, the volume of business was small. Towards the end of the month, prices increased slightly due to the improvement in goods. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta:

Variety	Week-ending				
	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Northern	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.75	25.00
Assam	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.75	25.00
Orissa	26.75	26.25	26.25	26.50	27.25
Deshal	22.50	22.50	22.75	23.25	24.00
Murshidabad	22.00	21.75	21.75	22.50	22.50
Jangli	20.00	20.25	20.25	20.50	21.25
Daisee	27.75	27.75	27.50	28.00	29.00

The Calcutta baled jute sector moved generally in sympathy with loose jute. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute:

March/April Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Mill Firsts	215	215	210	215	225
Mill Lightnings	180	180	175	180	190
Daisee L.G.	165	165	165	170	170
Pak N.C.	69	69	68	69	70

Prices tended to move up in Bihar, Assam and Orissa. Arrivals of raw jute were on the decrease, while demand was rather keen. At Samsi in West Bengal, the price recorded a sizeable fall. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres:

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending				
	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	17.00	18.00	17.50	18.50	19.00
Chakia (Bihar)	14.50	16.00	17.00	17.50	17.00
Samsi (W. Bengal)	17.83	N.A.	15.94	16.10	16.68
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	22.50	23.25	23.25	23.75	23.75

N.A.—Not available.

In the absence of fresh overseas enquiries, the introduction of minimum prices by I.J.M.A. appeared to have had no effect to the Calcutta jute goods market. Overseas interests stayed out and showed no inclination to support the higher prices introduced by I.J.M.A. Even local shippers showed little interest. By the end of the period both sacking and hessian were well below the I.J.M.A. minimum prices. The following table gives the week-end quotations for both hessian and sacking:

Variety	Unit	Week-ending				
		1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	39.95	39.35	39.20	39.05	39.10
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	98.90	98.50	99.60	98.80	98.50

(vi) TOBACCO

During the month under review, the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay was steady at a higher level of Rs. 65 per maund. At Calcutta, the prices of Motihari (medium) and Jutty (medium) varieties declined to Rs. 143.16 and Rs. 97.16 per maund from Rs. 146.16 and Rs. 100.16 respectively in February. The prices of Grade I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur were unquoted.

According to the current import policy for the half-year April—September, 1958, import of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco unmanufactured (ITC Nos. IV 94, 95 & 96) continues to remain banned. However, import of tobacco manufactured, not otherwise specified (ITC No. IV 93) is allowed on the basis of 5 per cent for established importers.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur during February amounted to 5.94 million lbs. consisting of 4.80 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.21 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.93 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were lower at 3.06 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during February amounted to 5 million lbs. as against 5.85 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in February consisted of 3.61 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.19 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.20 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of February, stood at 14.6 million lbs. against 14.1 million lbs. in January.

About 14.19 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during February as against 1.66 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during February, 14.06 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during October, 1957 amounted to 2.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 23.68 lakhs. Of this, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 1.84 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19.94 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the ten months January—October, 1957 amounted to 73.64 million lbs. valued at Rs. 11.13 crores.

(vii) LAC

There are four crops of stick lac, named after the Hindi months in which the collection of lac for each crop commences. These are Baisakhi and Katki from one strain of the insect (Rangeeni) and Jethwi and Aghani from another strain (Kusmi).

Baisakhi crop starts coming into the market from the middle of April and is the biggest average production based on estimated production of the last ten years is 7,40,000 maunds out of the total of the four crops of 11,20,000 maunds.

Preliminary forecast for the Baisakhi crop of 1958 was issued by the Indian Lac Cess Committee on 25th March. Total production of this crop has been estimated at 5,96,000 maunds against 6,50,000 maunds last year. The crop has been poor in West Bengal and parts of Bihar, where due to the poor Katki crop last year, brood lac was not available in sufficient quantities for infection.

To augment the supply of brood lac, the Second Five Year Plan has a project for setting up 50 brood lac farms by the lac growing States of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. Progress in Bihar in this respect has been good. Madhya Pradesh is unable to spare funds for this purpose. Uttar Pradesh and Bombay are expected to register great improvement in future. Special attention seems to be indicated in West Bengal, where potential for production is large.

Arrivals of lac, mostly Katki, in the various assembly markets have been nearly 50,000 maunds per month during January—March, 1958. Markets in the States of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have accounted for most of the arrivals. It is also estimated that a stock of nearly 2,00,000 maunds of stick lac is still left over in the important manufacturing and assembling centres.

The dull market conditions prevailing in February did not show signs of recovery but deteriorated further in March. T.N. shellac prices declined to Rs. 72 per maund and remained at that level throughout the month.

Exports of all kinds of lac in 1957 were 7,35,620 maunds valued at Rs. 7,12,80,000 compared to 7,25,000 maunds valued at Rs. 9,67,00,000 last year and the post-war average (1946-56) of 7,96,000 maunds valued at ten crores of rupees.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

During February 1958, 995 wells were put into operation and 161 pumps and 38 rahats were installed in Madhya Pradesh. Construction of small irrigation tanks benefited 959 acres. An area of 11,960 acres came under various land development schemes and 1,162 acres were reclaimed. About 90 tons of chemical fertilizers and 7,879 tons of compost were distributed. In addition 537 maunds of kharif seeds and 3,745 maunds of green manure were procured for distribution. Plant protection measures were extended over 914 acres.

The West Bengal Directorate of Agriculture completed one small irrigation scheme and renovated 10 tanks, covering 50 acres and 1,522 acres respectively. About 200 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors. Taccavi loans were granted for purchasing 27 pairs of bullocks and two tractors.

Japanese Method—Against a tentative target of 60.1 lakh acres agreed to by the State Government for 1957-58, the preliminary figures so far reported show an acreage of 31.6 lakhs.

(ii) OILSEEDS EXTENSION SCHEMES

In the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission fixed a target of additional production of 4 lakh tons of oilseeds over the actual production of 50.78 lakh tons during the base year 1950-51. The target to be achieved by the end of the First Plan (1955-56) was

thus 54.76 lakh tons while the partially revised final estimate of production was 57.05 lakh tons. As the increased production was expected to be achieved in the natural course, no special efforts were made by way of financial provision and specific schemes.

For the Second Five Year Plan, the production target was fixed at 75.5 lakh tons, representing an increase of 32.3 per cent over the production in 1955-56. At the Conference of Central and State Ministers of Agriculture, held at Mussoorie in June, 1956, the overall target of 75.5 lakh tons of the five major oilseeds was assigned to the various States as indicated below:

State	(in '000 tons)
Andhra Pradesh	15.50
Bombay	15.00
Uttar Pradesh	11.80
Madras	11.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.00
Mysore	7.00
Rajasthan	2.44
Punjab	1.85
Bihar	1.15
Orissa	.90
West Bengal	.70
Assam	.65
Kerala	.25
Jammu & Kashmir	.20
Tripura	.4
Himachal Pradesh	.2

To enable the States to achieve the increased target, the Government of India sanctioned oilseeds development schemes under the Plan, to be executed by the State Government concerned in conjunction with the Central Government, the expenditure being shared equally. Accordingly, financial assistance was communicated by the Government of India to the State Governments as shown below:

State	Total cost of scheme (Rs. lakhs)	Central assistance (Rs. lakhs)
Andhra	7.00	3.50
Bombay	5.05	2.50
Madhya Pradesh	0.71	0.355
Madras	1.45	0.725
Orissa	0.25	0.125
Uttar Pradesh	0.96	0.48
Hyderabad	1.20	0.60
Madhya Bharat	2.50	1.25
Saurashtra	9.66	4.83
Travancore-Cochin	0.41	0.205
TOTAL	29.19	14.57

It will be noted that financial assistance was not provided for Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore, as these States perhaps did not participate at the time of allocation of funds in the oilseeds development schemes.

The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee at its meeting held in January 1957, while considering the subject of "Increasing the Production of Oilseeds in India during the Second Plan", recommended that to achieve the target of 75.5 lakh tons, it is necessary that intensive campaign for the cultivation of oilseeds on lines similar to the "Cotton Extension Schemes" should be taken up. For launching the above programme, each State may be requested to draw up scheme(s) on the basis of a model to be prepared by the Secretary of the Committee and schemes received from the State should be financed by the Committee in full.

It further recommended that the State Governments should be requested to lay sufficient stress on the importance of intensive cultivation of groundnut on the pattern of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

In pursuance of the above decision, a circular letter enclosing a model scheme was sent to all the State Governments, requesting them to draw up detailed scheme(s) for increasing the production of oilseeds through the adoption of the following measures:

A. Measures for Extensive cultivation—

- (i) Reclamation of waste and fallow lands.
- (ii) Double cropping, wherever feasible.
- (iii) Inter-cropping with other suitable crops.

B. Measures for intensive cultivation—

- (i) Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.
- (ii) Application of fertilizers and manures.
- (iii) Plant protection measures.
- (iv) Improved agronomic practices such as preparatory tillage, time and method of sowing, spacing and seed-rate, inter-culture and harvesting.
- (v) Intensive cultivation of groundnut on the lines similar to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.
- (vi) Growing castor along the irrigational channels.

C. Publicity and Propaganda—

The "Oilseeds Extension Schemes" financed by the Committee in full are to supplement the efforts for increased production of oilseeds contemplated under the "Oilseed Development Schemes" financed by the Central Government under the Second Five Year Plan. Oilseeds extension schemes accordingly were received from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh.

These schemes were examined by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee in July 1957 and recommended for sanction at a total estimated cost of Rs. 26,94,026 upto 31st March 1961.

State	Expenditure sanctioned Rs.
Uttar Pradesh	6,93,260
Madras	3,52,075
Bombay	3,01,364
Mysore	2,64,924
Andhra Pradesh	2,61,885
Assam	1,90,816
Orissa	1,87,524
West Bengal	1,83,498
Punjab	1,73,870
Himachal Pradesh	84,810
TOTAL	26,94,026

On approval by the Government of India the State Governments were addressed to take immediate steps to put the schemes into operation. The Oilseed Extension Schemes started functioning in Madras, Punjab and Orissa recently. The State Governments of U.P., H.P. and Mysore have communicated their acceptance of the grant. Replies from the remaining States are awaited.

(iii) PLANT PROTECTION

The year 1958 opened with a general deterioration in the desert locust situation practically throughout the area extending from Rajasthan to the west coast of Africa. During January and February, large numbers of swarms were reported from various parts of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Breeding has been observed in the Somaliland Protectorate, Kenya, Morocco and Algeria in Africa and in the south-western, central and north-eastern parts of the Arabian Peninsula. During March, swarms were reported also from Kuwait, southern Iran and Pasni area in Pakistan. Control operations to destroy the locust swarms and their hoppers (young ones) hatching from eggs laid in the ground have been in progress in many countries and aerial spraying has been undertaken in Ethiopia with good results. The locust situation in India during 1958 will depend mainly on the success of the operations in the Arabian Peninsula from February to June 1958.

No swarms have yet come to India and the population of the scattered locusts in the desert areas is low. However, in view of the possibility that control operations may not be adequate or fully successful everywhere, the danger of the locust coming into this country and becoming active again has become real and imminent. India has been free of the locust menace since about the middle of 1955, but a fresh attack is not unlikely during this summer. The Locusts Warning Organisation of the Government of India which operates over an area of about 82,000 square miles in the deserts of Rajasthan and Bombay, is therefore getting into gear again and the States concerned have been alerted.

Quarantine—The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 and the rules made thereunder are designed to prevent the introduction of foreign pests and diseases into India and stop the further spread of those already in the country. It is essential that all imported plants should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the proper authorities in the country of origin and in certain areas additional certificates, declaring freedom from certain pests or diseases.

(iv) STORAGE

During the period of food controls, although the volume of foodgrain imports was large, no great difficulty was experienced for storage, as the imported foodgrains were pressed into immediate consumption and taken over by the State Governments for distribution in rationed areas. Nevertheless, the need for transit storage accommodation at the ports was felt, and towards the end of 1951, it was agreed in principle that storage accommodation should be built at Visakhapatnam, Madras, Cochin and Bombay.

Early in 1952, a sudden and grave emergency developed consequent on the fall in prices when offtakes from Government stocks dropped, and there was large scale dehoarding of foodgrains. Having arranged imports on the basis of firm demands communicated by the State Governments at an earlier stage, the Central Government had to make immediate arrangements for storage at suitable places until shipping or purchases of foodgrains could be staggered in the second half of 1952. At this time, to relieve congestion in Bombay, the Wadala godown was built by Government through the agency of the Western Railways for storage of about 50,000 tons of foodgrains. The need for transit storage for imported foodgrains was again reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, and it was decided that accommodation should be built in Calcutta (40,000 tons), Madras (24,000 tons), Visakhapatnam (20,000 tons) and Cochin (20,000 tons.)

In February 1954, Government decided to maintain a reserve of 15 lakh tons of foodgrains (since revised to 20 lakh tons) interded to be distributed between surplus and deficit areas. The services of Mr. Harrison of the F.A.O. were obtained for advice on storage problems especially for determining the type of godowns to be built for holding the Central Reserve. Mr. Harrison reported that the accommodation should be built for bag storage as distinct from bulk storage and he recommended the type of godowns that was then under construction in Calcutta. Centres for construction of godowns and the capacity to be built at each place were decided but in May 1955, the position was revised again in the light of anticipated future needs. However, little progress was made during the first Plan period and almost the entire project had to be deferred. Delay in finalization of centres, selection of suitable sites and procurement of iron and steel, impeded the implementation of the scheme.

Current Phase

Again with the shift of emphasis of storage of imported foodgrains from port areas to centres on the main railway lines 23 centres were accorded priority for construction in the beginning of 1957. A list of these centres is given in Table (a) below. The permanent storage accommodation at present owned by the Government of India has a capacity of about 2.5 lakh tons. Construction is in progress in 13 centres with a total capacity of about 2.28 lakh tons. A statement showing the location and capacity of (i) permanent godowns and (ii) godowns under construction is given in Table (b). The godowns under construction include 50 prefabricated structures (capacity 50,000 tons) and 2 silo-cum-elevators (capacity 20,000 tons). During 1957 prefabricated structures of

(v) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Five schemes were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 60.9 lakhs during March. The schemes related to the installation of a milk pasteurisation plant at Coimbatore, training of technical personnel in Orissa, expansion of Aarey Colony and construction of an International Hostel there and the Greater Calcutta Milk Scheme.

The dairy schemes in operation in the States made further progress and the more important developments are mentioned below:

West Bengal.—Three units have been occupied at the Haringhata Cattle Colony and the present strength of animals is reported to be 3,025 including 2,487 milch cows and buffaloes and 538 calves. The daily milk production at the colony is about 370 maunds. About 1,200 acres of land have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation in Kalyani and 1,400 acres are under cultivation at Haringhata. The scheme is now handling about 750 maunds of milk, including toned milk.

Bombay.—A site for the second dairy to be set up in Bombay has been selected. Work on construction of additional cattle sheds, market, quarters for workers and other items has been taken up at Aarey. The New Zealand Government has given a grant of £85,000 for construction of an International Hostel for trainees at Aarey.

Madras.—An automatic can washer is being installed by the Cooperative Milk Union in Madras, with financial assistance from the Centre. A laboratory is being set up by the Cooperative Department for quality control of milk and milk products handled by the Cooperative Milk Societies and Unions.

Punjab.—Building work for dairies at Chandigarh and the Livestock Farm, Hissar, has been started.

Uttar Pradesh.—A hand-operated aluminium cap making and sealing machine for milk bottles has been provided to the Cooperative Milk Union, Allahabad with Central Assistance. Tenders for the cooperative milk unions planned to be set up at Gorakhpur and Agra have been received. The possibilities of establishing a rural creamery at Aligarh are being examined.

Bihar.—A four-acre site has been acquired for the dairy to be set up at Gaya. Building plans have also been finalised for the dairy to be set up at Patna and an aid of about £40,000 is expected from New Zealand under the Colombo Plan. A scheme for the rural creamery to be set up at Barauni has been prepared.

Mysore.—The milk treatment plant at Kudige (Coorg) with a capacity of 2,000 lbs. was put into commission on 8th March. Supplies of milk are being made to the towns of Mercara, Virajpet and Somvarpet. Plans for cattle sheds and quarters for the dairy farm being set up at Kurikuppi have been finalised.

Andhra.—Work on the expansion of the Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam, has been started. Action is being taken by the State Government for the purchase of a tractor and milk pasteurisation plant. The cooperative milk unions at Guntur and Kurunool are being expanded to handle larger quantities of milk.

Kerala.—Work on the expansion of farms at Kodapanakunnu and Oilukara has been started. The building work for the dairy to be set up at Trivandrum is progressing.

Tripura.—The dairy building which was started in 1957 is nearing completion.

Under the T.C.M. Aid Programme, one officer from the National Dairy Research Institute and one officer each from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and two officers from Madras have proceeded to U.S.A. for six months' practical training in milk processing and management of dairy plants. Assistance from T.C.M. is to be received for plant and machinery for one milk powder factory with three rural milk chilling centres, three city dairies and three rural creameries.

(vi) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Bombay have published the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958. This bill proposes to unify the law relating to the prevention of fragmentation of agricultural holdings and for their consolidation in the State through the extension of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 as in force in the pre-reorganised State of Bombay to the whole of the present Bombay State. At present the Kutch area of the State has no legislation on the subject. In the Vidarbha area, Chapter XVI of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 provides for consolidation of holdings on a voluntary basis at the initiative of farmers, but does not provide for the prevention of future fragmentation. The Saurashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Regulation of Holdings Act, 1954 contains no provisions for consolidation of holdings. In the Marathwada area, the Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956 came into force in October 1956, but due to the Reorganization of States there has been little progress. The Bombay Act of 1947 provides for consolidation on a compulsory basis at the initiative of the State and for the prevention of future fragmentation. With the passage of this Bill, the Bombay Act of 1947 will be applicable to the whole State.

(vii) LAND TAXATION

The Government of Bihar have published the Bihar Finance Bill, 1958, which proposes, among other things, to amend the Bihar Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1948, and to determine the limit of taxable agricultural income and rates of agricultural income-tax and super-tax chargeable under the Bihar Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1948 for the financial year 1958-59. The Bill proposes to amend the Bihar Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1948 so as to exempt cooperative farming societies from the payment of agricultural income-tax. However, for determining the total agricultural income of any person who is a member of a cooperative society, the share of income derived by him from such society shall be added to his other agricultural income.

The following rates of agricultural income-tax on the total agricultural income have been proposed:—

On the first Rs. 1,500	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
On the next Rs. 3,500	.	.	.	.	.	5 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 5,000	.	.	.	.	.	11 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 5,000	.	.	.	.	.	16 nP. in the Rupee
On the next Rs. 5,000	.	.	.	.	.	22 nP. in the Rupee
On the balance of the total agricultural income	.	.	.	.	.	25 nP. in the Rupee

In the case of every Hindu undivided family consisting of brothers and other coparceners, the tax shall be payable:—

(a) If the share of a brother is Rs. 3,000 or less . At the rate of 3 nP. in the Rupee.

(b) If the share of a brother exceeds Rs. 3,000 . At the rate applicable to the share of such brother if he were assessed as an individual.

The rates of super tax on the total agricultural income proposed in the Bill are as under:—

On the first Rs. 25,000	Nil.
On the next Rs. 10,000	6 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 10,000	9 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 10,000	13 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 10,000	16 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 10,000	19 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 15,000	22 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 15,000	25 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 15,000	28 nP. in the Rupee.
On the next Rs. 30,000	31 nP. in the Rupee.
On the balance of the total agricultural income	33 nP. in the Rupee.

(viii) PANCHAYATS

The work relating to village panchayats which at the Central Government level used to be handled so far by the Ministry of Health, has now been made the charge of the Ministry of Community Development.

An administrative set-up, designed to strengthen, expand and integrate the village panchayats with the development programme, is under consideration. This transfer conforms to popular wishes as well as expert opinion; the Balwantrai Mehta Study Team recommended the step.

During the First Plan period village panchayats in the country increased from 83,087 to 1,17,593. According to the tentative programme for the Second Plan, their number would increase to 2,44,564 by 1960-61.

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The Government of Bombay have published a Bill "to amend and consolidate the law relating to the constitution and administration of village panchayats in the State". The new Bill proposes to govern all village panchayats in the State on an uniform basis, and to widen their powers and duties in order to enable them to function efficiently as units of local self government and of rural development activities.

The important features of this Bill are:—

(1) Establishment of village panchayat in any revenue village or in any such administrative unit or part thereof.

(2) Reservation of two seats for women in every village panchayat.

(3) Constitution of *gram sabha* of all residents in the village who are entitled to vote.

(4) Establishment of a District Village Panchayat Mandal for every District.

(5) The Secretary of the village panchayat to be a Government servant and the training of panchayat Secretaries to be provided by the Government.

(6) The work of collection of land revenue and of maintenance of land revenue records to be entrusted to village panchayats.

(7) Payment of land revenue grants to all village panchayats in the State on a uniform basis at a rate not less than 25 per cent and not exceeding 30 per cent of the ordinary land revenue, i.e. land revenue excluding surcharges etc.

(8) Constitution of a group Nyaya Panchayat for a group of five villages or more and vesting all Nyaya Panchayats with judicial powers as soon as they are constituted; and

(9) Audit of village panchayat accounts by the Government.

(ix) RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Provision for these schemes was made in the First Five Year Plan from the third year of the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 200 lakhs, reduced to Rs. 150 lakhs subsequently. In consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance a general pattern for financial assistance to the States was formed as given below:

The Government of India and the State Governments should share on equal basis the net expenditure involved (as subsidy) on land reclamation, lay-out including contour survey and fencing, provision of tenements for settlers, special measures such as combating malaria in the reclaimed area, provision of essential communal amenities like dispensaries, schools, drinking water wells and Panchayat ghars and administrative and other staff required in connection with the organisation of such schemes for an initial period of about two to three years and the buildings required for housing them. In the case of irrigation facilities the irrecoverable expenditure would be shared between the Centre and the States.

Provision of communications within the colony and outside, advances to cultivators for buying bullocks, agricultural implements and other necessities would be met out of loans to be advanced by the Central Government in full.

It is not intended to make any attempt to link up colonization schemes with cooperative farming, but as far as possible, purchases, sales and services would be encouraged on cooperative lines.

The schemes sanctioned during the First Plan period are:

U.P.—The original scheme of the State Government envisaged settlement of 1,000 landless agricultural workers and educated unemployed on an area of 10,000 acres in Lakhimpur Kheri District and was approved for a subsidy of Rs. 13.6 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 32.1 lakhs. A revised scheme was subsequently received from the State envisaging settlement of 675 landless workers including 75 educated unemployed on an area of 7,500 acres at the rate of 10 acres per landless worker and 20 acres per educated unemployed. During 1955-56, a portion of this scheme was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,94,500 as grant and Rs. 4,10,000 as loan, and in 1956-57, a subsidy of Rs. 2,09,750 and a loan of Rs. 8,28,000 were again sanctioned, thus totalling a loan of Rs. 12.38 lakhs and a subsidy of Rs. 4.04 lakhs. The latest progress report indicates that upto 31-3-1957 only 356 landless workers were settled.

Andhra.—In 1955-56 three small schemes were sanctioned, of which only two were implemented, viz. Etur and Chhiyapad. These envisaged settlement of 102 workers on an area of 425 acres with financial assistance of Rs. 3,967 as subsidy and Rs. 41,515 as loan. All the landless workers have been settled according to the progress report received. During 1956-57 the State Government submitted another scheme in the area of Enguvacherlappalli (in continuation of First Five Year Plan Scheme for the settlement of 25 workers on 180 acres. This scheme was also sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 100 as subsidy and Rs. 4,800 as loan. Settlement is complete.

Second Plan Period : The following State Governments have included a provision for resettlement of landless agricultural workers in their five year plans at a total cost of Rs. 364.00 lakhs: U.P., Andhra (pre-integrated), erstwhile Hyderabad (merged with Andhra), Madhya Pradesh (pre-integrated), erstwhile Madhya Bharat (merged with M.P.), erstwhile Bhopal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Madras (areas now in Kerala), erstwhile Travancore-Cochin and erstwhile Pepsu.

In 1956-57, the schemes of the pre-integrated Madhya Pradesh, erstwhile Madhya Bharat, Assam and Pepsu were received and sanctioned :

(i) **Madhya Pradesh (pre-integrated).**—A scheme for the settlement of 110 landless workers on an area of 2,200 acres was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,38,250 as subsidy and Rs. 1,87,000 as loan.

(ii) **Erstwhile Madhya Bharat.**—A scheme for the settlement of 25 landless workers on an area of 500 acres was sanctioned with financial assistance of Rs. 31,480 as subsidy and Rs. 47,500 as loan.

(iii) **Assam.**—A scheme for the settlement of 50 landless workers on 500 acres was sanctioned and implemented by the State Government at a cost of Rs. 67,050 as subsidy (Central share) and Rs. 82,800 as loan.

(iv) **Pepsu.**—A scheme for the settlement of 400 workers on 4,000 acres was sanctioned and the subsidy and loan involved were Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 2,25,000 respectively. But the scheme could not be implemented and the amounts were surrendered.

A scheme of the Jammu and Kashmir Government was also sanctioned with the concurrence of the Planning Commission as it was not provided for in the State's Second Plan. It envisaged the settlement of 830 workers on an area of 5,000 acres and involved a subsidy of Rs. 1,26,000 and a loan of Rs. 2,18,000.

The schemes of Assam and the Madhya Bharat and Bhopal regions of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar (settlement on *Bhoodan* lands) were sanctioned in 1957-58. The Bihar scheme is outside the provision of the Plan and has been sanctioned with the concurrence of the Planning Commission.

Assam.—The scheme envisages the settlement of 140 landless families on 1,400 acres and the subsidy and the loan involved are Rs. 1,32,000 and Rs. 2,25,000 respectively.

Madhya Pradesh—(a) **Madhya Bharat Region**—It envisages the settlement of 75 landless workers on 1,500 acres and involves a subsidy of Rs. 82,891 and a loan of Rs. 40,000; (b) **Bhopal Region.**—A subsidy of Rs. 86,000 and a loan of Rs. 46,000 have been sanctioned for resettling 100 landless workers on 3,000 acres.

Bihar.—Three schemes have been sanctioned : (a) **Pilot Scheme for the Settlement of 250 landless workers on Bhoodan lands.** A loan of Rs. 56,250 and a grant of Rs. 96,875 have been sanctioned ; (b) **Settlement of 10,000 landless workers on Bhoodan Lands.** A loan of Rs. 7,50,000 and a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 have been sanctioned ; (c) **Normal Scheme.** [included in the State's Second Plan].—A grant of Rs. 45,325 has been sanctioned.

U.P.—A scheme for the settlement of 100 families of landless workers and 20 educated unemployed has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,22,500 as grant and Rs. 1,35,500 as loan.

Orissa.—For the settlement of 160 landless families the Centre has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 44,724 and a loan of Rs. 3,80,800.

6. **Kerala**—(a) **Colonization in High Ranges.**—A sanction of Rs. 44,500 as grant and Rs. 2,01,000 as loan has been accorded for the settlement of 300 families; (b) **Attapady Valley Scheme.**—For the settlement of 50 families a loan of Rs. 26,250 has been sanctioned against an approved loan of Rs. 1,91,000.

Over and above the aforementioned schemes, there is a provision of Rs. 49 lakhs as direct expenditure in the Second Plan for schemes of resettlement from one State on areas belonging to another State. Expenditure on the Central Mechanized Farm, Bhopal (since wound up) was met out of the above provision. At present there is one more scheme of settlement of landless people from Kerala in Madhya Pradesh for which a loan of Rs. 1,45,000 and a grant of Rs. 1,83,350 were sanctioned. The pattern of financial assistance for such schemes is the same as for others except that the expenditure on items admissible for grant will be paid fully by the Centre.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(a) Diary of Important Events in March 1958

March	11	All India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1957-58 released.
"	12	(i) All India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1957-58 released. (ii) All India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram, 1957-58 released.
"	14	(i) All India Second Estimate of Tur, 1957-58 released. (ii) Export duty on Bengal Deshi Cotton reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 per bale. (iii) An export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton not above 'fine' in grade, released.
"	18	(i) All India First Estimate of Gram, 1957-58 released. (ii) All India First Estimate of Potatoes, 1957-58 released.
"	19	(i) All India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1957-58 released. (ii) Excise duty on Cotton Fabrics reduced.
"	21	FAO/ECAFE/Government of India Centre on Policies to Support and Stabilize Agricultural Prices and Incomes in Asia and the Far East, commenced.
"	24	Export quota of 50,000 bales of short staple cotton of any crop stapling 23/32" and below (excluding Bengal Deshi) released.
"	29	East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd., Calcutta, recognised as the only body eligible for conducting future trading in raw jute and jute goods.

(b) Agricultural Price Support and Stabilisation in the ECAFE Region

The discussions in the FAO/ECAFE/Government of India Centre on Policies to Support and Stabilise Agricultural Prices and Incomes in Asia and the Far East, held in New Delhi, between the 21st March and 3rd April, 1958, represented a notable advance towards international understanding of contemporary policies designed to influence agricultural prices in the region and the problems involved therein. The conference was attended by thirty-six delegates and observers from fourteen countries, besides whom four consultants and specialists from FAO, ECAFE and the Government of India participated in the deliberations. Dr. M. S. Randhawa, Vice-President of the I.C.A.R. was the Director of the Centre. Mr. P. G. H. Barter of FAO, Dr. E. Ojala, ECAFE, Dr. V. G. Panse, Statistical Adviser, ICAR and Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, were the Co-Directors.

Welcoming the delegates, Dr. Randhawa outlined the aims of price policy and hoped that the discussions at the Centre would help the Government of India to take decisions on the report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. Shri A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, inaugurating the Centre, briefly reviewed the salient aspects of agricultural price regulation in India and its results and repercussions. While hoping that the discussions at the Centre and the wealth of international experience which they would draw upon would prove useful to India and other countries faced with a number of urgent problems, Shri Jain indicated some of the special characteristics of India's agricultural economy and explained how, in the light of the experience already gained, the country had been feeling its way to a more comprehensive objective, namely price stabilisation, rather than mere price support for individual commodities considered in isolation. He said that the policy involved a careful balancing of innumerable considerations, such as the producers' no less than the consumers' interests, requirements of foreign trade, the interests of commercial crops and the general socio-economic aims which the nation as a whole sought to achieve.

The Minister laid emphasis on the fact that prices for agricultural produce had to be conceived with reference to the needs of social harmony equally with those of larger production. "In a country of millions of small farmers, a policy of price stabilisation or income support has an important aspect of social insurance too". He referred to the country's aim of transforming the rural, no less than the industrial, economic structure on cooperative lines, a process which he hoped would be gradual and voluntary. In the improvement of the rural economy, emphasis was also laid on the various steps which are now being taken in the direction of eliminating middlemen and of ensuring to the producer irrigational, financial, storing, marketing and other facilities, which would have the cumulative effect of raising his general economic status.

Shri B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, in his message to the Centre, recalling some of the major trends in international price policies for food stuffs and other agricultural products, drew attention to the principal difference between some Western countries and the countries in Asia and the Far East; while the former had to deal with the problem of surpluses, the latter were concerned to raise agricultural output, "even more quickly than the substantial rate already achieved in order to meet the rapid growth of demand as a result of increasing population and rising per-capita incomes".

In the judgment of the FAO Chief, "in recent years the main emphasis in Western countries has been on the need to give a larger and more secure income to the producer at the expense sometimes of other interests. In Asian countries on the other hand, the main

emphasis appears to have been to safeguard the consumer against over-high prices and inflation; at times, it may be, to the disadvantage of the producer". In this situation, he thought, one of the basic questions to be considered at the Centre was, whether such policies had at times tended to hamper the growth of agricultural production by limiting the incentive to the cultivator to increase his output and to consider further whether in this way such policies might sometimes have tended to perpetuate the very inflationary pressures which they were designed to control.

The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in another message, described agricultural price policies and other support measures as probably the most potent tool at the disposal of the Governments to secure the more rapid agricultural expansion, badly needed in the region. The problem facing the region today, according to him, was not an emergency food shortage but of a certain lag in the rate of increase of agricultural production. He pleaded for a careful study of this aspect and for a basic re-examination of the appropriate objectives of price support policies and of the institutions best fitted to implement them.

At the concluding session of the Centre, Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture, underlined the importance of a guarantee of minimum stability in agricultural prices, recognising at the same time the difficulties in determining the level at which the minimum price could be fixed, and the type of State action to be taken to ensure that the farmers actually got the prices fixed for them. Shri Krishnappa wanted the Governments of the region to forge a partnership in effort with the farmers so that they could effectively implement the development programme in the agricultural sector under the existing institutional framework.

The discussions at the Centre spotlighted the limited scope for support and stabilisation policies for farm prices and incomes in the circumstances prevailing in the region. The main objectives of such policies were stated to be the elimination of the sharp fluctuations in agricultural prices, the improvement of marketing practices which in turn would ensure to the producer a larger slice of the consumer price and the provision of a favourable economic and social climate to expand agricultural production.

The use of a single formula to establish the desirable level or range at which agricultural prices should be stabilised was considered inadequate and involving the risk of undue rigidity. In determining price levels a number of factors were regarded as deserving of consideration which included, for example, changes in production costs, prices of things the farmers bought, prices of other agricultural products, recent trends in general wholesale prices and the general cost of living indicators of demand, particularly wage rates for manual workers, where small changes in income levels might have a large influence on demand. The Centre suggested previous consultations with representatives of all the concerned interests, as a matter of regular procedure, and the announcement of decisions sufficiently in advance of the planting season to ensure the maximum effect on the farmers' cropping plans and to give them the necessary confidence to expand production.

As regards methods of implementing price stabilisation policies, the general consensus of opinion in many of the Asian countries favoured Government marketing operations combined with maintenance of a reserve of buffer stocks and regulation of imports or exports of basic foods, as the most suitable. In this method there also lay the prospect of a small profit for the Government, provided the operations were efficiently managed. In view of the general lack of adequate resources and the weak bargaining power of most producers, the timing of the main procurement operations during the post-harvest slump in prices and the

provision of a sufficient number of official collecting points were regarded as beneficial to the success of the stabilization operations outlined. In several countries like Japan, Burma, Thailand and Ceylon, striking progress has been made in the matter of warehousing facilities.

In the few countries where incentive price policies had been tried, there were indications of positive response, though the results were somewhat obscured by other complicating factors. In the case of foodgrains, the prevalence of subsistence farming and certain systems of land tenure disabled full effect of price levels. The same was the case where there was tenancy on share-cropping basis. For these reasons, the Centre recognised that price stabilisation measures might have greater effect on supplies of foodgrains to towns than on food production as a whole, in the countries concerned. The various measures such as assistance in providing irrigation, subsidised fertilisers and other farm requisites, agricultural research and extension, improved marketing and provision of credit at favourable terms—measures designed to improve productivity in agriculture and make farming more economical—were commended as playing a leading role in the development of the region.

But these measures were looked upon as a supplement rather than a substitute to measures of price stabilisation.

The delegates to the Centre were satisfied with the experience gained, in the countries of the region during recent years, of measures to contain retail food prices within the means of the poorer consumers. During the war and post-war years, extreme shortages were countered through such measures; consumer rationing coupled with price control and Government supplies was resorted to when the shortages were less severe and releases from Government stocks, together with reduced exports or increased imports, to the extent permitted by national finance, were adequate and administratively simpler. In between, various combinations of releases from stocks with partial rationing were used, though partial rationing posed delicate problems of consumer coverage. It was also noted that amidst the danger of evasion and black-markets, the difference between controlled prices and price levels which would obtain without controls, might be as narrow as possible. Insistence on too great a rigidity in retail prices was also discountenanced for the same reason.

(c) Summary Report of Department of Agriculture for 1957-58

Though agricultural production in India touched a record level in 1956-57 the first year of the Second Plan the crop outlook for 1957-58 is not satisfactory because of unfavourable weather for the *kharif* crops in many parts of the country. This is stated in the Summary Report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) for 1957-58.

During 1957-58, large areas in East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa were affected by a prolonged spell of drought, as a result of which *kharif* cereals, particularly rice and *bajra*, suffered considerable damage.

The prospects for commercial crops, however, are encouraging, the preliminary reports indicating a higher acreage under sugarcane and some oilseeds in 1957-58 than in the previous year.

The all-India index of agricultural production for 1956-57 (with 1949-50 = 100) rose to 123 from 115.9 in 1955-56, showing an overall increase of seven per cent in agricultural production in that year. This rate of increase compares favourably with the target set in the Second Plan, which envisages a *pro rata* annual increase of 5.4 per cent.

The production of foodgrains during the year almost touched the peak level of 1953-54 and at 68.7 million tons was more than 5 per cent higher than 65.3 million tons in

1955-56. The production of commercial crops also recorded a significant increase. Thus, compared to the production in 1955-56, the production in 1956-57 was higher by 18 per cent in the case of cotton, by 13 per cent in sugarcane, and by about 6 per cent in oilseeds.

In the campaign for increased agricultural production, a provision of Rs. 25.97 crores was made in 1957-58 for giving financial assistance to State Governments in the form of grants and loans in connection with their G.M.F. schemes. This included an allotment of Rs. 10.67 crores for short-term loans to State Governments for purchase and distribution of manures and fertilizers and improved seeds.

Better Farming Practices

During the year under review, increased emphasis was laid on minor irrigation works which yield quick results at cheaper cost. The consumption of fertilizers has also increased, while a scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds is being pursued vigorously.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation is becoming increasingly popular, the area under this method having increased from 4 lakh acres in 1953-54 to about 24 lakh acres in 1956-57. The target for 1957-58 was set at 60 lakh acres.

The total area estimated to be brought under irrigation through various minor irrigation schemes under G.M.F. and through special tube-well programmes is 2.2 million acres during 1957-58. It is expected that all the 2,650 tubewells, to be set up under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, will be ready by March 1958.

The consumption of ammonium sulphate which had increased to about 6.75 lakh tons in 1956 is expected to touch the level of about 8 lakh tons during 1957. The total supply of ammonium sulphate from the Central Fertilizer Pool during 1957 was 7.20 lakh tons of which 3.45 lakh tons were imported. Besides 64,000 tons of urea, 35,000 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate and 9,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate were also available for distribution. Similarly, the consumption of super-phosphate is expected to increase from 1 lakh tons during 1956 to about 1.5 lakh tons in 1957.

The scheme for the utilisation of compost manure for stepping up agricultural production also made considerable progress during 1956-57 and about 22.6 lakh tons were procured from refuse materials as against 21.2 lakh tons in 1955-56. The target for 1957-58, is 24 lakh tons. For the better utilisation of local manurial resources, two schemes were sanctioned during the year. These relate to larger production of manure in N.E.S. and CD Blocks and production of night soil compost manure in bigger village panchayats. A compost inspector is also to be appointed for each N.E.S. and C.D. block in this connection.

Under the scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, a subsidy of about Rs. 2.03 crores and a loan of about Rs. 1.84 crores were sanctioned to the State Governments for the setting up of 1,416 seed farms of 25 acres each. Administrative sanction of Rs. 3.8 lakhs was also accorded for the setting up of 12 seed farms in the Union Territories.

Land Improvement Measures

Soil conservation was carried on more intensively during the year. As against 114 soil conservation schemes sanctioned in 1956-57, involving subsidies and loans amounting to Rs. 130 lakhs, the Central Soil Conservation Board sanctioned 156 schemes during 1957-58, involving an estimated Central expenditure of Rs. 312 lakhs. In addition to

the 8 regional centres for soil conservation research, demonstration and training, which have been functioning for the past few years, one more centre was sanctioned during the year at Chhatra (Nepal) especially for the Kosi catchment. The desert afforestation and soil conservation station at Jodhpur has been expanded to take up effective measures for control and reclamation of the Rajasthan desert. A comprehensive soil survey scheme has been started to ascertain scientific data regarding the various types of soils so as to enable proper planning for soil conservation and correct land use practices. This survey is of special importance to the planning of protective measures against siltation of the big dams in the river valley projects.

Adequate emphasis was laid on schemes for the regeneration of degraded forests, match-wood and other commercial plantations and plantations of cashew and fuel which are of considerable economic value. A beginning was made in the setting up of a forest research centre for the southern region at the Mysore Government's Research Laboratory at Bangalore. The fourth session of the Central Board of Forestry was held in December at Shillong where important policy matters relating to the reorientation of objectives for working plans for national forests, rehabilitation of denuded and degraded forests, rational land utilisation of wood forests, etc., were discussed.

During the year under report, the Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed an area of 66,249 acres in Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Bihar bringing the total area reclaimed since 1948 to over 16 lakh acres. The Tractor Training Centre set up at Budni with T.C.M. assistance started functioning and 138 trainees completed their course during 1957.

Development of Fisheries

Considerable progress was made in fisheries' research, extension and training. Maritime fish landings in 1956 showed an increase of about 20 per cent. The Government of India provided substantial financial and technical assistance to State Governments in the implementation of their development programmes.

The assistance of F.A.O., T.C.M. and Norwegian experts was continued to be utilised for the fisheries' development programmes. A Central Technological Centre was established at Cochin under the guidance of an F.A.O. fishing gear technologist to undertake investigations on problems connected with fishing crafts, fishing gear and fish processing activities and utilisation of fish products.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

The main emphasis of development activity in the field of animal husbandry continued to be on the schemes relating to key villages, *gosadans*, *goshalas* and dairying. The scope of the key village scheme is being widened through the subsidized distribution of improved fodder seeds in the key village blocks, and also through the development of pastures and grazing lands. The development of 69 *goshalas* as cattle breeding and milk producing centres has been sanctioned.

The Milk Schemes at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi made further progress. Sites were acquired for the setting up of 7,000-maund milk treatment plant and of four rural milk chilling stations.

The New Zealand Government offered assistance amounting to Rs. 106 lakhs under the Colombo Plan. A scheme for the supply of milk to Ahmedabad was sanctioned with UNICEF assistance. Progress was also made in the setting up of a milk conservation plant at Rajkot with UNICEF assistance.

Progress in Co-operation

The National Cooperative and Warehousing Board, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Reserve Bank of India share the responsibility for implementation of the comprehensive programme of cooperative development included in the Second Plan. For 1957-58, the Board approved schemes of financial assistance to the State Governments of Rs. 273 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 96 lakhs as subsidies.

Similarly, the Reserve Bank sanctioned loans to State Governments to enable them to participate in the share capitals of various credit institutions, and continued to give financial accommodation to the apex and central cooperative banks. Considerable progress has been achieved in recent years in most spheres of cooperative activity.

Loans advanced by primary agricultural Credit Societies have gone up from about Rs. 24 crores in 1951-52 to about Rs. 65 crores in 1956-57, and are even expected to go up further to Rs. 100 crores during the current year and touch Rs. 140 crores in 1958-59. The programme for 1957-58 includes the organisation of 497 cooperative marketing societies, construction of 1,455 godowns of large-sized cooperative and marketing societies, organisation of three co-operative sugar factories, and setting up of seven State Warehousing Corporations.

The Central Warehousing Corporation started functioning during the year, and is now running seven warehouses in hired accommodation. In addition, seven State Warehousing Corporations have been started.

The Central Committee for Cooperative Training continued to strengthen arrangements for the training of co-operative personnel. The Committee is now running a Co-operative Training College at Poona for senior officials, 13 institutions for intermediate and block level officers, and 45 schools for the training of subordinate personnel. Also, the All-India Cooperative Union is being assisted in the setting up of a large number of training centres to cover the whole country for the education of members and office-bearers of cooperative societies.

It has also been decided to carry out about 3,000 cooperative farming experiments during the next three years, 600 of which would be taken up in 1958-59. These experiments are expected to assist in the evolution of an appropriate pattern for cooperative farming societies.

Agricultural Research

Agricultural research was progressively strengthened and expanded by the Ministry so as to help in raising the tempo of agricultural development. The I.C.A.R. sanctioned 189 research schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, statistics, etc., involving a total cost of Rs. 103 lakhs.

Some of the important schemes on the agricultural side include evolution of new strains of paddy resistant to saline, flood, blast and drought conditions, work relating to breeding of maize and important millets, and creation of institutions for research on cotton, oilseeds, fruits, cashewnuts, spices and other crops. Model agronomic experiments for determining the optimum manurial, irrigation and cultural requirements of the various crops are also in progress.

Research activities at the Central research institutes, especially those relating to animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and dairying, have been substantially expanded, while the commodity committees have initiated research in several directions.

(d) Annual Report of Ministry of Community Development, 1957-58

More than half of India's rural population and nearly 50 per cent of the total villages have come within the orbit of the Community Development Programme by 1957-58, according to the annual report of the Ministry of Community Development.

By January 1, 1958, the total number of blocks in operation was 2,152 comprising 2,76,026 villages with a population of 150 million. And the people's contributions to the programme in cash, kind and labour, up to September 30, 1957 amounted to Rs. 48.34 crores—about 60 per cent of the Government expenditure.

The Report adds that, during the period under review, the States accepted the National Development Council's recommendation that the Block should be treated as the unit of planning and development. With the recognition of the NES as the common agency for all welfare departments, close co-ordination between the Ministry of Community Development and other Ministries such as Food and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Education and Health was established.

The emphasis on increased agricultural production was renewed during the year and a scheme to train progressive farmers who would act as spearheads of the movement for the adoption of improved agricultural practices was launched. Requisite changes in the pattern of training of personnel were also decided upon.

A broad frame-work for close co-operation between the Community Development and *Gramdan* movements, drawn up and accepted in December 1957, marked another significant development. Besides, the Ministry had the benefit of the study of the working of the programme by the Study Team of Committee on Plan Projects.

One of the recommendations of the Study Team relating to democratic decentralisation by transfer of authority to people's institutions at and below the district level was endorsed in principle by the National Development Council leaving the States to work out the precise manner of implementation according to local conditions and requirements.

Two other important recommendations, namely, the merging of the NES and CD stages into a single phased programme and the staggering of the programme into the Third Plan were under active consideration and proposed to be brought into force from April 1, 1958.

Emphasis on Agriculture

The Report says that in the field of agriculture, the number of demonstrations increased from 9,94,000, held during the year to June 1956, to 16,53,000 in the year to June 1957. More than 109 lakh maunds of fertilisers were distributed during the period October 1956 to September 1957 as against 74.4 lakhs in the corresponding previous year. Stress was laid on the intensification of local production of organic manure. Area reclaimed up to September 1957 was 22,77,000 acres.

The additional area brought under minor irrigation during the period October 1956 to June 1957 was 12,31,000 acres. Decision has been taken to relax the percentage of peoples' participation and also the ceiling imposed on the utilisation of funds for State-managed works to facilitate full utilisation of block budget under minor irrigation.

Industries Programme

The Report says that by September 1957, 24 pilot industrial projects in various States secured full-time employment for 23,692 artisans and additional part-time employment for 45,183 artisans. The demonstration-cum-training centres opened numbered 148.

The special survey teams, appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to make industrial potential surveys, completed surveys of 12 projects. Another 11 were in progress.

The total number of industrial cooperatives functioning in CD Blocks on September 30, 1957, was 1,191 with a total membership of 63,443.

To keep up growth of industries in a planned way, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry sanctioned nine small industrial estates, costing about Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs each, for industrial pilot projects in Community Development areas. Besides, 20 rural Industrial Estates for CD blocks, each costing about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lakhs, had been earmarked in 1957-58. State Governments had selected the sites for locating these estates.

For intensive development of areas predominantly inhabited by tribal people, 42 special multi-purpose projects were started. Of the total allocation of Rs. 27 lakhs for each of these projects, Rs. 15 lakhs were provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Rural Housing Projects

The Report says that 100 rural housing projects, to be located in selected blocks covering 500 villages, had been allotted to the States. The State Governments had also been asked to set up rural housing cells, the cost of which will be shared equally by the Centre and the States.

The rapid expansion of the Health Programme, according to the Report, was hampered by the serious shortage of trained personnel like medical officers, midwives and lady health visitors.

The report mentions the setting up of about 7,000 new schools and the conversion of 2,905 existing schools into basic type. The Ministry has asked the States to start pilot projects for universal basic education. More than two million adults were made literate through 47,000 literacy centres till September 1957. Villagers trained in 1887 village camps totalled 1.49 lakhs. Most of the universities have agreed to include Community Development as a subject in the syllabi for graduate and post-graduate studies.

Implementation of the minimum programme for the welfare of women and children in the Block, was handicapped by the lack of adequate number of suitable women workers with rural background. As against a requirement of 1,000 *Gram Sevikas*, for instance, only about 400 were available. Shortfall in the recruitment of Lady Social Education Organisers was equally acute.

Project Implementing Committees were set up in 42 Blocks in accordance with the decision to coordinate the activities of the Ministry of Community Development and the Central Social Welfare Board.

Training Pattern

The number of persons trained increased from 32,615 in December, 1956 to 49,522 in January, 1958. The trained personnel includes 37,036 Village Level Workers, 716 *Gram Sevikas* 3,307 Group Level Workers, 3,263 S.E.O.s 1,151 Extension Officers (Industries), 810 Extension Officers (Cooperation) and 1,811 Block Development Officers. Another 15,465 persons are under training in the 255 training centres. The reorganisation of the existing training scheme, in the light of the recommendations of an expert committee, envisages important changes including establishment of new training centres. Facilities for first-hand study of the working of the Programme were accorded to 53 foreigners who came to India under the auspices of the UNO and UNTAB for this purpose.

Gram Sahayaks

The Report also refers to the scheme for training *Gram Sahayaks*, launched all over the country in October 1957. Villagers in batches of 50 were being trained in short duration camps organized in Village Level Workers' circles. In view of the national urgency for increasing food production, the first series of camps were being devoted to the training in agriculture including animal husbandry and minor irrigation. The trained villagers, called "*Gram Sahayaks*", on return from the camps apply their newly acquired knowledge of improved techniques in their own work and also persuade and help their fellow villagers to adopt them.

In order to spread new ideas and knowledge about development through the village school teachers a training programme of organizing special camps of one month's duration for them was introduced.

An increasing number of non-officials including Members of Parliament, State Legislatures and Block Advisory Committees participated in the four subject-matter national seminars organised by the Ministry.

People's Participation

Representation of village *Panches* on the Block Advisory Committees on an elective basis was provided for. Efforts were also made to cover all the Block areas with statutory panchayats and associate the existing panchayats more and more with the development programmes of the villages both in planning and execution.

The number of newly started Co-operative Societies rose to 59,000 by the end of June, 1957. The newly enrolled members totalled 31.13 lakhs. The States were asked to take steps to give adequate training to the personnel working in the cooperation programme and to ensure that credit was extended for credit-worthy purposes.

About 444 new Information and Community Centres were set up during the year at Block Headquarters raising the total to 1,363. It is intended to make these Centres the hub of community activities in rural areas.

Arrangements for showing the working of the Programme in the field were made by the Ministry for 873 Indian and foreign visitors including a few Heads of States, statesmen, diplomatic personnel, journalists and social workers. Facilities for seeing project areas were also provided to about 1,300 farmers.

The Report observes that the character of the government machinery was changing steadily, and all government agencies concerned were being drawn increasingly for participation in the programme.

(e) Government's Decision on Plantation Enquiry Commission's Reports on Coffee and Rubber

The decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Plantation Enquiry Commission on the coffee and rubber industries have been announced. The Government have accepted the Commission's recommendation that the extent of area under coffee plantation should be regulated by the Coffee Board in the interests of the orderly development of the industry. All new planting and replanting of coffee, in future, will be done only after obtaining licences from the Coffee Board. This will ensure that only suitable areas are planted and that approved materials would be used.

Export of Coffee

The Commission had proposed that the export trade in coffee should be undertaken directly by the Coffee Board as the number of registered dealers in export sales is too small to enable the Board to get the best possible price. It has been decided that the Coffee Board will modify the system of export sales to allow the foreign importers also to participate in these sales along with the registered dealers in the country. As an experimental measure, the Board will arrange to dispose of a portion of the exportable surplus by direct sales to foreign purchasers.

To promote the export of coffee powder, the premium collected by the Board on the export of roasted and ground coffee has been suitably scaled down, as proposed by the Commission.

Government have turned down the Commission's recommendation that coffee should be sold to Cooperatives at the pool-auction price which is generally higher than the release price. As recommended by the Commission, Co-operatives will be utilised to the fullest possible extent for internal distribution of additional production of Coffee.

As the price at which coffee is available to the domestic consumer is far below the world price of coffee, Government do not consider it necessary to create a separate Consumers' Subsidy Fund. The Commission's proposal to create a Price Assistance Fund has not found favour with the growers. The Commission had suggested that these two funds should be created from out of the excess price realised in the export auction and the sale proceeds of coffee represented by the gain in weight due to absorption of moisture while in storage.

The arrangements instituted by the Coffee Board for processing and sale of coffee powder at several centres will be continued and enlarged to the extent possible. It is therefore not necessary to start a separate organisation under the Coffee Board for the manufacture and sale of coffee powder, as suggested by the Commission.

The Coffee Board has already taken suitable measures to reorient propaganda activities on the lines recommended by the Commission. The Commission had observed that there was no need for the continuance of Coffee Houses in the coffee growing areas. Propaganda through mobile vans and cinema shows, visiting rural areas, advertising campaign in urban areas and industrial communities and participation in fairs and exhibitions, the Commission had suggested, would fulfil the needs better than running Coffee Houses.

Government have decided to appoint a Committee to examine the existing rates of curing charges for coffee and of the commission paid to pool agents. The Committee will recommend, where necessary, reasonable rates of remuneration. It would not be advisable to separate the curing and pool agency function.

Levy of Duties

The Commission had recommended that a countervailing export duty equal to the Central excise duty should be levied on coffee. In Government's view export duty is levied on considerations which do not apply to the levy of excise duty. They will consider the levy of an export duty when circumstances warrant such action. The Commission's suggestion that the excise duty on coffee should be levied at a different rate for arabica and robusta has not been found practicable.

Rubber Cultivation

The Commission's recommendation that the replanting and new planting of rubber should be allowed only with high yielding seeds approved by the Rubber Board has been accepted by the Government.

The Commission had recommended that small growers with holdings of 50 acres and less should be permitted to extend the area of cultivation by 25,000 acres and the estate group by another 25,000 acres. Already the Rubber Board has issued licences for new planting to small holders covering an area of over 46,000 acres. There has been little expansion of rubber cultivation by the estate group. It does not seem necessary therefore to lay down any fixed proportion between small and big growers.

Similarly it is not considered feasible to allocate rigidly the proportion of the area to be replanted by the small growers and large growers. The Rubber Board is trying to carry out the replanting programme in a phased manner and there is no need at present to introduce an element of compulsion. The small holders are taking advantage of the scheme of assistance for replanting.

The Commission had observed that the scheme for the production of synthetic rubber should be coordinated with that for natural rubber. Government will take adequate care to ensure that in developing the production of synthetic rubber the legitimate interests of the plantation industry are not adversely affected.

Development of Co-operatives

Government have accepted the Commission's recommendation that special officers should be appointed by the Coffee and the Rubber Board for encouraging the setting up of multi-purpose cooperative societies, to help particularly the small growers. The Commission had recommended the setting up of a cooperative supply organisation, each for the rubber and coffee plantation industries, under the aegis of the respective Boards, for distributing chemical fertilizers and mixtures to the growers. In Government's view, co-operative organisations being set up by the State Governments under the Community Development and National Extension Programmes can be expected to look after the needs of coffee and rubber growers also. The State Governments concerned are being requested that in setting up co-operative organisations for agriculturists the needs of the coffee and rubber growers should also be borne in mind. There would be no particular advantage in giving a monopoly right of sale to one organisation, as the object is to increase existing facilities for the supply of manure.

Government do not consider that there is any necessity for setting up a separate body to advise them on matters concerning the tea, coffee and rubber industries. The control over these industries is at present exercised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This ensures coordination in the working of the three Statutory Boards.

A few recommendations of the Commission including the one relating to the creation of a replanting fund for coffee and rubber are still under consideration.

(f) Expert Committee on Agricultural Administration

A 46-point questionnaire has been issued by an expert committee, set up by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture for accelerating agricultural progress in the States.

Raja Surendra Singh of Nalagarh, Agricultural Production Adviser, is Chairman of the Committee, which will study agricultural situation in various regions, and submit its recommendations to the Union Government. The Committee will tour five or six selected States for acquiring first-hand information.

The object of the questionnaire is to obtain suggestions from State Governments for simplification of administrative and financial procedures to expedite implementation of agricultural production schemes. The State Governments have also been asked to make suggestions for a model agricultural organisation with financial and administrative decentralisation of power at various levels.

Some of the questions relate to the present administrative set-up and procedure in State departments of agriculture and their suitability in the context of the Second Plan targets. It is, for instance, asked "What is your conception of an ideal Department of Agriculture, taking into consideration the present-day requirements of your State?"

The State Governments will also describe the agricultural schemes included in their Second Plan programmes and achievements from year to year. In case of a gap between targets and achievements the reasons, administrative or financial, have to be mentioned.

One of the questions calls for information on "bottlenecks" experienced in implementing of various agricultural schemes. The State Governments have further been invited to mention their difficulties in obtaining timely approval of schemes by the Centre.

Other questions relate to problems of co-ordination, affective extension of rural credit and measures to be adopted for increasing production.

(g) Development of Irrigation Consciousness

The Planning Commission has drawn the attention of State Governments to the need for popularising improved methods of agriculture among the cultivators if the new irrigation potentials are to be fully utilised.

Following complaints that considerable new irrigation facilities created under the Plan in various States were not being utilised fully, the Programme Advisers of the Planning Commission were asked to conduct an on-the-spot study of the position in each State and suggest appropriate remedial measures.

Such a study has revealed that an important reason for the non-utilisation of irrigation facilities was the failure to convince the cultivator that use of water will help him to take to optimum manuring and the use of improved seeds as a normal practice, and thereby increase his yield by even 100 to 200 per cent.

It was found that many of the cultivators in the heavy rainfall areas were ignorant that irrigation, besides helping them to overcome the risks of failure of crop, will also enable them to obtain larger profits and higher yields even in a year of normal rainfall as against the unmanured rain-fed crop. The Planning Commission has, therefore, impressed upon the State Governments the need to have effective propaganda about the real role played by assured irrigation in improving crop production. Intensive propaganda is proposed to be carried out among the cultivators about the extra production obtained over and above the rain-fed yield when crops are raised under irrigation with proper application of manure and use of improved seeds.

The Planning Commission has also suggested the formation of working groups at Block and district levels for the purpose of reviewing the progress of irrigation. It has also underlined the need for the canal and tube-well staff taking a live interest in ensuring that irrigation potential is fully utilised. For this purpose the canal and tube-well staff can be trained in improved farming methods including fertilisers and green manure since it is now a recognised fact that the spread of irrigation follows improved agriculture.

Delay in the digging of field channels being one of the reasons that prevented the optimum use of the new irrigation sources, it has now been proposed that there should be large-scale organisation of "Shramdan" by the cultivators themselves to complete this work early. The responsibility for the construction and maintenance of field channels should be that of the village panchayats.

(h) Towards Fuller use of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

The Government of India have decided to pool together the new types of large mechanised fishing vessels—fourteen of which are with States and seven with the Centre—for experimental fishing in deep-sea waters.

The vessels will be grouped into four fleets—one each to be established at Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam—for systematic exploration of the seas for off-shore fishery resources with freedom to move from one centre to another, particularly when they cannot be operated because of bad climatic conditions.

The total cost of the scheme, to be implemented in April 1958, is estimated at Rs. 31.22 lakhs.

(i) Estimates of National Income

The national income of India at 1948-49 prices was Rs. 11,018 crores in 1956-57 and Rs. 10,480 crores in 1955-56 or Rs. 730 crores and Rs. 200 crores higher than in 1954-55. The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices correspondingly rose from Rs. 271.9 in 1954-55 to Rs. 273.6 in 1955-56 and Rs. 284 in 1956-57.

This is revealed by the fifth issue of the annual paper on national income recently released by the Central Statistical Organisation. The estimates for 1955-56 included in this paper are based on the detailed method of estimation followed for the earlier years and show a slight upward revision over the preliminary estimates published last year. The estimates for 1956-57 are based on partial material and are, therefore, subject to revision.

Unlike 1955-56, which recorded a slight decline in agricultural output, the rise in national income during 1956-57 was about evenly contributed by agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The improvement at 1948-49 prices was Rs. 240 crores in agriculture and Rs. 290 crores in other sectors.

The table below indicates the trend of national income and *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices—

Year	National income (or net national output) at 1948-49 prices (Rs. crores)	Per capita income (or 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	10,480	273.6
1956-57 (Preliminary)	11,010	284.0

There is thus a rise in national income in real terms of 18.4 per cent during the First Plan period and 5.1 per cent during 1956-57, the first year of the Second Plan. The corresponding rise in *per capita* income was 11.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

Expressed at current prices, the national income stood at Rs. 11,410 crores in 1956-57 and Rs. 9,990 crores in 1955-56, or Rs. 1,800 crores and Rs. 380 crores higher than in 1954-55. The *per capita* income at current prices correspondingly rose from Rs. 254.2 in 1954-55 to Rs. 260.8 in 1955-56 and Rs. 294.3 in 1956-57. The larger increase at current prices was due to price changes.

(j) Import Policy for April—September 1958

The need to conserve foreign exchange resources it has been a dominating consideration in framing the import policy for April—September, 1958. However, within the limitations of the foreign exchange available, an attempt has been made to overcome the shortages which were beginning to impede production.

Quotas have been increased mainly for items required for our industries namely, textile chemicals and accessories, component parts of roller bearings spare parts for machinery chemicals not otherwise specified, industrial gums and resins and certain abrasives. In machinery items new quotas have been given for two items *viz.*, printing machinery and agricultural tractors. Quotas have also been increased for a few essential consumer goods like photographic sensitised material and paper items.

Quotas have been reduced for items for which indigenous industry is expected to make good the shortage namely, coal tar dyes, a few types of motor vehicle parts, P.V.C. compound, steel files, etc. The important consumer goods for which quotas have been reduced are fish, fruits and milk food. In the case of items like studio lamps, copra, solonium, the quotas have been withdrawn or drastically reduced but at the same time a provision has been made for the grant of licences to actual users so that the level of supply will not suffer.

A somewhat higher foreign exchange ceiling has been allocated for raw materials for industries. Even though the foreign exchange available will not be sufficient to maintain peak production in all industries, it is hoped that it may be possible to grant licences for larger values on a selective basis in the case of certain essential industries than in the last half year.

Licences for the current half year for non-ferrous metals have already been issued. In view of the reported shortages it may be necessary to issue a few additional licences for which a small foreign exchange provision has been made. The question of granting advance actual user licences for the period October 1958 to March 1959 will also be considered to enable them to make advance purchases and arrange shipment during the beginning of that period.

The generally strict policy regarding capital goods will be continued. Import licences will be issued for approved cases where the value of the imported plant and machinery is covered by long-term overseas investment. In other cases it will be necessary for the importer to satisfy Government that the terms of payment are such that it will be possible to meet them out of the saving in foreign exchange which the project will achieve.

The recent Export-Import Bank loan and assistance from the Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A. as well as the agreement concluded with Japan are expected to help new development schemes. The procedure for imports against the Export-Import Bank loan was already announced on March 18. The procedure to be followed in those cases not already included in the Red Book will be announced separately.

The import licensing of wire nails, barbed wire, stainless steel pipes and tubes and earthwire has been transferred to the Import Trade Control Organisation under the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports from the Iron and Steel Controller.

(k) Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement

The Trade Agreement between India and Japan, which was signed in Tokyo on February 4, came into force on April 8. It is valid for two years and will remain in force thereafter unless terminated by either party.

The Agreement provides for the grant by the two countries to each other of the most-favoured-nation treatment in the matter of customs duties on goods, regulations concerning imports and exports, operation of State Trading enterprises, rights of residence and property and shipping facilities.

The two Governments have undertaken to co-operate to expand trade and strengthen economic relations between India and Japan. They will also promote the inter-change and use of scientific and technical knowledge, particularly in the interests of economic development.

The commodities listed for export from India include spices, tea, tobacco, coffee beans, molasses, sugar, raw cotton, cotton waste, hides and skins, iron and manganese ores, salt, mica, coal and tanning materials. Items listed for export from Japan include artificial lbrre yarn and fabrics, raw silk, iron and steel and other metals, electrical machinery, ships, railway equipment, industrial machinery, drugs and medicines, fertilizers, dye-stuffs and newsprint.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLE

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in Madhya Pradesh, 1952-53 to 1956-57

By

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[The search for a norm, for crop no less than human behaviour, is invariably somewhat baffling. Madhya Pradesh Index Numbers of Agricultural Production are related to a base year different from the All India year. This article explains the reasons for the difference and describes the other features of the State Index.]

The Base Period—For the all-India Series of Index Numbers of Agricultural Production, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, has taken the agricultural year 1949-50 as the base, as it was considered to be a relatively normal year particularly with reference to food production and the average level of agricultural prices which were then free from the impact of the Korean boom and the devaluation of the rupee in 1949. The official estimates of food-grain production were also found to be really identical with the corresponding crop cutting survey estimates, and therefore devoid of much of the bias of under-estimation generally attributed to official estimates.

In conformity with the all-India practice it would be desirable to adopt the same year (1949-50) as the base for the Index Number of Agricultural Production in this State. But in the new Madhya Pradesh, the Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal units were formed only in 1948 by the amalgamation of a number of States with divergent and incomplete systems of land records and Agricultural statistics and lack of adequate statistics of production and prices of agricultural commodities completely ruled out the possibility accepting as base year any period within three to four years of the formation of the above three units. Besides the following reasons justified the adoption of the agricultural year 1952-53 as the base.

(i) The Working Party set-up by the standing committee of Departmental Statisticians in 1952 had noted that the fiscal year 1952-53 had been a year of more or less all-round stability and having the minimum fluctuations in prices. The Working Party suggested that every attempt should be made to bring all official Index Numbers to a common base, nearer still to 1952-53.

(ii) The year 1952-53 was also close to the commencement of the Five Year Plan.

(iii) The Economic Adviser in the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry adopted the fiscal year 1952-53 as the base for the all-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

(iv) Random Sample Crop Cutting Survey estimates of production in the new Madhya Pradesh were available for a larger number of commodities for 1952-53 than for any earlier year.

Coverage—In principle, the Index Numbers of Agricultural Production should cover all agricultural crops, livestock and forest products. But, as reliable annual estimates of production of minor crops, livestock and forest products are not available, the scope of the Madhya Pradesh series has been confined to 24 principal crops (other minor millets and other minor pulses being counted as single commodities). Although the number of crops covered is small, compared to the large number of crops grown in the State, the Coverage

is fairly adequate as it accounts for 90.3 per cent of the total cropped area during 1952-53; the trend of the total production of these crops is fairly representative of the trend of the entire agricultural production of the State.

The crops covered are divided into the following two main groups and five sub-groups:—

1. *Food Grains*—

- (i) *Cereals*—rice, jowar, bajra, maize, wheat, barley & other small millets, viz., kodon-kutki sawan, rala, ragi and rajgira.
- (ii) *Pulses*—gram, tur and other pulses, viz., lakh, masur, peas, mung, moth, urad, kulthi, popat and barbati.

2. *Non-Food Crops*—

- (i) *Oilseeds*—groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.
- (ii) *Fibres*—Cotton and Sannhemp.
- (iii) *Miscellaneous Crops*—sugarcane, gur, tobacco, potatoes, chillies, onions, banana and sweet potatoes.

Most Index Numbers in common use are intended to represent the change in value or volume of a very large number of items. In this State, it is well-nigh impossible to include all the agricultural commodities in the present series for want of production and price data for all the constituents of the present Madhya Pradesh State, viz. Mahakoshal, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal units. The scope of the present series has been therefore limited to the above commodities and the question of enlarging the coverage may be examined later with the question of broadening the base. Although separate production figures for each of the smaller millets, viz., kodon-kutki, sawan, rala, ragi and rajgira are available for the Mahakoshal region, they are not available for the remaining regions. Similarly separate production figures, for each individual crop of the group 'other pulses', comprising lakh, masoor, urad, mung, moth, peas, barbati, kulthi and popat are not available in the cases of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions. Therefore these minor crops have been clubbed under the groups of (i) other small millets and (ii) other pulses. Efforts are being made to obtain separate reliable estimates of production for these crops as well as other agricultural, livestock and forest products, when the question of inclusion of more commodities in the Index will also be reviewed. The concept of production utilised in this series is that of gross production of crops, no allowance being made for seed or wastage. The same concept is adopted in the all-India Index Numbers of Agricultural Production.

Method of Construction—To provide for changes in the estimates of production of commodities, resulting from the extension in geographical coverage and from variations in the method of estimation, the Index Numbers have been constructed by the chain base method as followed in the all-India Index Numbers of Agricultural Production. For each crop, the all State production during the year has been expressed as a production relative with the corresponding production in the preceding year as base. The production relatives for each crop have been linked to the production in the base year through the intervening chain relatives to give the production index for that crop. The weighted arithmetic average of these production indices have been taken to represent the sub-group, the group and the all-commodity index numbers

Apparently, this method of calculation of the Index Numbers involves the following assumptions:—

(a) That the variation in production in the areas not covered by the index numbers is the same as that in the areas covered.

(b) That the variation in the figures of production based on a new method of estimation is the same as in the figures based on the old method of estimation.

The practical application of these assumptions will require that in the transitional year when the method of estimation and the geographical coverage undergo a change, production figures should be made available on the basis of the new coverage and the new method of estimation.

The geographical coverage of the series extends to the entire reporting areas of the States, i.e., the areas where *patwari* agency exists and whose agricultural statistics are duly reported. The series also covers the production figures of the crops grown in forest village (non-reporting areas) of the Mahakoshal region. These figures are, however, not available in respect of the other three regions and are therefore excluded from the series.

So far as the method of yield estimation is concerned, there has been no change since 1952-53, the base year. The yields of rice, jowar, wheat, kodon-kutki, tur and gram crops in the Mahakoshal region; rice, jowar, maize, wheat, barley and gram in the Vindhya Pradesh region and rice, jowar, wheat and gram in Bhopal region are based on the crop cutting surveys by the random sampling method since 1952-53. The yield estimates of other crops in these regions and of all crops in the Madhya Bharat region are based on the traditional method involving the use of normal yields and eye appraisalment of the standing crop.

Weights—Weights have been assigned to the different commodities in proportion to the total value of their production in the base year. Production has been evaluated at the annual harvest price prevailing during the base year.

Nature and Source of Data—Production figures of most of the crops included in the Index are taken on the basis of the figures given in the Annual Season and Crop Reports of the respective regions. The production figures of other crops which are not available in the Season and Crop Reports are taken from their final forecasts. In the case of Vindhya Pradesh region, the Annual Season and Crop Report gives the production figures of all crops, by the traditional method of estimation on the basis of normal yield and eye appraisalment of the standing crop. But since the yield estimates of the crops by random sample crop cutting surveys have now become available in respect of rice, jowar, maize, wheat, barley and gram from the Directorate of National Sample Survey, they are utilised in the present series of index numbers. The crop cutting survey estimates of production have also been employed for rice, jowar, kodon kutki, wheat, gram and tur in the Mahakoshal region and for rice, jowar, wheat and gram in the Bhopal region. In the Madhya Bharat region the production figures of all the crops are according to the traditional method, the survey estimates being not utilised in the official estimates.

The farm harvest prices of the commodities for the base year are according to the new connotation in respect of Mahakoshal region, i.e. these prices are the average wholesale prices at which the commodities were disposed of by the producers at the village site during their specified harvesting periods. The State average farm (harvest) prices are the average of the district prices which in their turn are averages of harvest prices of ten representative village centres in each district. The farm (harvest) prices of the base year

according to the new connotation are not available in the case of the remaining three regions. In these regions, therefore, the farm harvest prices of all the commodities except banana represent the average farm prices according to the old connotation, i.e. the average of the wholesale prices ruling at the district head-quarters markets on the last day of February in the case of kharif crops and on the last day of May in the case of rabi crops. The regional average is based on the price data of all the district head-quarters except in the case of Madhya Bharat region where the average is based on the price data of only two markets, viz., Gwalior and Indore, as the price data of other centres in the region for the base year are not available. In the case of banana, the price taken in the Madhya Bharat as also in the Mahakoshal regions represents the wholesale average price in important markets in the State during its harvest period. These wholesale prices of banana are, however, reported per gross, whereas its production is reported in tons. The per gross prices had, therefore, to be converted into per ton prices for calculating the value of banana production for use as weight, on the basis of sample determination of weight of one gross ripe bananas.

The source of price data for the base period is the Annual Bulletin of Farm Prices compiled by the Directorate of Land Records of the former Madhya Pradesh so far as Mahakoshal region is concerned. In the case of Madhya Bharat region, the price data of the Gwalior centre were obtained direct from the Gwalior Mandi Committee, while for Indore centre from the former Madhya Bharat State Gazette. The price data of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions have been taken from the Annual Season and Crop Reports of the respective former States.

The average farm harvest price of any commodity for the State as a whole employed in the present series of index numbers is the weighted average of the average farm (harvest) prices of the different regions arrived at in the procedure explained in the preceding paragraphs. The weight employed is the production figures of the commodities in the respective regions.

The production figures employed are the actuals for the years 1952-53 to 1955-56, while those for 1956-57 are final estimates as given in the final crop forecasts. The index numbers for 1956-57 are thus provisional and subject to revision when the actuals become available.

Trends in the State Agricultural Production—The Index Numbers of Agricultural Production constructed on the basis discussed above are given in Table 1. The trends in over-all agricultural production in the new Madhya Pradesh as a whole during the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 are, however, brought out by the index numbers given below:—

Year	Foodgrains	Non-foodgrains	All commodities
1952-53	100·00	100·00	100·00
1953-54	109·03	112·78	109·56
1954-55	112·50	128·38	114·73
1955-56	120·21	126·83	121·13
1956-57*	131·27	144·03	133·06

*Provisional.

Agricultural production in the new Madhya Pradesh State has registered a progressively increasing trend. Compared with the base year, the increase is about 9 per cent in 1953-54, 15 per cent in 1954-1955, 21 per cent in 1955-56 and 33 per cent in 1956-57 (provisional). The increase has been more marked in the non-food crops. Favourable weather conditions and the various developmental measures taken under the first Five Year Plan have contributed to the improvement.

The trends of production in the sub-groups of commodities will be clear from the following sub-group indices :

Group	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (Provisional)
Kharif cereals	100·00	108·83	102·96	108·55	123·59
Rabi cereals	100·00	110·43	137·54	151·08	155·92
Total cereals	100·00	109·20	110·94	118·37	131·05
Pulses	100·00	108·40	118·33	127·16	132·09
Oilseeds	100·00	115·01	141·29	136·35	123·35
Fibres	100·00	106·64	112·56	105·20	168·09
Miscellaneous crops	100·00	117·28	124·92	139·14	151·52

Except for a slight set-back in kharif cereals in 1954-55, oilseeds in 1955-56 and 1956-57, and fibres 1955-56 the index numbers show a continuously rising trend for all the sub-groups. The trend is more pronounced in rabi cereals *vis-a-vis* kharif cereals. The decline in kharif cereals in 1954-55 attributed to untimely and heavy rains in some parts of the Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat regions and insufficient and untimely rains in the Mahakoshal and Bhopal regions. Similarly in 1955-56 the index of production of kharif cereals does not show a marked rise as compared to 1953-54. Pulses have maintained continuity of rise at a level almost mid-way between kharif cereals and rabi cereals. The steady upward trend in oilseeds was reversed in 1955-56 and 1956-57. The movement of fibres is somewhat erratic. The Index Numbers in the case of fibre crops in 1955-56 have gone down mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions as compared with the previous two years. They registered a very sharp rise in 1956-57.

The index numbers of individual crops reveal the following trends :

- Rice production during 1954-55 was reduced by about 3% as compared with the base year and by nearly 6% as compared with 1953-54. The decrease is attributed mainly to unfavourable weather conditions.
- The monsoon of 1955-56 was detrimental to the jowar crop and hence its production in this year decreased considerably as compared to the previous year. Similarly bajra and maize production received a set-back in 1956-57.
- The production of wheat is on constant increase with the base year and has gone up by 59% in 1956-57 as compared.
- Similarly the production of gram has maintained an upward trend and has increased by about 64% in 1956-57. But the production of other pulses has declined considerably in 1956-57 as compared with previous years.
- The production of tur rose by 40% in 1955-56, although it suffered a set-back in 1954-55 and 1956-57.

- (vi) Groundnut recorded the maximum increase (about 104%) in 1954-55. Similarly the production of linseed and sesamum and rape and mustard has continuously increased except in 1956-57, for which provisional figures alone exist.
- (vii) The production of tobacco, potatoes and onions has moved up.
- (viii) Cotton registered a sharp rise in 1956-57 as compared with the previous years, while sannhemp declined.
- (ix) The production of sugarcane (gur) declined in 1953-54, but increased appreciably in 1956-57.
- (x) The production of chillies and banana has shown marked increases in 1953-54 and 1956-57.

Index Number of Agricultural Production in Madhya Pradesh
(Base : 1952-53 = 100)

Commodities groups	Weights	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Cereals :—						
I. Kharif :						
1. Rice	38.04	100.00	102.83	97.01	114.51	125.39
2. Jowar	9.77	100.00	125.73	115.75	82.74	121.40
3. Bajra	0.66	100.00	116.00	124.00	113.34	100.00
4. Maize	1.45	100.00	123.56	125.86	122.99	106.89
5. Other small millets	2.30	100.00	124.93	126.63	109.07	120.40
Total Kharif	52.22	100.00	108.83	102.96	108.55	123.59
II. Rabi :						
1. Wheat	14.54	100.00	112.31	139.42	153.03	159.18
2. Barley	1.14	100.00	86.44	113.56	126.27	114.40
Total Rabi	15.68	100.00	110.43	137.54	151.08	155.92
Total Cereals	67.90	100.00	109.20	110.94	118.37	131.05
Pulses :						
1. Tur	3.30	100.00	139.51	112.35	141.15	126.34
2. Gram	7.93	100.00	100.17	125.59	136.44	163.73
3. Other pulses	6.84	100.00	102.92	112.81	109.66	98.19
Total Pulses	18.07	100.00	108.40	118.33	127.16	132.09
Total Food crops	85.97	100.00	109.03	112.50	120.21	131.27

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non food crops :—							
Oilseeds :							
1. Sesamum (including niger seed).	2.49	100.00	126.79	130.27	124.11	110.72	
2. Linseed	1.48	100.00	102.11	107.37	140.00	108.42	
3. Rape and mustard	0.74	100.00	102.22	108.88	133.32	115.55	
4. Castor seed	0.05	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	133.33	
5. Groundnut	1.65	100.00	115.00	204.00	154.00	159.00	
Total oilseeds	6.41	100.00	115.01	141.29	136.35	123.35	
Fibres :—							
1. Cotton	4.37	100.00	107.61	113.65	106.04	171.66	
2. Sannhemp	0.19	100.00	84.38	87.50	85.93	85.93	
Total Fibres	4.56	100.00	106.64	112.56	105.20	168.09	
Miscellaneous :							
1. Sugarcane (Gur)	1.24	100.00	101.37	98.63	157.53	176.70	
2. Tobacco	0.24	100.00	200.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	
3. Potatoes	0.44	100.00	108.11	113.52	116.22	124.33	
4. Chillies	0.78	100.00	123.08	161.54	123.08	123.08	
5. Onions	0.15	100.00	112.00	156.00	152.01	132.01	
6. Banana	0.01	100.00	111.11	88.89	77.78	233.34	
7. Sweet potatoes	0.20	100.00	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	
Total miscellaneous	3.06	100.00	117.28	124.92	139.14	151.52	
Total non-food crops	14.03	100.00	112.78	128.38	126.83	144.03	
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	100.00	109.56	114.73	121.13	133.06	

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Kharif Pulses other than Tur,
Castorseed and Mesta, 1957-58.

All-India Second Estimates of Wheat and Barley, 1957-58.

All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58

All-India First Estimate of Potatoes, 1957-58.

Production of Gur (including Khandsari) during 1956-57.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery & Implements in Assam.

TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during March 1958
(From 1st to 26th March)
(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-3-58 to 26-3-58 (Actual m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or Shortfall(—) compared to normal (Actual m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or Shortfall(—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	2	(—) 64	(—) 97
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	(—) 24	(—) 100
3. Gangetic West Bengal	14	(—) 11	(—) 42
4. Orissa	9	(—) 13	(—) 61
5. Chota Nagpur	17	(—) 4	(—) 15
6. Bihar	4	(—) 8	(—) 63
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	7	(—) 2	(—) 28
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	3	(—) 12	(—) 79
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	11	(—) 6	(—) 34
10. Himachal Pradesh	39	(—) 25	(—) 40
11. Jammu & Kashmir	27	(—) 39	(—) 59
12. Rajasthan, West	0	(—) 4	(—) 100
13. Rajasthan, East	1	(—) 4	(—) 83
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	2	(—) 5	(—) 64
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	18	(+) 3	(+) 14
16. Gujarat	0	(—) 8	(—) 100
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 2	(—) 100
18. Konkan	0	(—) 1	(—) 83
19. Maharashtra	6	(+) 3	(+) 129
20. Vidarbha	14	(+) 3	(+) 25
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	0	(—) 9	(—) 100
22. Telangana	8	(—) 2	(—) 25
23. Rayalaseema	0	(—) 4	(—) 91
24. Madras	9	(—) 4	(—) 28
25. Coastal Mysore	0	(—) 2	(—) 100
26. Mysore, North	9	(+) 4	(+) 89
27. Mysore, South	5	(—) 2	(—) 20
28. Kerala	44	(+) 15	(+) 51

NOTE.—In the calculation of excess or shortfall and their percentages rainfall figures are taken as correct to 0.1 m.m.

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

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during April

State	Sowing	Harvesting
1. Andhra Pradesh	Summer Paddy & Sugarcane	Winter Paddy, Kharif Jowar, Rabi Ragi, Rabi Korra, Tamarind, Sugarcane, Maize, Barley and Chillies.
2. Assam	Bao and Sali, Jute and Sugarcane.	Sali, Bura paddy, Tea.
3. Bihar	Kharif crops, Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Pulses and Barley
4. Bombay	Kharif crops Gram	Rabi Paddy, Wheat, Jowar, Bengal Gram, rabi Castor and Cotton.
5. Kerala	Autumn paddy, Ragi, Sugarcane, Ginger, Turmeric and Tapioca.	Summer Paddy, Sesamum.
6. Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane	Wheat, Rabi Paddy, Jowar, Gram, Pulses, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Castor

TABLE No. 1.1—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
7. Madras	Kharif Cotton and Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy, Rabi Jowar, Cotton, Turmeric, Grams, Linseed and Rape and Mustard.
8. Mysore	Potatoes and Sugarcane	Ragi, Cotton and Potatoes.
9. Orissa	Kharif crops	Wheat and Rabi Paddy.
10. Punjab	Sugarcane, Cotton and Arhar	Wheat, Linseed, Gram and Barley.
11. Rajasthan	Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Barley and Rabi Oilseeds.
12. U.P.	Kharif crops, Turmeric, Sugarcane and Jute, Hill Potato and Small Millets (Chena Sawan).	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Arhar, Peas, Rape and Mustard, Linseed, Castor and Zaid Vegetables.
13. West Bengal	Jute, Maize, Ragi, Autumn Rice, Sesamum and Sugarcane.	Gram, Pulses, Wheat, Barley, Boro Rice, Tobacco, Chillies and Sugarcane.
14. Manipur	Maize, Turmeric, Kharif crops, Cotton & Soyabean.	Gram and Rabi crops like Wheat, Peas and Mustard.
15. Himachal Pradesh	Maize, Hill Potato, Sugarcane, Ginger, Chillies, Sesamum, Cotton, Turmeric, Rape & Mustard and Linseed.	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rabi Pulses.
16. Tripura	Autumn Rice, Maize, Sugarcane, Ginger, Chillies, Sesamum, Cotton Jute, & Kharif Mesta.	Summer Rice, Chillies and Tobacco.
17. Delhi	Kharif, Jowar, Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Tur, Zaid Rabi Tobacco, Rape and Mustard Linseed and Zaid Rabi Onions.

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)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	76,864	79,320(p)	26,846	28,282(p)
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,884(p)	3,379	2,885(p)
Maize	9,116	9,197(p)	2,554	3,009(p)
Ragi	5,693	5,831(p)	1,820	1,715(p)
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	217,240(p)	54,456	57,140
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	271,146	274,535	65,287	68,575

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potatoes	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
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	12,692	13,450(p)	3,862*	4,200*(p)
Castorseed	1,405	1,415(p)	124	124(p)
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	30,267	5,705	6,141
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,978	19,843	4,001†	4,723†
Jute	1,739	1,908(p)	4,197†	4,288†(p)
Mesta	572	733(p)	1,159†	1,478†(p)

(p) Relates to partially revised estimate.

* 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)					
		Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
Crops	Estimate	Released on	Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percent- age increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year
							Percent- age increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—							
Rice	Final	27-2-58	79,027	79,320	(—) 0.4	24,821	28,282 (—) 12.2
Jowar	Second	12-3-58	38,772	37,618	(+) 3.1	..	..
Bajra	Final	10-4-58	27,453	27,884	(—) 1.5	3,565	2,885 (+) 23.6
Maize	Final	13-4-58	9,762	9,197	(+) 6.1	3,064	3,009 (+) 1.1
Ragi	Final	15-4-58	5,897	5,831	(+) 1.1	1,716	1,715 (+) 0.06
Small Millets	First	15-1-58	9,168	9,515	(—) 3.6	..	..
Wheat	Second	..	29,776	30,488	(—) 2.3	..	..
Barley	Second	..	7,492	8,327	(—) 10.0	..	..
Pulses—							
Gram	First	14-3-58	21,423	23,458	(—) 8.7	..	..
Tur	Second	14-3-58	5,407	5,565	(—) 2.8	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	19-3-58	15,832	16,484	(—) 4.0	1,401	1,515 (—) 7.5
Other Rabi Pulses	First	18-3-58	8,264	9,913	(—) 16.6	..	..
Potatoes							
Potatoes	First	14-3-58	592	576	(+) 2.7	..	..
Tobacco	First	24-2-58	828	816	(+) 1.5	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	28-12-57	4,784	4,475	(+) 6.9	6,403*	5,948* (+) 7.7
Oilseeds—							
Groundnut	Final	11-3-58	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 & Mustard	First	21-2-58	2,587	2,766	(—) 6.5	..	..
Castorseed	Final	8-4-58	1,325	1,415	(—) 6.4	97	124 (—) 21.8
Fibres—							
Cotton	Fourth	..	19,201	19,480	(—) 1.4	..	..
Jute	Final	15-1-58	1,754	1,908	(—) 8.1	4,088@	4,288@ (—) 4.7
Mesta	Final	8-4-58	726	733	(—) 1.0	1,211@	1,478@ (—) 18.1

* In terms of gur.

† Nuts in shell.

@ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1957-58

(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	27,453	27,884	(—) 431	(—) 1.5
Production (thousand tons)	3,565	2,885	(+) 680	(+) 23.6

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and is due largely to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. In Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras there is some increase.

Overall production, however, shows a considerable increase as compared to the previous year. This has been shared by almost all the major producing States notably Rajasthan, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is due mostly to better climatic conditions during the growing period.

Production estimates, for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay including Vidarbha, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are based on crop cutting surveys.

This Estimate also includes information for 'Non-Reporting Areas' which include Jammu & Kashmir and some pockets in Madhya Pradesh and Mysore which together account for 35,000 acres and a production of 10,000 tons during 1957-58.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	1,613	1,587	(+) 26	425*	285*	(+) 140
Bihar	13	13	..	2	2	..
Bombay	8,264	8,699	(—) 435	1,007*	844*	(+) 163
Madhya Pradesh	424	425	(—) 1	116*	89*	(+) 27
Madras	1,368	1,333	(+) 35	254*	299*	(—) 45
Mysore	1,174	1,201	(—) 27	74*	104*	(—) 30
Orissa	11	11	..	2	2	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab	2,273	2,442	(—) 169	279*	240* (+)	39
Rajasthan	9,564	9,303	(+) 261	790*	537* (+)	253
Uttar Pradesh	2,667	2,781	(—) 114	597*	465* (+)	132
West Bengal	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Jammu & Kashmir	32†	32	..	9†	9	..
Delhi	49	56	(—) 7	10	9 (+)	1
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL—INDIA	27,453	27,884	(—) 431	3,565	2,885	(+) 680

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on the results of crop estimation surveys. In the case of Bombay, production estimates are based on crop cuttings surveys in respect of all regions other than Vidarbha. For Vidarbha, the traditional method has, as usual, been utilised.

† Previous year's data provisionally utilised in the absence of information for the current year.

NOTE.—Bajra is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (including N.E.F.A.), Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.1. All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1957-58

(Reporting and non-reporting Areas)

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
Area (thousand acres)	9,762	9,197	(+) 565	(+) 6.1
Production (thousand tons)	3,064	3,009	(+) 55	(+) 1.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by almost all the principal maize growing States, especially Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and is attributable generally to favourable conditions at the time of sowing. On the other hand, considerable decline in area has been reported in Jammu & Kashmir due to heavy rainfall.

Production shows a relatively small increase. In Rajasthan, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh considerable increase in production has been reported during the current year largely as a result of favourable climatic conditions during the period of growth. But the advantage gained in these States has been offset to a great extent by the decrease in production in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab in spite of increased acreage reported under the crop in these States. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, especially in the unirrigated areas of the eastern part of the former State, the crop suffered considerably from persistent drought.

Production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay (Gujarat districts only), Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'non-reporting areas, which include Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and some pockets in Madhya Pradesh which together account for an area of 389,000 acres and a production of 109,000 tons during 1957-58.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	471	466	(+) 5	154*	104* (+)	50
Assam†	38	38	..	7	7	..
Bihar	1,590	1,406	(+) 184	344	391 (—)	47
Bombay	433	463	(—) 30	167*	84* (+)	83
Madhya Pradesh†	1,074	1,071	(+) 3	179	189 (—)	10
Madras	15	14	(+) 1	7	6 (+)	1
Mysore	25	28	(—) 3	9	9	..
Orissa	58	59	(—) 1	9	9	..
Punjab	1,166	1,009	(+) 157	638*	651* (—)	13
Rajasthan	1,433	1,238	(+) 195	552*	324* (+)	228
Uttar Pradesh	2,664	2,506	(+) 158	783*	986* (—)	203
West Bengal	163	170	(—) 7	45	47 (—)	2
Jammu & Kashmir	343	444	(—) 101	161	127 (—)	26
Delhi	4	4	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	285	281	(+) 4	68	74 (—)	6
TOTAL INDIA	9,762	9,197	(+) 565	3,064	3,009	(+) 55

* Based on the results of crop estimation surveys. In the case of Bombay, production estimates are based on crop estimation survey results only in respect of Gujarat districts where maize is mostly grown. For other parts of the State, production is, as usual, based on traditional annavari method.

† Includes an estimated area of 7,590 acres and a production of 1,187 tons for the crop grown in the non-reporting (forest) areas of the State.

‡ Provisional estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Maize is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(2) During 1957-58, crop estimation surveys were conducted on maize in Himachal Pradesh also. But the production estimates for the State given in this Estimate are not based on the results of these surveys as these are now under observation. Production figures reported for the State are, therefore, based on the traditional method.

4.2. All-India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1957-58

(Reporting and non-reporting Areas)

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,897	5,831	(+) 66	(+) 1.1
Production (thousand tons)	1,716	1,715	(+) 1	(+) 0.06

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The small increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and to a lesser extent by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease reported by the principal ragi producing State of Mysore.

The overall production of ragi during the current year remains almost the same at the previous year's level. Among the major States, considerable increase in production during the current year has been reported in Andhra Pradesh due largely to favourable climatic conditions during the period of growth. But this increase in production has almost been wiped out by the decreases in Mysore and Bombay.

Production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay (Ratnagiri and Dangs districts only), Madras and Mysore are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

This Estimate also includes information for the 'non-reporting' areas, that is, areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate include Punjab and non-reporting pockets in Mysore, which together account for an area of 172,000 acres and a production of 57,000 tons during 1957-58.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	799	787	(+) 12	270*	218* (+)	52
Bihar	412	336	(+) 76	74	72 (+)	2
Bombay	672	670	(+) 2	196*	218* (-)	22
Kerala	12	12	..	7	7	..
Madhya Pradesh	41	33	(+) 8	4	4	..
Madras	890	892	(-) 2	340*	333* (+)	7
Mysore†	2,181	2,226	(-) 45	654*	693* (-)	39
Orissa	329	329	..	64	64	..
Punjab	8‡	8	..	1‡	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	484	466	(+) 18	91	90 (+)	1
West Bengal	31	31	..	7	7	..
Himachal Pradesh	38	41	(-) 3	8	8	..
TOTAL INDIA	5,897	5,831	(+) 66	1,716	1,715	(+) 1

*Based on the results of crop estimation survey results. In the case of Bombay, production figures are based on crop estimation survey results in respect of Ratnagiri and Dangs districts while for other districts, they are, as usual, based on traditional *anna* valuation.

† Includes an area of 164,252 acres and a production of 56,416 tons for the crop grown in the non-reporting areas.

‡ Previous year's data provisionally repeated in the absence of information for the current year.

NOTE.—Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (including N.E.F.A.), Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.3. All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1957-58.

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	29,776	30,488	(—)712	(—)2.3

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan and is attributable largely to prolonged drought at the time of sowing. This decrease in area has been offset to some extent by the increase recorded mainly in Punjab.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the unirrigated parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Bombay, where the crop was reported to have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat 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	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	49	51(A)	(—)2
Bihar	1,065	1,415	(—)350
Bombay	3,339	3,314	(+)25
Madhya Pradesh	6,805	7,196	(—)391
Mysore	700	719(A)	(—)19
Orissa	13	13	..
Punjab	4,906	4,749	(+)157
Rajasthan	2,777	2,947(A)	(—)170
Uttar Pradesh	9,608	9,583	(+)25
West Bengal	121	122	(—)1
Delhi	80	85	(—)5
Himachal Pradesh	313	294	(+)19
TOTAL—INDIA	29,776	30,488	(—)712

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

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

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

4.4. All-India Second Estimate of Barley, 1957-58

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	7,492	8,325	(—) 835	(—) 10.0

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared by the principal barley growing States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and is attributable largely to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the beginning of March, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where the crop was reported to have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to barley 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	Area (thousand acres)		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	9	8(A)	(+) 1
Bihar	662	888	(—) 226
Bombay*	29	31(A)	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh†	354	433	(—) 79
Mysore	2	4(A)	(—) 2
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	596	591	(+) 5
Rajasthan	1,077	1,285(A)	(—) 208
Uttar Pradesh	4,582	4,930	(—) 348
West Bengal	91	71	(+) 20
Delhi	12	12	..
Himachal Pradesh	77	73	(+) 4
TOTAL—INDIA	7,492	8,327	(—) 835

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Data exclude Vidarbha and Saurashtra regions for which information will be included in the Final Estimate.

†Data exclude Mahakoshal region for which information will be included in the Final Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Madras are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (including N.E.F.A.), Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.5. All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1957-58

(Released in March 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	15,832	16,484	(—) 652	(—) 4.0
Production (thousand tons)	1,401	1,515	(—) 114	(—) 7.5

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and to a lesser extent by Mysore and Himachal Pradesh, and has been attributed generally to adverse climatic conditions at sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in Bombay, Madras and West Bengal.

The decrease in production has occurred in almost all the kharif pulses growing States, particularly Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan, and has been attributed partly to decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. As between various pulses, the decrease in production has occurred mostly in 'moth', 'urad' and 'mung'.

Some of the pulses, viz. 'urad', 'mung', 'kulthi' etc., included in this Estimate are also grown during rabi season in some States. Estimates of these pulses grown during the rabi season will be included in the All-India Estimate for "other rabi pulses". Kharif pulses reported in this Estimate cover roughly about 62 per cent of the total area under all pulses other than gram and tur.

II. DETAILS

State/Pulses	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Urads or Mash	302	286	(+) 16	25	24	(+) 1
Mung	933	888	(+) 45	60	58	(+) 2
Kulthi	885	893	(—) 8	63	64	(—) 1
Other Pulses	94	86	(+) 8	6	6	..
TOTAL	2,214	2,153	(+) 61	154	152	(+) 2
Bihar						
	739	895	(—) 156	76	114	(—) 38

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—							
Urad or Mash . . .	436	830	(—) 394	35	91	() 56	
Mung	780	1,096	(—) 316	70	100	() 30	
Moth	281	315	(—) 34	19	35	() 16	
Kulthi	491	484	(+) 7	42	46	() 4	
Other Pulses . . .	1,427	522	(+) 905	169	66	(+) 103	
TOTAL	3,415	3,247	(+) 168	335	338	() 3	
Kerala—							
Urad or Mash . . .	10	10	..	1	1	..	
Mung	9	9	..	2	2	..	
Peas	14	14	..	2	2	..	
Others	5	5	..	1	1	..	
TOTAL	38	38	..	6	6	..	
Madhya Pradesh—							
Urad or Mash . . .	647	654	(—) 7	54	48	(+) 6	
Mung and Moth . . .	284	274†	(+) 10	30	32‡	(—) 2	
Kulthi	270	337	(—) 67	22	37	(—) 15	
Others†	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..	
TOTAL	1,203	1,267	(—) 64	106	117	() 11	
Madras—							
Urad or Mash . . .	96	91	(+) 5	10	9	(+) 1	
Mung	89	84	(+) 5	7	7	..	
Kulthi	580	582	(—) 2	50	50	..	
Other Pulses . . .	150	150	..	13	12	(+) 1	
TOTAL	915	907	(+) 8	80	78	(+) 2	
Mysore—							
Urad	149	156	(—) 7	11	12	(—) 1	
Mung	236	214	(+) 22	20	19	(+) 1	
Kulthi	912	916	(—) 4	94	90	(+) 4	
Others	252	244	(+) 8	22	24	(—) 2	
TOTAL	1,549	1,530	(+) 19	147	145	(+) 2	
Orissa							
	283	288	(—) 5	60	64	(—) 4	
Punjab—							
Urad	134	157	(—) 23	12	13	(—) 1	
Mung	142	184	(—) 42	14	17	(—) 3	
Moth	117	170	(—) 53	11	15	(—) 4	
Other Pulses . . .	39	45	(—) 6	3	3	..	
TOTAL	432	556	(—) 124	40	48	(—) 8	

II. DETAILS—concl'd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan—							
Urad or Mash . . .	63	531	(—) 468	6	8	(—) 2	
Mung	503	70	(+) 433	39	42	(—) 3	
Moth	3,692	4,130	(—) 438	251	314	(—) 63	
Other Pulses . . .	131	166	(—) 35	12	15	(—) 3	
TOTAL	4,389	4,897	(—) 508	308	379	(—) 71	
Uttar Pradesh—							
Urad or Mash . . .	430	468	(—) 38	56	43	(+) 13	
Mung	27	36	(—) 9	4	4	..	
Moth	51	59	(—) 8	5	5	..	
TOTAL	508	563	(—) 55	65	52	(+) 13	
West Bengal—							
Urad or Mash . . .	30	24	(+) 6	8	6	(+) 2	
Mung	6	6	..	1	1	..	
Other Pulses . . .	64	62	(+) 2	10	10	..	
TOTAL	100	92	(+) 8	19	17	(+) 2	
Himachal Pradesh—							
Urad or Mash . . .	25	28	(—) 3	3	3	..	
Mung	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..	
Moth	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..	
Kulthi	17	17	..	2	2	..	
Other Pulses . . .	3	4	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..	
TOTAL	46	50	(—) 4	5	5	..	
Tripura—							
Mung and Mash . . .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..	
Other Pulses . . .	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..	
TOTAL	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..	
ALL-INDIA—							
Urad or Mash . . .	2,323	3,236	(—) 913	221	258	(—) 37	
Mung	3,009	2,861	(+) 148	247	282	(—) 35	
Moth	4,142	4,675	(—) 533	286	369	(—) 83	
Kulthi	3,155	3,229	(—) 74	273	289	(—) 16	
Peas	14	14	..	2	2	..	
Other Pulses* . . .	3,189	2,469	(+) 720	372	315	(+) 57	
TOTAL	15,832	16,484	(—) 652	1,401	1,515	(—) 114	

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

*Includes also data on Urad, Mung, Masur, etc. in respect of Bihar and Orissa for which separate figures are not available.

†Includes estimated data for V.P. Region.

‡Estimated.

NOTES.—(1) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

L/P14DEStatistics—10

4-6. All-India First Estimate of Potatoes, 1957-58

(Released in March 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	592	576	(+) 16	(+) 2.7

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage is shared by Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases in Bihar and Rajasthan.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1957. 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 shows that the area under the crop at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	55	52(A)	(+) 3
Bihar	58	68	(—) 10
Bombay	25	24	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	21	20	(+) 1
Madras	2	2	..
Mysore	14	14(A)	..
Orissa	22	22(A)	..
Punjab	20	20	..
Rajasthan	2	3	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh	248	228	(+) 20
West Bengal*	120	119	(+) 1
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Tripura	4	3	(+) 1
TOTAL—INDIA	592	576	(+) 16

(a) Below 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate. *Includes estimated data for merged territories.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Potato is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

4-7. All-India Final Estimate of Castor Seed, 1957-58

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	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)	1,325	1,415	(-) 90	(-) 6.4
Production (thousand tons)	97	124	(-) 27	(-) 21.8

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the castorseed growing States except Madras. But it is more marked in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Bombay and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh and Bombay and has been attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The crop was reported to have been damaged considerably in parts of Bombay State and in Nellore, Cuddapah, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh as a result of inadequate rainfall.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	807	844	(—) 37	47	64	(—) 17
Assam	5*	5	..	1*	1	..
Bihar	13	15	(—) 2	2	1	(+) 1
Bombay	280	314	(—) 34	25	35	(—) 10
Madhya Pradesh	18	29	(—) 11	2	2	..
Madras	35	34	(+) 1	6	6	..
Mysore	106	112	(—) 6	8	9	(—) 1
Orissa	52	52	..	4	4	..
Rajasthan	3	4	(—) 1	1	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	6	6	..	1	1	..
TOTAL—INDIA	1,325	1,415	(—) 90	97	124	(—) 27

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

NOTES.—(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 & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-8. All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Fourth Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (Col. (3) over Col. (2))	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	19,201	19,480	(279	(-) 1.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

(a) BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Fourth Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	1,121	879	(+) 242
Americans	3,204	3,365	(-) 161
Jarilla (Including Virnar & 197/3)	3,318	3,213	(+) 105
H. 420 (Including vorum, 91 and others)	776	754	(+) 22
Oomras	1,597	1,910	(-) 313
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,562	1,748	(-) 186
Malvi	1,086	1,211	(-) 125
Broach-Vijay	1,386	1,401	(-) 105
Surti-Suyog	781	725	(+) 56
Dholleras	2,135	1,933	(+) 202
Southerns	2,181	2,196	(-) 15
Comillas	54	55	(-) 1
TOTAL	19,201	19,480	(-) 279

(b) BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple lengths	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Fourth Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	7,268	7,528	(-) 260
Medium Staple	8,602	8,541	(+) 61
Short Staple	3,331	3,411	(-) 80
TOTAL	19,201	19,480	(-) 279

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded mainly in Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan.

Among the different varieties of cotton, the decrease in area has occurred mostly in Oomras, Hyderabad Gaorani, Malvi and Broach-Vijay. Some increase has, however, been reported in the case of Bengals, Dholleras and Jarilla varieties. As regards staple lengths, the decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by long staple cotton.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of January, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory. The production of cotton in Punjab and Madras is reported to be higher by 3 to 7 per cent upto January as compared to the corresponding period last season, while in Bombay, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, production is reported to be lower by 5 to 6 per cent. In Madhya Pradesh the production this year is lower by about 28 per cent. The overall production of cotton in India upto the end of January, 1958 is reported to be lower by about 6 per cent this year as compared to the corresponding period last season.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1957-58. Past experience shows that the area at the Fourth Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Fourth Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	989	991	(-) 2
Assam	35*	35	..
Bihar	5	8	(-) 3
Bombay	10,697	10,714	(-) 17
Kerala	21	22	(-) 1
Madhya Pradesh	1,954	2,212	(-) 258
Madras	853	830	(+) 23
Mysore	2,306	2,514	(-) 208
Orissa	23	23	..
Punjab	1,523	1,413	(+) 110
Rajasthan	578	549	(+) 29
Uttar Pradesh	196	147	(+) 49
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Tripura	19	20	(-) 1
TOTAL	19,201	19,480	(-) 279

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Last year's data repeated for 1957-58.

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton.

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

(a) VARIETY-WISE

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (thousand acres)		
		1957-58 (Fourth Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (3) over Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh—				
Hydrabad Gaorani	Long	65	75	(-) 10
Hydrabad American	Long	75	75	..
(Parbhani American)				
Kumta Ordinary	Medium	10	4	(+) 6
Westons	Medium	262	261	(+) 1
White and Red Northern	Medium	127	128	(-) 1
Kakinadas	Medium	80	82	(+) 4
Mungari	Short	280	279	(+) 1
Chinapathi	Short	3	3	..
Hydrabad Oomras	Short	81	84	(-) 3
TOTAL		989	991	(-) 2
2. Assam—				
Comillas	Short	35†	35	..
3. Bihar—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	5	8	(-) 3
4. Bombay—				
Surti-Suyog	Long	781	725	(+) 56
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	Long	38	33	(+) 5
Bombay American	Long	..	..	..
Hydrabad American	Long	10	6	(+) 4
(Parbhani American)				
Hydrabad Gaorani	Long	989	1,012	(-) 23
M. P. American (including Buri and Combodia)	Long	330	407	(-) 77
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and Others)*		653	611	(+) 42
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,021	2,914	(+) 107
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,386	1,491	(-) 105
Gujarat Dholeras	Medium	41	49	(-) 8
Kalyan	Medium	593	567	(+) 26
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	Medium	1,227	1,034	(+) 193
M. P. Oomras	Short	803	993	(-) 190
Hydrabad Oomras	Short	374	411	(-) 37
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	177	178	(-) 1
Mathio	Short	274	283	(-) 9
TOTAL		10,697	10,714	(-) 17
5. Kerala—				
Kerala American (including Combodia and Co. 4 (Improv- ed variety)	Long	21	22	(-) 1
6. Madhya Pradesh—				
M. P. American (including Buri and Combodia)	Long	140	120	(+) 20
H. 420 (including verum, 91 and others)*	Long	123	143	(-) 20
Malvi	Medium	993	1,122	(-) 129
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	297	299	(-) 2
M. B. American	Medium	247	292	(-) 45
M. P. Oomras	Short	26	183	(-) 57
M. B. Oomras	Short	128	53	(-) 25
TOTAL		1,954	2,212	(-) 258

(a) VARIETY-WISE—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7. Madras—					
Karunganiacs †	.	Long	456	447 (+)	9
Madras American (Combodia and Uganda)	.	Long	347	318 (+)	29
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	.	Medium	50	65 (—)	15
TOTAL			853	830 (+)	23
Mysore—					
Mysore American and Others *	.	Long	373	386 (—)	13
Bombay American	.	Long	558	575 (—)	17
Hyderabad Gaorani	.	Long	508	661 (—)	153
Jaydhar (including Jaywant)	.	Long	867	892 (—)	25
TOTAL			2,306	2,514 (—)	208
9. Orissa—					
U. P. Deshi	.	Short	13	13	..
Orissa Oomras	.	Short	8	8	..
Southern Chinupati	.	Short	2	2	..
TOTAL			23	23	..
10. Punjab—					
Punjab American	.	Long	934	1,020 (—)	86
Punjab Deshi	.	Short	589	393 (+)	196
TOTAL			1,523	1,413 (+)	110
11. Rajasthan—					
Rajasthan American	.	Medium	101	103 (—)	2
Malvi	.	Medium	93	89 (+)	4
Rajasthan Deshi	.	Short	384	357 (+)	27
TOTAL			587	549 (+)	29
12. Uttar Pradesh—					
U. P. (Parso) American	.	Medium	68	41 (+)	27
U.P. Deshi	.	Short	128	106 (+)	22
TOTAL			196	147 (+)	49
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	7,268	7,528 (—)	260
		Medium	8,602	8,541 (+)	61
		Short	3,331	3,411 (—)	80
TOTAL			19,201	19,480 (—)	279

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

† Includes certain varieties of long staple, grown in Kanyakumari district of Madras.

N.B.—Vide footnotes to statement II.

(b) BY TRADE DESCRIPTION

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Fourth Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Bengal—			
U. P. Deshi	147	128	(+) 19
Punjab Deshi	590	394	(+) 196
Rajasthan Deshi	384	357	(+) 27
TOTAL	1,121	879	(+) 242
II. Americans—			
Punjab American	934	1,020	(-) 86
Madhya Pradesh American	470	527	(-) 57
Madras American	347	318	(+) 29
Bombay American	558	575	(-) 17
Madhya Bharat American	247	292	(-) 45
Rajasthan American	101	103	(-) 2
Hyderabad American	85	81	(+) 4
Mysore American and others	373	386	(-) 13
U. P. American	68	41	(+) 27
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	..
Kerala American	21	22	(-) 1
TOTAL	3,204	3,365	(-) 61
III. Jarilla (including virnar and 197/3)	3,318	3,213	(+) 105
IV. H. 420 (including verum, 91 and others)	776	754	(+) 22
V. Oomras—			
M.P. Oomras	929	1,176	(-) 247
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	177	178	(-) 1
Hyderabad Oomras	455	495	(-) 40
M. B. Oomras	28	53	(-) 25
Orissa Oomras	8	8	..
TOTAL	1,597	1,910	(-) 313
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,562	1,748	(-) 186
VII. Malvi	1,086	1,211	(-) 125
VIII. Broach-Vijay	1,386	1,491	(-) 105
IX. Surti-Suyog	781	725	(+) 56
X. Dholleras—			
Gujarat Dholleras	41	49	(-) 8
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,227	1,034	(+) 193
Kalyan	593	567	(+) 26
Mathio	274	283	(-) 9
TOTAL	2,135	1,933	(+) 202

(b) BY TRADE DESCRIPTION—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XI. Southern—			
Bombay Jayadhar	905	925	(-) 20
Westerns	262	261	(+) 1
Mungari	280	279	(+) 1
White & Red Northern	127	128	(-) 1
Kakinadas	86	82	(+) 4
Chinnapathi	5	5	..
Karungnies	456	447	(+) 9
Kumpta ordinary	10	4	(+) 6
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	50	65	(-) 15
TOTAL	2,181	2,196	(-) 15
XII. Comillas	54	55	(-) 1
GRAND TOTAL	19,201	19,480	(-) 279

(c) BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Fourth Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Long Staple—			
Bombay American	558	575	(-) 17
Madhya Pradesh American	470	527	(-) 57
Punjab American	934	1,020	(-) 86
Madras American	347	318	(+) 29
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	..
Hyderabad American	85	81	(+) 4
Mysore American and others*	373	386	(-) 13
Kerala American	21	22	(-) 1
H. 420 (and verum, 91 and others)*	776	754	(+) 22
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,562	1,748	(-) 186
Surti-Suyog	781	725	(+) 56
Southern Jayadhar	905	925	(-) 20
Southern Karungnies	456	447	(+) 9
TOTAL—LONG STAPLE	7,268	7,528	(-) 260
II. Medium Staple—			
U. P. American	68	41	(+) 27
M. B. American	247	292	(-) 45
Rajasthan American	101	103	(-) 2
Kumpta Ordinary	10	4	(+) 6
Jarilla (including virnar & 197/3)	3,318	3,213	(+) 105
Broach-Vijay	1,386	1,491	(-) 105
Malvi	1,086	1,211	(-) 125
Gujarat Dholleras	41	49	(-) 8
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,227	1,034	(+) 193
Southern—Westerns	262	261	(+) 1
Southern—White & Red Northern	127	128	(-) 1
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	50	65	(-) 15
Kalyan	593	567	(+) 26
Southern—Kakinadas	86	82	(+) 4
TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE	8,602	8,541	(+) 61

(c) BY STAPLE LENGTHS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
III. Short Staple—			
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	590	394 (+)	196
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	147	128 (+)	19
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	384	357 (+)	27
M. B. Oomras	28	53 (—)	25
M. P. Oomras	929	1,176 (—)	247
Hyderabad Oomras	455	495 (—)	40
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	177	178 (—)	1
Dholleras—Mathio	274	283 (—)	9
Southern—Mungari	280	270 (+)	1
Southern—Chinnapathi	5	5	..
Comilas	54	55 (—)	1
Orissa Oomras	8	8	..
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,331	3,411	(—) 80
GRAND TOTAL	19,201	19,480	(+) 279

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

4-9. All-India Final Estimate of Mesta, 1957-58

(Released in April 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	726	733	(—) 7	(—) 1.0
Production (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,211	1,478	(—) 267	(—) 18.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year is particularly marked in West Bengal and is due generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded mainly by Bihar and Bombay.

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.

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)
Andhra Pradesh	121	122	(—) 1	248	265	(—) 17
Assam	6	5	(+)	12	11	(+)
Bihar	81	43	(+)	87	87	..
Bombay	165	150	(+)	170	165	(+)
Madhya Pradesh	19	22	(—)	16	18	(—)
Madras	1	1	..	2	2	..
Mysore	47	60	(—)	47	64	(—)
Orissa	12	17	(—)	24	33	(—)
Punjab	1	1	..	2	2	..
West Bengal	267	308	(—)	590	822	(—)
Tripura	6	4	(+)	13	9	(+)
TOTAL—INDIA	726	733	(—) 7	1,211	1,478	(—) 267

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

(ii) Mesta is not grown to any appreciable extent in the States of Kerala, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

TABLE No. 5
Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

[In thousands]

Crop	Forecast	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	22,445	23,610	9,052	8,407
Jowar	Final	1956-57	1,353	1,303	246	245
Bajra	Final	1956-57	2,297	2,199	366	348
Maize	Final	1956-57	1,060	1,059	456	449
Wheat	Final	1956-57	11,696	11,298	3,598	3,315
Barley	Final	1956-57	543	580	133	148
Pulses—						
Gram	Final	1956-57	3,378	3,345	724	720
Sugarcane	Final	1956-57	1,024	968	12,491	12,042
Oilseeds—						
Rape and Mustard	Final	1956-57	1,865	2,008	311	321
Fibres—						
Cotton	First	1957-58	3,397	3,336	—	—
Jute	Third	1955-56	1,634	1,243	5,592*	4,662*
Tea	Final	1956-57	76	77	55†	53†

*In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

†In million lbs.

Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 6

Production of Gur (including Khandsari) during 1956-57 and 1955-56 (Revised)

[Tons]

State	Year	
	1956-57	1955-56 (Revised)
Andhra Pradesh	2,89,906	2,96,928
Assam	56,146	55,308
Bihar	23,590	..
Bombay	2,82,642	2,69,706
Madhya Pradesh	61,414	61,490
Madras	2,42,434	2,35,978
Mysore	2,20,038	1,99,180
Orissa	67,084	67,084
Punjab	3,87,682	4,23,328
Uttar Pradesh	17,86,652	14,33,260
West Bengal	83,818	98,602
Rajasthan	29,366	23,310
Others*	30,276	..
TOTAL INDIA	35,56,948	31,54,174

* Includes Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

Notes.—(i) Figures for 1956-57 are provisional and therefore subject to revision.

(ii) Separate figures for production of Khandsari sugar are not available. Therefore combined data for production of gur and Khandsari (gur equivalent) have been given above.

TABLE No. 7

Production of Tea in South India

[1000 Dbs.]

Districts	February		January to February		Revised figures for Jan. 1957
	1958	1957	1958*	1957	
Anamallais	1,567	1,684	3,977	3,724	2,065
Central Travancore	1,528	1,084	3,021	2,251	1,157
Cochin	161	148	366	328	181
Coorg	20	26	37	41	16
Kananra Devans	1,308	1,128	3,227	2,656	1,549
Kanyakumari	41	35	73	63	29
Madurai	120	95	198	178	83
Malabar	26	31	51	59	28
Mundakayam	179	79	308	110	88
Mysore	163	233	395	425	192
Nilgiris	1,093	1,176	2,017	1,958	939
Nilgiris—Wynaad	781	790	1,780	1,699	915
South—Travancore	581	299	919	590	291
Tirunelveli	66	58	78	86	29
Wynaad	621	707	1,356	1,234	577
TOTAL	8,255	7,573	17,833	15,432	8,139

* Includes revised figures for January, 1958.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Coonoor.

TABLE No. 8
Imports of Foodgrains into India

[Tons]

Commodities	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-58
	5-3-58	12-3-58	19-3-58	26-3-58	
Rice	8,277	10,819	12,766	14,418	91,546
Wheat	1,05,914	1,25,994	55,657	63,889	7,40,010*
TOTAL	1,14,191	1,36,813	68,423	78,307	8,31,556

* Amended figures.

TABLE No. 9
Destination-wise Quantity Sold and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar

[In tons]

Destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 28th February, 1958	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 28th February, 1958		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Baerah	13,085	13,085	..	13,085
2. Jeddah	1,247	1,247	..	1,247
3. Aden	8,050	5,902	2,148	8,050
4. Zanzibar	2,545	2,545	..	2,545
5. Bahrein	2,637	2,637	..	2,637
6. Muscat	398	398	..	398
7. Dubai	841	841	..	841
8. Umsaid	1,169	1,169	..	1,169
TOTAL	29,972	27,824	2,148	29,972
B. East African Countries—				
1. Nairobi	26,909	..	26,909	26,909
2. Sudan	14,847	9,259	5,588	14,847
TOTAL	41,756	9,259	32,497	41,756
C. East Asian Countries—				
1. North Vietnam	823	..	823	823
2. China	33,549	..	33,549	33,549
TOTAL	34,372	..	34,372	34,372
D. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
1. Penang	13,586	..	13,586	13,586
2. Sweettenham	7,251	..	7,251	7,251
3. Singapore	5,096	..	5,096	5,096
TOTAL	25,933	..	25,933	25,933
E. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
1. Colombo	8,158	2,754	5,404	8,158
2. Rangoon	11,643	..	11,643	11,643
TOTAL	19,801	2,754	17,047	19,801
F. London				
	1,002	..	1,002	1,002
GRAND TOTAL	1,52,836	39,837	1,12,999	1,52,836

TABLE No. 10

Coffee Cured
1957-58 Crop

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
December, 1957	4,196	1,171	16,098	21,465
January, 1958	77,002	5,000	166	82,168
February, 1958	80,324	15,793	6,121	102,238

10-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

A—1956-57 Crop

Particulars	Upto January, 1958				Upto February 28, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Estd. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight).	21,953	7,291	12,374	41,618	21,958	7,298	12,374	41,630
2. Sold against Pool Sales, Local Sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage).	10,336	3,587	9,114	23,037	10,889	3,918	10,131	24,938
3. Sold for Export	10,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228	10,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228
4. Balance as on 31st January/28th February 1958.	753	432	2,168	3,353	205	108	1,151	1,464
5. To be sold for Export against balance allocation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—1957-58 Crop

Particulars	Upto 28th February, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight)	18,506	4,081	3,075(c)	25,622
2. Sold against Pool Sales, Local Sales and Allotments (inclusive of Drriage).	369	11	..	380
3. Sold for Export	243(d)	..	..	243
4. Balance as on 31st January/28th February 1958	17,894	4,070	3,070	25,039
5. To be sold for Export against balance allocation	5,051	2,516	..	7,567

10-2. 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
9-1-1958	Coimbatore	220.4 to 223.60	224.91	160.95 to 183.95	180.02	166.05 to 171.15	167.74
22-1-1958	Mysore	208.50 to 228.25	218.25	190.10 to 204.95	201.53	165.90 to 167.95	167.08

TABLE No. 11
Imports of Raw Tobacco

Articles	['000 lbs.]	
	October 1957	Jan.—October 1957
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	..	696
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	11
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	352	1,820
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	..	34
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	16	43
Other Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	12	194
TOTAL	380	2,798

11-1 Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Articles	['000 lbs.]	
	October 1957	January—October, 1957
For Manufacture of Bidis	..	194
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	305	5,032
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	434
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	53	1,475
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	1,842	62,109
Virginia Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	39	2,122
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	..	11
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	30
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes	..	10
Tobacco Stalks and Stems	..	161
Other Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	472	2,061
TOTAL	2,711	73,639

TABLE No. 12

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres
[In Rupees and Naye Paise per maund except where otherwise stated]

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			March 1968 (29.3.68)	February 1968 (2.2.68)	March 1967 (30.3.67)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	13.31	14.31	16.31
	Chandausi	Mixed	15.00	15.50	16.50
	Sagar	Pisai	13.50	12.75	16.00
Jowar	Akola	White	9.75	9.50	11.00
Gram	Abohar		10.37	10.19	12.50
Maize	Bahraich		11.75	10.75	14.25
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16.67	14.67	16.63
	Patna		15.00	13.00	18.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	13.50(a)	13.00	16.50
	Patna		15.00	14.00	17.50
	Bombay		20.00	17.75	19.37
	Madras	Nagpur	19.27	19.27	19.25
Potatoes	Patna		5.00	5.00	9.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	8.75	9.00	11.50
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12.75	13.58	N.R.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39.69	38.90	33.44
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	37.75	37.02	31.75
Gur	Hapur		15.37	13.19	9.87
	Madras	II Sort	9.14	10.19	12.75
	Bombay	Kolhapur	21.00	19.00	18.00
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18.00(a)	16.00	18.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215.00	210.00	215.00
	Khurja	Desi	200.00	194.00	195.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	225.00	220.00	202.00
Fish and Eggs—					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	51.42(a)	51.42	30.87
	Calcutta	Pomfret	92.58(a)	92.58	82.90
		Rohu	90.00	100.00	90.00
		Hilsa	80.00	80.00	55.00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Han (Ungraded)	100.00	100.00	65.00
	Madras	Ungraded	90.00	107.50	98.75
	Bombay		96.00(a)	100.00	100.00
	Jullundur		109.00	145.00	110.00

(a)—Relates to previous week.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 12—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oil and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	34.00	30.00	30.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	32.00	29.09	32.00
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	32.33	27.18	30.62
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23.88	23.88	24.75
	Madras	Superior	22.47	21.69	25.12
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22.45	20.94	21.06
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21.00	21.00	20.50
Castor seed	Bombay	Bold	20.94	19.83	23.06
	Balepally		20.03	19.08	22.44
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	36.00	36.00	37.50
		Black	33.00	32.50	36.00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	11.42	10.71	11.50
	Abohar	Desi	13.00(a)	12.19	13.75
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	51.49	50.80	40.75
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		72.50	66.50	69.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	75.00	68.00	75.50
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		52.16	51.42	55.50
	Madras		48.05	46.41	51.80
Linseed Oil	Bombay		52.16	49.76	45.56
	Kanpur		52.00	51.00	49.25
Castor Oil	Bombay		48.85	45.90	55.12
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	50.00	50.00	55.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	67.77	69.12	69.12
	Bombay		64.65	60.22	70.50
Coconut Oil	Cochin		75.36	80.83	58.19
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10.25	9.25	9.75
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8.00	7.50	7.25
	Bombay		8.52	8.51	7.87
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	128.62	122.57	156.00
	Tirupur	Cambodia	158.07	180.00	163.47
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	269.00	266.00	346.56
		320—F	386.00	389.50	421.59
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	385.00	382.50	400.00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	241.71	241.71	282.87
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	225.00	215.00	210.00
		Mill Lightnings	190.00	180.00	190.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	28.00	26.00	30.50
Pakistan—					
		District Middles	31.50	31.00	37.50
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India—			
		Medium Doar			
		Dust	N.R.	1.56	1.62
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	N.R.	2.25	2.19
		Plantation 'A'	234.00	246.00	231.00
		Plantation 'PB'	241.00	246.00	232.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	220.00(a)	238.00	238.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	220.00	234.00	220.00

TABLE No. 12—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric . . .	Calcutta . . .	Erode . . .	23.00	18.50	27.00
	Cochin . . .	Good . . .	21.42	20.01	15.31
Chillies . . .	Patna . . .		45.00	38.00	80.00
Pepper . . .	Alleppy . . .	Palai . . .	76.53	67.35	64.25
Ginger . . .	Cochin . . .	Dry . . .	28.31	24.48	36.75
Cardamom . . .	Calcutta . . .	Big (Kalmpong)	164.00	157.00	190.00
		Small (Mysore)	800.00	800.00	900.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco . . .	Guntur . . .	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips— (Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Rubber . . .	Kottayam . . .	Sheet . . .	125.07	123.44	125.87
Oranges (per 100) . . .	Bombay . . .	Ordinary . . .	10.44(a)	8.31	10.44
	Madras . . .	Sathukudi Big . . .	24.00	20.00	13.00
Arecanuts . . .	Madras . . .	Singapore . . .	171.15	171.15	141.56
		Mangalore . . .	197.49	213.04	167.87
Onions . . .	Calcutta . . .	Bombay Dry . . .	7.50	6.00	8.50
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.		375.00	375.00	315.00
2. Ammonium Nitrate . . .			420.00	420.00	390.00
	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.				
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.

(a) Relates to previous week.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.T.—No transaction.

TABLE No. 13

Wholesale Issue Rates of Wheat and Rice in India

[Rs. per md. ex-godown or F.O.R. destination]

Wheat	Rs. 14.00
Rice	Rs. 16.00

TABLE No. 14

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	29.3.58	12.50
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	22.3.58	N.Q.
	Dacca	..	22.3.58	26.00
Gur	Lyallpur	..	27.3.58	11.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	22.3.58	71.25
				679.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	22.3.58	84.25
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	22.3.58	803.00*
	Lyallpur	..	29.3.58	15.25
				28.25
				(Per bag)
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70% . .	22.3.58	185.00
Jute	Dacca	(Miel's)	22.3.58	32.50
				158.00†
N.Q.—Not quoted.		*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.	† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.	

14.1. 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.)	27.3.58	222.5/8 cents	14.54
			Winter March		27.3.58	217.1/8 cents	14.18
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27.3.58	224.1/4 cents	14.64
	Canada	Winnipeg	13% Protein				
			Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27.3.58	163.1/8 cents	10.8
			Northern Manitoba				
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. Car- goes (c.i.f.)	Ton	24.1.58	£22.2.6 (Nominal)	10.8

TABLE No. 18—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	300.00	300.00	300.00
				to 359.00	to 350.00	to 350.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	400.00	400.00	400.00
				to 1000.00(b)	to 1000.00	
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	125.00	100.00	120.00
				to 150.00	to 175.00	to 180.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	400.00	400.00	400.00
				to 800.00(L)	to 800.00	to 800.00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15.3.1958.

TABLE No. 19

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58	February 1958	January 1958	February 1957
Food Articles	100.6	100.0	100.9	101.4	100.8	102.5	104.1
Liquor and Tobacco	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.4	87.1
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.5	114.5	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.6	107.2
Industrial Raw Materials	111.2	110.5	111.9	110.8	111.8	113.6	117.6
Manufactures	107.4	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.7	107.4
All Commodities	104.6	104.1	104.8	104.9	104.6	106.0	106.9

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

TABLE No. 20

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 November	103	105	103	..	107
1957 October	103	107	102	..	106
1957 November	104	107	101	..	104

*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. 21

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 November	102	103	100	103	105	104	103	113
1957 October	..	106	103	106	108	107	105	117
1957 November	106	107	103	106	107	107	105	118

* Linked at January, 1956.

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

TABLE No. 22

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Rural Centres for December 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	89	..	109	113	117	..	70
Kudchi (Mysore)	131	..	122	..	69	91	98	96	..	90	100	..	89	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	175	..	63	90	..	81	..	91	96	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	117	..	83	..	..	111	..	92	102	92	88	..	109	182
Bamra (Orissa)	134	..	..	..	..	81	108	85	..	105	151	..	126	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	89	..	..	..	..	105	158	..	101	93	85	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	104	78	107	..	..	86	103	78	..	115	108	..	70	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	147	..	173	..	87	99	100	79	104	95	118	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	56	..	53	56	..	102	66	98	90	71	..	100	136
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	93	57	..	..	..	153	92	89	109	78	79	..	155	..

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

25-1. 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]									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras—														
1. Tanjore	. . . Alangudi	. . . Jan. 1958	Man	..	1-94	1-62	0-62	1-87	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00
		"	Woman	..	..	0-62	0-62	1-25	0-62	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50
		"	Child	..	..	..	..	0-94	0-62	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50
2. Tirunelveli	. . . Malayankulam	. . . "	Man	..	1-25	..	..	..	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80
		"	Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0-55	0-55	0-55	0-55	0-55	0-55
		"	Child	..	..	..	..	..	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42
Punjab—														
1. Hissar	. . . Mangali	. . . Dec. 1957	Man	8	2-00	..	..	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50
2. Ambala	. . . Shahpur	. . . "	Man	8	3-00	3-00	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50
3. Kangra	. . . Berta	. . . "	Man	8	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50
		"	Child	8	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-12
4. Jullundur	. . . Jamaher	. . . "	Man	8	2-12	1-62	1-62	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37	1-37
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00
5. Patiala	. . . Katrala	. . . "	Man	8	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50	2-50

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25-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

20-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

[In Rupees and naye Paise]

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled labour							Herdman		
				Carpenter			Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child		
				Per animal per month)	Per animal per month)	Per animal per month)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Andhra Pradesh—													
1. East Godavari	Korukonda	Jan. 1958	8	2-00	2-00	1-75	1-00	..	0-50				
2. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	"	8	2-50	2-50	2-50	1-25	1-00	0-75				
3. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2-50	2-50	2-00	1-50	1-00	0-75				
4. Guntnr	Addanki	"	7	2-00	2-00	1-00	0-62	0-50	0-37				
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3-00	3-00	..	1-00	..	0-62				
Assam—													
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Jan. 1958	8	4-00	3-50	..	2-50	..	1-75				
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5 00	..	..	..	..	..				
Bihar—													
1. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	Dec. 1957	7	2-25	2-00	..	0-37	0-37	..				
2. Patna	Mahadoopur	"	8	2-50	2-50	..	1-01	..	1-01				
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	1-19				
Bombay—													
1. Thana	Palghar	Dec. 1957	8	5-00	2-50	2-00	..	..	..				
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4-00	..	..	..	..	..				
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4-00	4-00	4-00	..	..	..				
Myore—													
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Jan. 1958	6	1-87	..	..	0-62	..	0-44				
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2-00	1-50	0-50	0-50	0-25	0-25				
Himachal Pradesh—													
Chamba	Chowari	Jan. 1958	8	5-00	3-00	..	1-62	1-25	1-00				

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TABLE No. 26

Wholesale Prices of Arecanut in certain Selected Centres in India

[In Rupees per maund of 82.2/7 lbs.]

Market	Quality	Month-end prices		
		22-3-58	28-2-58	30-3-57
Mangalore	Koka	93.66	86.32	83.00
	Choll	No stock	187.96	No stock
	New Supari	166.02	153.53	121.62
Palghat	Choor	173.60	176.07	153.50
Shimoga	Pheton	167.43	168.25	170.00
	Vantibette	136.16	136.16	114.81
	Gorabalu			
	(Inferior bette)	91.33	95.85	74.06
Tirchur	Iylon	176.04	174.06	131.69
	Erassel	207.69	197.80	181.06
	Kalichoor	181.37	170.83	Not available.

26.1. Prices of Arecanut in Foreign Markets

Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Prices in Indian Rs. per maund
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ceylon	Colombo	Average	Cwt.	15-3-58	Rs. 25	18.37
		Vedial	Cwt.	15-3-58	Rs. 9	6.61
Malaya	Singapore	Split Bukit Batu	Picul	*28-2-58	Mal. 21	20.16

* Prices for March 1958 are not available.

TABLE No. 27

Preliminary Report on the Baisakhi Lac Crop for 1958

[In maunds]

State	Preliminary 1958	Final 1957	Final 1956	Normal Yield (average of final estimates for 10 years preceding (1956))
West Bengal	35,000	1,05,000	1,16,500	1,69,000
Bihar	2,76,000	2,92,000	3,67,500	3,36,000
Madhya Pradesh	2,18,000	1,89,000	2,00,000	1,78,000
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	10,000	16,000	10,000
Bombay	45,000	40,000	20,000	30,000
Orissa	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Other States	10,000	12,000	10,000	14,000
TOTAL	5,96,000	6,50,000*	7,32,000	7,40,000

NOTES : (1) The main fall in production is in West Bengal where there had been scarcity of broodlac due to poor Katki crop last year. Efforts to procure and supply broodlac in time and set up broodlac farms are indicated.

(2) In Bihar, the crop has been poor in Singhbhum and Hazaribagh districts.

(3) The crop is good in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

*Subject to revision.

27.1. Final Report on the Aghani (Kusmi) Lac Crop for 1957

[In maunds]

State	Preliminary 1957	Final 1957	Final 1956	Final 1955	Normal Yield (average of final estimates for 10 years preceding 1957).
West Bengal	500	500	6,000	5,750	20,000
Bihar	7,000	7,000	30,000	26,250	34,000
Madhya Pradesh	17,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	15,000
Orissa	4,000	4,000	6,500	6,000	8,000
Other States	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	29,500	32,500	64,000	61,000	78,000

NOTE : Due to shortage of Kusmi brood the crop has been poor in Bihar and West Bengal and to some extent in Orissa.

TABLE No. 28
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India in February 1958 (from 1st to 28th February 1958) 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 region
		During the month of February 1958 (from 1-2-58 to 28-2-58)	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
I. ANDHRA PRADESH—						
1. Andhra	1. Nandyal	329	..	320	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	4,528	93	5,736	854	
	3. Northern	..	..	632	556	
	4. Western	4,687	799	8,392	1,829	
	5. Mungari	..	100	382	557	..
	6. Coconadas	39	48	521	795	
	TOTAL	9,583	1,040	15,992	4,591	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	964	1,994	3,699	7,075	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	911	34	4,408	4,227	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	86	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,875	2,028	8,107	11,388	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	11,458	3,068	24,099	15,979	
	Cotton Waste	..	370	759	889	
II. ASSAM—						
	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	Comillas	1,469	832	3,807	2,258	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 28—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).					
	5. Jarilla					
		N.A.				NOTE—The Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste, hence total is not included.
	6. Bersi Nagar Oomras					
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant (Jayadhar)					
	8. Cambodia					
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi					
	10. Kumpta Ordinary					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
	Cotton Waste	N.A.				
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya					Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Gujarat Dholleras					
	4. Saurashtra & Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)					
	Others					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla					East Khandesh West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Cambodia					
	TOTAL	N.A.				

TABLE No. 28—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. BOMBAY—contd.						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholiras Wagad					Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zela-wad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan		N.A.			
	3. Mathio					
	4. Pratap					
	5. Deviraj (134-Co2)					
	6. Others					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla					Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras					
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani					
	4. Kumpta Ordinary					
	5. Warangal & Kakinadas		N.A.			
	6. Mungari					
	7. Verum (including H-420 & 197/3)					
	8. Hyderabad American					
	9. Other Americans					
	10. Others					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla					Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal
	2. Verum (including H-420 & 197/3)					
	3. Oomras		N.A.			
	4. Cambodia (including Buri)					
	5. M.P. American					
	6. Other Americans					
	7. Others					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla					Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Pooni, N. Satara, f Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras		N.A.			
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar					
	4. Cambodia					
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste		N.A.			

TABLE No. 28—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV. MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia)					The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)		N.A.			
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U. P. Deshi					The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American					
	3. Jarilla		N.A.			
	4. Malvi					
	5. M. B. Oomras					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
3. Bhopal	1. Malvi					The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras		N.A.			
	TOTAL		N.A.			
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste		N.A.			
V. MADRAS—						
	1. Western					The whole State.
	2. Mungari					
	3. White and Red Northerns					
	4. Madras Cambodia	2,667	2,482	16,722	18,062	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	103	251	8,267	14,732	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam					
	7. Warangal and Coconadas					
	8. Tirunelveli			224	80	
	9. Karunganni			1,135	204	
	10. Chinnapathy					
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	2,770	2,733	26,348	33,078	
	Cotton Waste	6,217	6,043	39,054	31,223	

TABLE No. 28—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	Punjab Desi	5,552	2,000	19,359	19,078	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala and Simla.
	Punjab American	10,864	12,585	60,044	60,206	
	TOTAL	16,416	15,245	79,403	79,284	
2. Jullundur	Punjab Desi	1,059	425	5,613	1,847	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, and Ludhiana.
	Punjab American	4,213	8,658	30,090	54,279	
	TOTAL	5,272	9,083	35,703	56,126	
3. Amritsar	Punjab Desi	656	50	5,148	1,293	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	Punjab American	4,299	4,669	19,316	25,669	
	TOTAL	4,955	4,719	24,464	26,962	
4. Ferozepur	Punjab Desi	4,101	1,328	20,003	17,475	Ferozepur.
	Punjab American	40,800	39,495	193,422	184,531	
	TOTAL	44,901	40,823	213,425	202,006	
5. Patiala	Punjab Desi	16,378	8,457	98,951	81,536	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	Punjab American	19,854	30,959	110,277	133,006	
	TOTAL	36,232	39,416	209,228	214,542	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	107,776	109,286	562,223	578,920	
	Cotton Waste	415	380	1,601	1,218	
VII. UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	U.P. Desi	27	98	3,981	3,028	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	Perso-American	297	241	2,874	2,179(R)	
	TOTAL	324	339	6,855	5,207(R)	
2. Middle Doab	U.P. Desi	92	97	146	162	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	Perso-American	351	295	1,712	1,825	
	TOTAL	443	392	1,858	1,987	

TABLE No. 28—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII. UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	U.P. Desi	50	..	50	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	Perso-American	147	..	236	..	
	TOTAL	197	..	286	..	
4. Rohilkhand	U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the 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	964	731	8,999	7,194(R)	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	964	1,665	
VIII. WEST BENGAL						
	Comillas	2,169	1,750	3,667	3,410	The whole State.
	Hyderabad American	..	..	..	52	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	2,169	1,750	3,667	3,462	
	Cotton Waste	644	1,313	1,314	2,341	

TABLE No. 28—concl'd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. MYSORE	Mysore American	203	102	2,581	102	The whole State.	
	Kumpta Ordinary	208	510	6,959	4,392		
	Jayadhar	108	..	2,760	..		
	Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	..	915	218	3,299		
	Lakshmi	382	..	1,117	..		
	Others	2,847	..	6,350	..		
STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	3,748	2,181(b)	19,985	10,122(c)		
	Cotton Waste	104	63	588	525		
X. RAJASTHAN	M. B. & Rajasthan	The whole State.					
	Americans						
	Rajasthan Desi						
	M.B. Oomras						
	Malvi						
	Jarilla						
	U.P. Desi	N.A.					
STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	N.A.					
	Cotton Waste						
XI. TRIPURA	Cotton Lint	The whole State.					
	Comillas						
	Cotton Waste						
ALL-INDIA	@ { COTTON LINT						
	@ { COTTON WASTE						

(R) Revised.

N.A.—Not available.

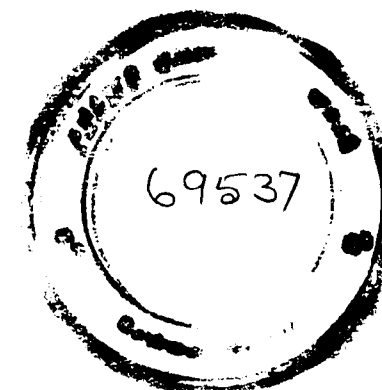
(b) Includes 654 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

(c) Includes 2,329 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 Govts. of Bombay, M.P., Rajasthan and Tripura.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS IN ASSAM

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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)
Cachar—								
Rural	1,449	124,403	7,748	133,600	87,242	12,269	34,633	134,144
Urban	8	176	6	190	1,021	68	228	1,317
TOTAL	1,457	124,579	7,754	133,790	88,263	12,337	34,861	135,461
Darrang—								
Rural	4,346	231,876	18,386	254,608	128,772	59,720	23,904	212,396
Urban	5	299	45	349	578	406	60	1,043
TOTAL	4,351	232,175	18,431	254,957	129,350	60,125	23,964	213,439
Garó Hills—								
Rural	9,405	30,571	4,698	44,674	21,680	9,237	5,958	36,875
Urban	2	..	5	7	108	84	30	222
TOTAL	9,407	30,571	4,703	44,681	21,788	9,321	5,988	37,097
Goalpara—								
Rural	11,684	208,656	22,627	242,967	100,477	66,407	20,073	186,957
Urban	57	692	64	813	1,653	367	392	2,412
TOTAL	11,741	209,348	22,691	243,780	102,130	66,774	20,465	189,369
Kamrup—								
Rural	6,159	409,945	23,081	439,185	220,959	94,721	19,644	335,324
Urban	54	1,422	73	1,549	3,388	1,663	455	5,506
TOTAL	6,213	411,367	23,154	440,734	224,347	96,384	20,099	340,830
Lakhimpur—								
Rural	1,924	206,699	15,443	224,066	105,086	55,527	13,289	173,902
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,924	206,699	15,443	224,066	105,086	55,527	13,289	173,902
Mikir Hills—								
Rural	683	18,310	2,865	21,858	10,470	5,251	1,770	17,491
Urban	3	52	15	70	84	52	12	148
TOTAL	686	18,362	2,880	21,928	10,554	5,303	1,782	17,639

*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 last State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this Journal. Data other States have been published in the issues of this Journal from February 1957 onwards.

No. 29

Machinery and Implements in Assam (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)
Cachar—								
Rural	14,992	1,210	150,346	40,129	39,961	80,090	26,769	35,482
Urban	10	7	1,334	362	540	902	83	168
TOTAL	15,002	1,217	151,680	40,491	40,501	80,992	26,852	35,640
Darrang—								
Rural	14,169	4,696	231,261	63,812	60,601	124,413	48,887	51,054
Urban	..	191	1,234	348	252	600	238	255
TOTAL	14,169	4,887	232,495	64,160	60,853	125,013	49,125	51,309
Garó Hills—								
Rural	2,641	1,231	40,747	11,609	10,527	22,136	10,319	9,007
Urban	..	..	222	62	76	138	32	58
TOTAL	2,641	1,231	40,969	11,671	10,603	22,274	10,351	9,065
Goalpara—								
Rural	41,575	1,450	229,982	50,627	46,141	96,768	37,945	43,434
Urban	34	7	2,453	545	746	1,291	267	438
TOTAL	41,609	1,457	232,435	51,172	46,887	98,059	38,212	43,872
Kamrup—								
Rural	20,457	4,757	360,538	116,311	105,445	221,756	90,992	102,210
Urban	47	84	5,637	1,470	1,624	3,094	704	1,003
TOTAL	20,504	4,841	366,175	117,781	107,069	224,850	91,696	103,213
Lakhimpur—								
Rural	18,046	3,578	195,526	44,022	50,261	94,283	41,880	44,171
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	18,046	3,578	195,526	44,022	50,261	94,283	41,880	44,171
Mikir Hills—								
Rural	806	782	19,079	5,309	4,875	10,184	4,221	3,628
Urban	..	..	148	41	135	76	17	19
TOTAL	806	782	19,227	5,350	4,910	10,260	4,238	3,647

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	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Cachar—							
Rural	62,251	66,898	75,443	142,341	200,408	225,789	426,287
Urban	241	445	698	1,143	635	2,032	2,667
TOTAL	62,492	67,343	76,141	143,484	201,133	227,821	428,954
Darrang—							
Rural	99,941	112,699	111,655	224,354	307,307	342,916	710,223
Urban	493	586	507	1,093	935	1,741	2,676
TOTAL	99,941	113,285	112,162	225,447	308,242	344,657	712,899
Garo Hills—							
Rural	19,326	21,928	19,534	41,462	66,602	60,281	126,883
Urban	90	94	134	228	101	356	457
TOTAL	19,416	22,022	19,668	41,690	66,703	60,637	127,340
Goalpara—							
Rural	81,379	88,572	89,575	178,147	331,539	319,557	651,096
Urban	705	812	1,184	1,996	1,625	3,637	5,262
TOTAL	82,084	89,384	90,759	180,143	333,164	323,194	656,358
Kamrup—							
Rural	193,202	207,303	207,655	414,958	646,488	568,193	1,214,681
Urban	1,707	2,174	2,627	4,801	3,728	8,264	11,987
TOTAL	194,909	209,477	210,282	419,759	650,211	576,457	1,226,668
Lakhimpur—							
Rural	86,051	85,902	94,432	180,334	309,968	289,958	599,926
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	86,051	85,902	94,432	180,334	309,968	289,958	599,926
Mikir Hills—							
Rural	7,849	9,530	8,503	18,033	31,388	27,582	58,970
Urban	36	58	54	112	128	202	330
TOTAL	7,885	9,588	8,557	18,145	31,516	27,784	59,300

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—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)
Cachar—						
Rural	466	20,765	2,078	23,309	10,021	1,305
Urban	..	7	3	10	3	2
TOTAL	466	20,772	2,081	23,319	10,024	1,307
Darrang—						
Rural	1,559	39,286	1,659	42,504	10,956	9,296
Urban	..	72	..	72	..	..
TOTAL	1,559	39,358	1,659	42,576	10,956	9,296
Garo Hills—						
Rural	1,019	5,895	1,078	7,992	4,732	2,694
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,019	5,895	1,078	7,992	4,732	2,694
Goalpara—						
Rural	4,633	30,131	2,774	37,538	10,029	13,438
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,633	30,131	2,774	37,538	10,029	13,438
Kamrup—						
Rural	512	19,797	471	20,780	9,045	7,496
Urban	..	30	..	30	3	3
TOTAL	512	19,827	471	20,810	9,048	7,499
Lakhimpur—						
Rural	540	16,886	687	18,113	12,114	8,083
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	540	16,886	687	18,113	12,114	8,083
Mikir Hills—						
Rural	528	5,114	913	6,555	3,771	3,692
Urban	..	6	..	6	..	..
TOTAL	528	5,120	913	6,561	3,771	3,692

* 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— <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)
Cachar—					
Rural	9,586	20,912	8,470	586	29,968
Urban	1	0	12	4	22
TOTAL	9,587	20,918	8,482	590	29,990
Darrang—					
Rural	4,221	24,473	1,693	685	26,851
Urban	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	4,221	24,473	1,694	685	26,852
Garo Hills—					
Rural	720	8,146	757	194	9,097
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	720	8,146	757	194	9,097
Goalpara—					
Rural	4,948	28,415	5,487	844	34,746
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,948	28,415	5,487	844	34,746
Kamrup—					
Rural	1,667	18,208	786	205	19,199
Urban	..	..	..	..	6
TOTAL	1,667	18,214	786	205	19,205
Lakhimpur—					
Rural	2,933	23,130	1,592	552	25,274
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,933	23,130	1,592	552	25,274
Mikir Hills—					
Rural	1,309	8,772	670	277	9,719
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,309	8,772	670	277	7919

No. 29—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Assam—*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)
Cachar—						
Rural	4,240	4,831	9,071	3,708	3,917	7,625
Urban	2	5	7	1	4	5
TOTAL	4,242	4,836	9,078	3,709	3,921	7,630
Darrang—						
Rural	4,878	5,208	10,086	2,987	4,105	7,092
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,878	5,208	10,086	2,987	4,105	7,092
Garo Hills—						
Rural	1,817	2,134	3,951	1,464	1,541	3,005
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,817	2,134	3,951	1,464	1,541	3,005
Goalpara—						
Rural	5,348	4,312	9,660	3,031	3,922	6,953
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,348	4,312	9,660	3,031	3,922	6,953
Kamrup—						
Rural	3,861	4,067	7,928	2,387	3,255	5,642
Urban	1	..	1	3	2	5
TOTAL	3,862	4,067	7,929	2,390	3,257	5,647
Lakhimpur—						
Rural	5,584	5,942	11,526	4,405	4,835	9,240
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,584	5,942	11,526	4,405	4,835	9,240
Mikir Hills—						
Rural	1,793	1,786	3,579	968	1,325	2,293
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,793	1,786	3,579	968	1,325	2,293

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.					
	Buffaloes—contd.					
	Youngstock—contd.			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Cachar—						
Rural	7,918	8,748	16,666	31,257	38,716	69,973
Urban	3	9	12	13	31	44
TOTAL	7,951	8,757	16,708	31,270	38,747	70,017
Darrang—						
Rural	7,865	9,313	17,178	50,369	36,164	86,533
Urban	..	..	..	72	1	73
TOTAL	7,865	9,313	17,178	50,441	36,165	86,606
Garo Hills—						
Rural	3,281	3,675	6,956	11,273	12,772	24,045
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,281	3,675	6,956	11,273	12,772	24,045
Goalpara—						
Rural	8,379	8,234	16,613	45,917	42,980	88,897
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,379	8,234	16,613	45,917	42,980	88,897
Kamrup—						
Rural	6,218	7,322	13,570	27,028	26,521	53,549
Urban	4	2	6	34	8	42
TOTAL	6,252	7,324	13,576	27,062	26,529	53,591
Lakhimpur—						
Rural	9,989	10,777	20,766	28,102	36,051	64,153
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	9,989	10,777	20,766	28,102	36,051	64,153
Mikir Hills—						
Rural	2,761	3,111	5,872	9,316	12,830	22,146
Urban	..	..	..	6	..	..
TOTAL	2,761	3,111	5,872	9,322	12,830	22,146

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—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)
231,755	284,505	496,260	723	704	1,189	2,193	2,916	Cachar—
648	2,063	2,711	..	11	30	41	41	Rural
232,403	286,568	498,971	723	715	1,519	2,234	2,957	Urban
								TOTAL
417,676	379,080	796,756	2,799	1,433	2,471	3,904	6,703	Darrang—
1,007	1,742	2,749	..	8	8	16	16	Rural
418,683	380,822	799,505	2,799	1,441	2,479	3,920	6,719	Urban
								TOTAL
77,875	73,053	150,928	68	48	131	179	247	Garo Hills—
101	356	457	3	2	5	7	10	Rural
77,976	73,409	151,385	71	50	136	186	257	Urban
								TOTAL
377,456	362,537	739,993	4,057	1,636	2,949	4,585	8,642	Goalpara—
1,625	3,637	5,262	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
379,081	366,174	745,255	4,057	1,636	2,949	4,585	8,642	Urban
								TOTAL
673,516	591,714	1,268,230	2,186	2,777	5,568	8,345	10,531	Kamrup—
3,757	8,272	12,029	1	1	6	7	8	Rural
677,273	602,986	1,280,259	2,187	2,778	5,574	8,352	10,539	Urban
								TOTAL
338,070	326,009	664,079	266	337	409	806	1,072	Lakhimpur—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
338,070	326,009	664,079	266	337	409	806	1,072	Urban
								TOTAL
40,704	40,412	81,116	20	21	51	72	92	Mikir Hills—
134	202	336	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
								Urban
40,838	40,614	81,452	20	21	51	72	92	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)
Cachar—					
Rural	38,845	19,099	71,884	90,983	129,823
Urban	19	67	268	335	354
TOTAL	38,864	19,166	72,152	91,318	130,182
Darrang—					
Rural	47,204	40,249	71,249	111,498	158,702
Urban	289	97	367	464	753
TOTAL	47,493	40,346	71,616	111,962	159,455
Garó Hills—					
Rural	3,398	4,946	8,237	13,183	16,581
Urban	119	107	198	305	424
TOTAL	3,517	5,053	8,435	13,488	17,005
Goalpara—					
Rural	16,862	21,994	40,427	62,421	79,283
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	16,862	21,994	40,427	62,421	79,283
Kamrup—					
Rural	69,146	38,390	94,011	132,401	201,547
Urban	838	727	1,783	2,510	3,348
TOTAL	69,984	39,117	95,794	134,911	204,895
Lakhimpur—					
Rural	27,361	30,202	58,418	88,620	115,981
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	27,361	30,202	58,418	88,620	115,981
Mikir Hills—					
Rural	3,936	5,336	13,534	18,870	22,806
Urban	6	23	72	95	101
TOTAL	3,942	5,359	13,606	18,965	22,907

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—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)
167 1	157 ..	96 ..	99 ..	195 ..	40 4	225 3	265 7	Cachar— Rural Urban
168	157	96	99	195	44	228	272	TOTAL
375 3	322 4	100 ..	100 1	200 1	367 ..	249 1	616 1	Darrang— Rural Urban
378	326	100	101	201	367	250	617	TOTAL
56 2	57 ..	18 ..	14 ..	32 ..	23 ..	14 ..	37 ..	Garó Hills— Rural Urban
58	57	18	14	32	23	14	37	TOTAL
756 ..	703 ..	196 ..	237 ..	433 ..	209 ..	229 ..	438 ..	Goalpara— Rural Urban
756	703	196	237	433	209	229	438	TOTAL
295 264	112 191	19 4	15 1	34 5	38 6	21 1	59 7	Kamrup— Rural Urban
559	303	23	16	39	44	22	66	TOTAL
1,098 ..	619 ..	194 ..	182 ..	376 ..	210 ..	229 ..	439 ..	Lakhimpur— Rural Urban
1,098	619	194	182	376	210	229	439	TOTAL
49 ..	80 ..	18 ..	24 ..	42 ..	21 ..	22 ..	43 ..	Mikir Hills— Rural Urban
49	80	18	24	42	21	22	43	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>concl.</i>									
	Horses and Ponies— <i>concl.</i>						Mules			
	Young stock— <i>concl.</i>						Donkeys			
	Total 3 years and under			Total Horses and Ponies			Total			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Cachar—										
Rural	136	324	460	303	481	784	..	0	18	24
Urban	4	3	7	5	3	8	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	140	327	467	308	484	792	..	0	18	24
Darrang—										
Rural	467	349	816	842	671	1 513	..	104	91	195
Urban	..	2	2	3	6	9	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	467	351	818	845	677	1,522	..	104	91	195
Garohills—										
Rural	41	28	69	97	85	182	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	41	28	69	99	85	184	..	..	..	..
Goalpara—										
Rural	405	466	871	1,161	1,169	2,330	1	6	10	16
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	405	466	871	1,161	1,169	2,330	1	6	10	16
Kamrup—										
Rural	57	36	93	352	148	500	..	1	1	2
Urban	10	2	12	274	193	467	13	22	2	24
TOTAL	67	38	105	626	341	967	13	23	3	26
Lakhimpur—										
Rural	404	411	815	1,502	1,030	2,532	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	404	411	815	1,502	1,030	2,532	..	..	..	..
Mikir Hills—										
Rural	39	46	85	88	126	214	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	39	46	85	88	126	214	..	..	..	..

No. 29—*concl.*
Machinery and Implements in Assam—*concl.*

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>concl.</i>			POULTRY				
	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls			Ducks	
				Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks
	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Cachar—	..	2,854	632,666	52,949	100,700	226,879	380,528	86,490
Rural	..	..	3,114	115	462	430	1,007	501
Urban	..	2,854	635,780	53,064	101,162	227,309	381,535	86,991
TOTAL	..	2,854	635,780	53,064	101,162	227,309	381,535	86,991
Darrang—	..	28,949	992,818	132,097	82,837	228,747	443,681	72,406
Rural	..	39	3,566	651	345	2,852	3,848	58
Urban	..	28,988	996,384	132,748	83,182	231,599	447,529	72,464
TOTAL	..	28,988	996,384	132,748	83,182	231,599	447,529	72,464
Garohills—	..	36,766	204,704	64,882	25,509	172,859	263,250	7,884
Rural	..	39	932	802	235	2,108	3,145	126
Urban	..	36,805	205,636	65,684	25,744	174,967	266,395	8,010
TOTAL	..	36,805	205,636	65,684	25,744	174,967	266,395	8,010
Goalpara—	..	19,588	849,853	145,031	84,258	416,781	646,070	57,961
Rural	..	485	5,747	896	864	1,365	3,125	913
Urban	..	20,073	855,600	145,927	85,122	418,146	649,195	58,874
TOTAL	..	20,073	855,600	145,927	85,122	418,146	649,195	58,874
Kamrup—	..	22,079	1,502,889	234,677	99,547	543,514	877,738	180,077
Rural	..	516	16,405	1,398	786	1,836	4,020	1,552
Urban	..	22,595	1,519,294	236,075	100,333	545,350	881,758	181,629
TOTAL	..	22,595	1,519,294	236,075	100,333	545,350	881,758	181,629
Lakhimpur—	..	44,807	828,471	138,577	76,226	460,431	675,234	77,400
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	44,807	828,471	138,577	76,226	460,431	675,234	77,400
TOTAL	..	44,807	828,471	138,577	76,226	460,431	675,234	77,400
Mikir Hills—	..	32,078	136,306	45,619	26,017	110,972	182,608	2,873
Rural	..	15	452	50	34	221	305	16
Urban	..	32,093	136,758	45,669	26,051	111,193	182,913	2,889
TOTAL	..	32,093	136,758	45,669	26,051	111,193	182,913	2,889

*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—concl'd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Cachar—							
Rural	31,820	50,541	168,851	17,691	567,070	127,921	26
Urban	130	108	739	83	1,829	21	..
TOTAL	31,950	50,649	169,590	17,774	568,899	127,942	26
Darrang—							
Rural	29,578	49,869	151,853	44,379	639,913	141,777	31
Urban	19	34	111	486	4,445	90	..
TOTAL	29,597	49,903	151,964	44,865	644,358	141,867	31
Garo Hills—							
Rural	4,440	3,830	16,154	2,288	281,092	22,794	..
Urban	84	23	233	221	3,599	..	..
TOTAL	4,524	3,853	16,387	2,509	285,291	22,794	..
Goalpara—							
Rural	19,840	22,470	100,271	36,986	783,327	136,411	1,127
Urban	442	234	1,589	..	4,714	166	..
TOTAL	20,282	22,704	101,860	36,986	788,041	136,577	1,127
Kamrup—							
Rural	39,028	71,923	291,028	181,925	1,350,091	232,559	966
Urban	929	500	2,981	1,247	8,248	568	33
TOTAL	39,957	72,423	294,009	183,172	1,358,939	233,127	999
Lakhimpur—							
Rural	49,082	179,576	306,058	13,746	995,038	183,101	16
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	49,082	179,576	306,058	13,746	995,038	183,101	16
Mikir Hills—							
Rural	1,991	1,907	6,771	2,895	192,274	12,389	..
Urban	10	5	31	318	654	16	..
TOTAL	2,001	1,912	6,802	3,213	192,928	12,405	..

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

No. 29—concl'd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—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)
312	..	1,316	4	2	2	4	6	26	Cachar—
15	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Rural
327	..	1,316	4	2	16	4	6	26	Urban
									TOTAL
22,464	9	1,190	6	5	18	44	50	38	Darrang—
245	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	26	Rural
22,709	9	1,190	6	5	18	44	57	64	Urban
									TOTAL
2,435	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	51	Garohills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
2,435	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	51	Urban
									TOTAL
18,267	130	197	43	3	..	11	279	291	Goalpara—
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	Rural
18,301	130	197	43	3	..	11	282	291	Urban
									TOTAL
21,056	64	607	1	1	2	9	292	599	Kamrup—
114	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
21,170	64	609	1	1	2	9	292	599	Urban
									TOTAL
3,668	38	817	1	288	5	11	230	109	Lakhimpur—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
3,668	38	817	1	288	5	11	230	109	Urban
									TOTAL
1,225	1	142	1	..	..	1	..	..	Mikir Hills—
21	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	Rural
1,246	1	144	1	..	..	2	..	..	Urban
									TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	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)
Mizo Hills—								
Rural	777	2,445	1,877	5,099	5,954	4,808	2,312	13,074
Urban	32	13	8	48	238	184	21	443
TOTAL	809	2,458	1,880	5,147	6,192	4,992	2,333	13,517
Nowgong—								
Rural	2,263	241,419	6,361	250,043	98,333	46,866	9,904	155,193
Urban	4	188	20	212	338	306	32	676
TOTAL	2,267	241,607	6,381	250,255	98,671	47,172	10,026	155,869
Sibsagar—								
Rural	922	246,536	15,003	262,461	125,780	63,269	18,608	207,657
Urban	5	747	68	820	2,504	859	1,767	5,130
TOTAL	927	247,283	15,071	263,281	128,284	64,128	20,375	212,787
U.K. & J. Hills—								
Rural	4,237	16,902	17,930	39,069	16,470	912	416	17,798
Urban	5	4	4	13	541	120	82	743
TOTAL	4,242	16,906	17,934	39,082	17,011	1,032	498	18,541
N.E.F.A.—								
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ASSAM—								
Rural	43,849	1,737,762	136,019	1,917,630	921,223	418,987	150,601	1,490,811
Urban	175	3,593	303	4,071	10,453	4,108	3,079	17,640
TOTAL 1956	44,024	1,741,355	136,322	1,921,701	931,676	423,095	153,680	1,508,451
TOTAL 1951	112,712	1,573,226	123,425	1,809,363	897,277	465,196	142,139	1,504,612

*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.

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—contd

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years—contd.			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)
Mizo Hills—								
Rural	18	349	13,441	5,651	3,581	9,232	4,236	3,507
Urban	..	3	446	117	127	244	106	145
TOTAL	18	352	13,887	5,768	3,708	9,476	4,342	3,652
Nowgong—								
Rural	9,121	2,415	166,729	50,941	47,510	98,451	41,003	42,833
Urban	12	9	697	159	199	358	32	41
TOTAL	9,133	2,424	167,426	51,100	47,709	98,809	41,035	42,874
Sibsagar—								
Rural	4,486	4,439	216,582	58,268	50,311	108,579	38,360	38,009
Urban	53	..	5,183	982	1,123	2,105	543	562
TOTAL	4,539	4,439	221,765	59,250	51,434	110,684	38,903	38,571
U.K. & J. Hills—								
Rural	1,144	37,456	56,398	1,294	1,584	2,878	639	794
Urban	..	2	745	87	195	282	46	205
TOTAL	1,144	37,458	57,143	1,381	1,779	3,160	685	999
N.E.F.A.—								
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ASSAM—								
Rural	127,455	62,363	1,680,629	447,973	420,797	868,770	345,251	374,129
Urban	156	303	18,099	4,173	4,917	9,090	2,068	2,884
TOTAL 1956	127,611	62,666	1,698,728	452,146	425,714	877,860	347,319	377,013
TOTAL 1951	97,793	57,597	1,660,007	444,388	432,748	877,136	376,303	422,767

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK--contd.							
Cattle--contd.							
District	Young stock--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)
Mizo Hills--							
Rural .	7,743	9,887	7,088	16,975	14,986	20,529	35,515
Urban .	251	223	272	495	271	718	989
TOTAL .	7,994	10,110	7,360	17,470	15,257	21,247	36,504
Nowgong--							
Rural .	83,836	91,944	90,343	182,287	341,087	257,072	599,059
Urban .	73	191	240	431	403	937	1,340
TOTAL .	83,909	92,135	90,583	182,718	342,390	258,009	600,399
Sibsagar--							
Rural .	76,369	96,628	88,320	184,948	350,089	304,902	663,991
Urban .	1,105	1,525	1,685	3,210	2,345	6,868	9,213
TOTAL .	77,474	98,153	90,005	188,158	361,434	311,770	673,204
U.K. & J. Hills--							
Rural .	1,433	1,933	2,378	4,311	41,002	58,776	99,778
Urban .	251	133	400	533	146	1,145	1,291
TOTAL .	1,684	2,066	2,778	4,844	41,148	59,921	101,069
N.E.F.A.--							
Rural .	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,127(a)
Urban .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,127(a)
TOTAL ASSAM--							
Rural .	719,380	793,224	794,926	1,588,150	2,710,854	2,475,555	5,272,536
Urban .	4,952	6,241	7,801	14,042	10,312	25,900	36,212
TOTAL 1956	724,332	799,465	802,727	1,602,192	2,721,166	2,501,455	5,308,748
TOTAL 1951	799,070	820,691	855,515	1,676,206	2,630,054	2,515,522	5,145,576

(a) Details not available.

(b) Includes 86,127 for which details are not available.

No 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—contd.

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)
5	40	30	75	80	75	Mizo Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
5	40	30	75	80	75	Urban
						TOTAL
221	12,530	325	13,076	5,302	3,998	Nowgong—
..	6	..	6	..	..	Rural
221	12,536	325	13,082	5,302	3,998	Urban
						TOTAL
833	22,879	1,047	24,759	11,630	7,848	Sibsagar—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
833	22,879	1,047	24,759	11,630	7,848	Urban
						TOTAL
291	462	1,630	2,383	3,593	177	U.K. & J. Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
291	462	1,630	2,383	3,593	177	Urban
						TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	N.E.F.A.—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
						TOTAL
10,607	173,785	12,692	197,084	81,273	58,102	TOTAL ASSAM—
..	121	3	124	6	5	Rural
10,607	173,906	12,695	197,208	81,279	58,107	Urban
						TOTAL 1956
17,556	136,753	5,400	159,709	69,675	61,378	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— <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)
Mizo Hills—					
Rural	69	224	20	85	329
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	69	224	20	85	329
Nowgong—					
Rural	866	10,166	261	76	10,503
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	866	10,166	261	76	10,503
Sibsagar—					
Rural	2,677	22,155	827	529	23,511
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,677	22,155	827	529	23,511
U.K. & J. Hills—					
Rural	7	3,777	234	2,949	6,960
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7	3,777	234	2,949	6,960
N.E.F.A.—					
Rural	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ASSAM—					
Rural	29,003	168,378	20,797	6,982	196,157
Urban	1	12	13	4	29
TOTAL 1956	29,004	168,390	20,810	6,986	196,186
TOTAL 1951	15,175	1,462,228	27,388	8,265	181,881

No. 29—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Assam—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>						
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>						District
Youngstock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Mizo Hills—						
117	41	158	188	119	307	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
117	41	158	188	119	307	TOTAL
Nowgong—						
2,246	2,298	4,544	1,388	1,985	3,373	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
2,246	2,298	4,544	1,388	1,985	3,373	TOTAL
Sibsagar—						
5,568	5,505	11,073	3,624	4,448	8,072	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
5,568	5,505	11,073	3,624	4,448	8,072	TOTAL
U.K. & J. Hills—						
67	120	187	47	81	128	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
67	120	187	47	81	128	TOTAL
N.E.F.A.—						
..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
TOTAL ASSAM—						
35,519	36,244	71,763	24,197	29,533	53,730	Rural
3	5	8	4	6	10	Urban
35,522	36,249	71,771	24,201	29,539	53,740	TOTAL 1956
34,269	35,700	69,969	27,373	36,299	63,672	TOTAL 1951

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)
Mizo Hills—						
Rural	305	160	465	380	489	869
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	305	160	465	380	489	869
Nowgong—						
Rural	3,634	4,283	7,917	16,710	14,786	31,496
Urban	..	..	..	6	..	6
TOTAL	3,634	4,283	7,917	16,716	14,786	31,502
Sibsagar—						
Rural	9,192	9,953	19,145	33,951	33,464	67,415
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	9,192	9,953	19,145	33,951	33,464	67,415
U.K. & J. Hills—						
Rural	114	201	315	2,497	7,161	9,658
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	114	201	315	2,497	7,161	9,658
N.E.F.A.—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	1,780 (a)
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	1,780 (a)
TOTAL ASSAM—						
Rural	59,716	65,777	125,493	256,800	261,934	520,494 (b)
Urban	7	11	18	131	40	171
TOTAL 1956	59,723	65,788	125,511	256,931	261,974	520,665 (b)
TOTAL 1951	61,642	71,999	133,641	221,351	253,880	475,231

(a) Details not available.

(b) Includes 1,780 for which details are not available.

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Total Bovine			Upto one year	Sheep			Total sheep	District
Males	Females	Total		Over one year				
				Males	Females			
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
15,366	21,018	36,384	1,004	861	841	1,702	2,706	Mizo Hills—
271	718	989	16	15	42	57	73	Rural
15,637	21,736	37,373	1,020	876	883	1,759	2,779	Urban
								TOTAL
358,697	271,858	630,555	720	348	670	1,018	1,738	Nowgong—
409	937	1,346	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
359,106	272,795	6,31,901	720	348	670	1,018	1,738	Urban
								TOTAL
393,040	338,366	731,406	119,631	458	613	1,071	120,702	Sibsagar—
2,345	6,868	9,213	4,476	1	..	1	4,477	Rural
395,385	345,234	740,619	124,107	459	613	1,072	125,179	Urban
								TOTAL
43,499	65,937	109,436	2,407	1,981	4,275	6,256	8,663	U.K. & J. Hills—
146	1,145	1,291	2	..	1	1	3	Rural
43,645	67,082	110,727	2,409	1,981	4,276	6,257	8,666	Urban
								TOTAL
..	..	87,887 (a)	..	..	..	..	..	N.E.F.A.—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	87,887 (a)	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
								TOTAL
2,967,654	2,737,489	5,793,030(b)	133,881	10,604	19,527	30,131	164,012	TOTAL ASSAM—
10,443	25,940	36,383	4,498	38	92	130	4,628	Rural
2,978,097	2,763,429	5,829,413(b)	138,379	10,642	19,619	30,261	168,640	Urban
								TOTAL 1956
2,851,405	2,769,402	5,620,807	7,721	8,510	16,373	24,883	32,604	TOTAL 1951

(a) Details not available.

(b) Includes 87,897 for which details are not available.

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)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Mizo Hills—					
Rural	5,148	3,682	7,307	10,989	16,137
Urban	157	67	209	276	433
TOTAL	5,305	3,749	7,516	11,265	16,570
Nowgong—					
Rural	18,159	16,775	36,920	53,695	71,854
Urban	6	10	18	28	34
TOTAL	18,165	16,785	36,938	53,723	71,888
Sibsagar—					
Rural	42,972	36,139	95,753	131,892	174,864
Urban	47	381	683	1,064	1,111
TOTAL	43,019	36,520	96,436	132,956	175,975
U.K. & J. Hills—					
Rural	11,134	6,449	16,653	23,102	34,236
Urban	57	61	101	162	219
TOTAL	11,191	6,510	16,754	23,264	34,455
N.E.F.A.—					
Rural	..	..	..	..	22,544 (a)
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	22,544 (a)
TOTAL ASSAM—					
Rural	284,165	223,281	514,303	737,654	1,044,363 (b)
Urban	1,538	1,540	3,609	5,239	6,777
TOTAL 1956	285,703	224,801	518,092	742,893	1,051,140 (b)
TOTAL 1951	215,482	133,241	468,516	701,757	917,239

(a) The figures relate to both sheep and goats.

(b) Includes 22,544 for which details are not available.

No. 29—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Assam—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	Total
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Mizo Hills—								
Rural	746	75	40	16	56	43	10	53
Urban	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	764	75	40	16	56	43	10	53
Nowgong—								
Rural	230	119	30	36	66	55	83	138
Urban	66	6	8	2	10	17	..	17
TOTAL	296	125	38	38	76	72	83	155
Sibsagar—								
Rural	1,058	971	615	811	1,426	319	156	475
Urban	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,081	973	615	811	1,426	319	156	475
U.K. & J. Hills—								
Rural	..	..	74	73	147	617	451	1,068
Urban	64	4	1	1	2	1	..	1
TOTAL	64	4	75	74	149	618	451	1,069
N.E.F.A.—								
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ASSAM—								
Rural	4,830	3,215	1,400	1,607	3,007	1,942	1,689	3,631
Urban	441	267	13	5	18	28	5	33
TOTAL 1956	5,271	3,422	1,413	1,612	3,025	1,970	1,694	3,664
TOTAL 1951	6,582	4,654	..	..	1,216(a)	1,607	1,531	3,138

(a) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.										
District	Horses and Ponies—contd.									
	Young stock—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Total 3 years and under			Total Horses and Ponies						
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Mizo Hills—										
Rural	83	26	109	829	101	930	89	13	6	19
Urban	..	..	..	18	..	18	34	..	..	..
TOTAL	83	26	109	847	101	948	123	13	6	19
Nowgong—										
Rural	85	119	204	315	238	553	4	..	..	..
Urban	25	2	27	91	8	99	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	110	121	231	406	246	652	4	..	..	..
Sibsagar—										
Rural	934	967	1,901	1,992	1,938	3,930	Nil	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	23	2	25	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	934	967	1,901	2,015	1,940	3,955	..	..	..	..
U.K. & J. Hills—										
Rural	691	524	1,215	691	524	1,215	102	1	..	1
Urban	2	1	3	66	5	71	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	693	525	1,218	757	529	1,286	102	1	..	1
N.E.F.A.—										
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ASSAM—										
Rural	3,342	3,296	6,638	8,172	6,511	14,683	196	131	126	257
Urban	41	10	51	482	217	699	47	22	2	24
TOTAL 1956	3,383	3,306	6,689	8,654	6,728	15,382	243	153	128	281
TOTAL 1951	1,607	1,531	4,354(a)	8,189	6,185	15,590(a)	127	4	6	10

(a) Includes 1,216 for which details not available.

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Assam—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concd.			POULTRY					
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls				Ducks	District
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Mizo Hills—								
..	61,088	117,353	165,338	52,913	478,814	697,065	696	Rural
..	272	1,819	3,079	536	8,700	12,315	71	Urban
..	61,360	119,172	168,417	53,449	487,514	709,380	767	TOTAL
Nowgong—								
..	12,862	717,566	139,653	67,817	348,401	555,871	26,145	Rural
..	151	1,630	262	116	121	499	22	Urban
..	13,013	719,196	139,915	67,933	348,522	556,370	26,167	TOTAL
Sibsagar—								
..	45,547	1,076,449	139,110	73,545	389,416	602,071	149,139	Rural
..	236	15,062	1,926	1,649	3,246	6,821	1,010	Urban
..	45,783	1,091,511	141,036	75,194	392,662	608,892	150,149	TOTAL
U.K. & J. Hills—								
..	33,496	187,149	57,432	21,492	106,798	185,722	1,158	Rural
..	78	1,662	933	334	1,340	2,607	127	Urban
..	33,574	188,811	58,365	21,826	108,138	188,329	1,285	TOTAL
N.E.F.A.—								
..	162,675	273,106	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	162,775	273,106	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
TOTAL ASSAM—								
..	502,789	7,519,330	1,315,365	710,861	3,483,612	5,509,838	662,229	Rural
..	1,831	50,389	10,112	5,361	22,219	37,692	4,396	Urban
..	504,620	7,569,719	1,325,477	716,222	3,505,831	5,547,530	666,625	Total 1956
..	291,920	6,878,297	1,208,184	579,067	3,263,473	5,050,724	614,254	Total 1951

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

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

POULTRY—conold.						AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
District	Ducks—conold.			Others	Total Poultry	Polughe	
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Mizo Hills—							
Rural	566	446	1,708	317	609,090	..	9
Urban	61	11	143	..	12,458	..	..
TOTAL	627	457	1,851	317	711,548	..	9
Nowgong—							
Rural	13,254	21,762	61,161	9,611	626,643	135,956	7
Urban	10	7	39	..	538	..	..
TOTAL	13,264	21,769	61,200	9,611	627,181	135,956	7
Sibsagar—							
Rural	74,423	60,935	284,497	39,670	926,238	143,762	794
Urban	897	1,224	3,131	132	10,084	186	7
TOTAL	75,320	62,159	287,628	39,802	936,322	143,948	801
U.K. & J. Hills—							
Rural	655	569	2,382	..	188,104	6,321	114
Urban	62	12	201	..	2,808	..	..
TOTAL	717	581	2,583	..	190,912	6,321	114
N.E.F.A.†—							
Rural	..	..	..	290,467‡	290,467	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	290,467‡	290,467	..	..
TOTAL ASSAM—							
Rural	264,677	463,828	1,390,734	639,975	7,540,547	1,142,901	3,090
Urban	2,644	2,158	9,198	2,487	49,377	1,047	40
Total 1956	267,321	465,986	1,399,932	642,462	7,589,924	1,144,038	3,130
Total 1951	233,004	671,236	1,518,494	..	6,569,218	1,067,383	111

†The figures for N.E.F.A. are tentative.

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

†Includes figures for fowls & turkeys also for which details are not available.

No. 29—conold.

Machinery and Implements in Assam—conold.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—concl.									
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)
..	..	329	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mizo Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	329	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
21,114	7	2,754	..	1	2	..	16	23	Nowgong—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
21,114	7	2,754	..	1	2	..	16	23	TOTAL
8,671	30	3,730	18	2	6	29	..	..	Sibsagar—
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
8,675	30	3,730	18	2	6	29	..	..	TOTAL
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U.K. & J. Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.E.F.A.—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
99,253	279	11,082	74	302	35	109	878	1,137	Total ASSAM—
433	..	4	..	..	14	1	10	26	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
99,686	279	11,086	74	302	49	110	888	1,163	Total 1956
75,665	24	10,145	45	19	206	206	104	781	Total 1951

NOTE.—In the case of certain districts separate data for 'rural' and 'urban' areas are not available. Data in such case are shown against 'rural' only.

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MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

In the light of the latest re-assessment of the Second Plan prospects by the Planning Commission, national efforts in the direction of increasing agricultural output assume greater significance. Inevitably the better utilisation of irrigation facilities has to be reckoned as the most urgent and most fruitful immediately. Minor irrigation schemes are perhaps equally important. It is proposed to divert Rs. 31 crores from animal husbandry, forests and soil conservation etc. to food production. Of this amount, about Rs. 26 crores is to be spent on minor irrigation schemes. Seed farms of which progress is to be stepped up, will provide another clue to future improvement. In the direction of supplements for cereals, the Governments are likely to devote more and more attention to the development of fisheries etc. and what is perhaps more important, to propaganda for wider acceptance of such foods.

The National Development Council has approved a revised programme of community development, following broadly the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta team. Instead of covering the entire rural area by the end of the Second Plan, the last set of blocks will now be allotted in October 1963. In view of the emphasis on agricultural production, it is proposed that each block allottable from April 1959 should have a one-year period of pre-extension activity exclusively in the field of agriculture. The programme of democratic decentralisation is being progressively implemented; almost the entire country is expected to be covered by panchayats by the end of the Second Plan.

The circumstance that only one new fertiliser plant is likely to be completed during the Second Plan period as against the three originally visualised cannot be altogether welcome. Immediately, however, there is every prospect of a larger use of superphosphate for increasing the production of various crops. In recent weeks, officials of the Union Food and Agriculture Ministry have held discussions with State Government representatives and manufacturers in the Eastern, Northern and Southern Zones. At these meetings the suppliers were persuaded to reduce prices and a new schedule for the different zones with certain rebates for lifting during the off-season period was also fixed. In West Bengal, Punjab, U.P. and in the Southern States, it is believed that the requirements will be going up and the supply of nitrogenous fertilisers being inadequate, superphosphate may have to be used in combination with organic manure.

The Bill for the regulation of the rice milling industry has come through the two Houses of Parliament. In the Rajya Sabha, there was again a plea for the complete banning of new rice mills but this plea was rejected by the Deputy Minister for Food, who explained that while the hand pounding industry had to be encouraged, a total ban on rice mills would create difficulties.

The meeting of the Technical Committee of the International Organisation for Standardisation held from April 22 to 26 at Budapest is an occasion of no little interest to an industry which in India has a promising future. It is worthwhile to recall that at the meeting not only were subjects like methods of test, packing and storage discussed but the handling and transport of foodgrains as well.

The two experts who were negotiating on schemes of assistance under the Colombo Plan from New Zealand have been able to secure additional assistance to the extent of about £3,00,000 which would be utilised for Milk Supply Schemes in Madras and Bangalore. Grant contribution from New Zealand of a much larger amount has already been allocated to the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme and a part of it actually spent.

The latest budget announced by the Nepal Government contains the proposal for a tax on land holdings. This is the first time that Nepal imposes a tax on income. The levy takes effect from the 13th April, the State's new year day.

Owing to the steady improvement in supply position, there was considerable relaxation in the restrictions on the movement of wheat into Bombay city and rice in the Punjab during the month under review. Prospects in the coming months, however, are not quite encouraging since it is estimated that there would be a reduction of over two million tons in the output of foodgrains during 1957-58.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils ruled high. This is a reversal of the easy trend in evidence in the beginning of the year. Reduction of the export duties on castor oil and nigerseed aided market sentiment.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The weather during April was generally dry though some good showers were received in certain areas in the southern and eastern parts of the country during the month.

The rainfall during the pre-monsoon period so far (i.e. from 1st March to 30th April 1958) was in excess of the normal in Maharashtra and interior Mysore; normal in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Uttar Pradesh, east Rayalaseema, Madras and Kerala; deficient in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Madhya Pradesh and Coastal Andhra Pradesh and scanty elsewhere except in Gujerat where there was no rain.

Sowing of summer crops and harvesting of summer paddy, millets, wheat, barley, gram and other pulses were in progress. The condition of the standing rabi crops like wheat, barley, gram and other pulses was reported to be generally satisfactory, though in parts of the drought affected States, particularly Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (East) and the Gujerat area of Bombay they were below normal due to inadequate soil moisture. In parts of U.P. also they were reported to have been affected slightly by hailstorm and strong winds. Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in parts of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

Following steady improvement in the supply and price position of wheat for about a year the Government of India have relaxed the one and a half year old restrictions on the import of wheat into Bombay city. They amended the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956 on the 15th April 1958, permitting free imports of wheat into Bombay city from the Bombay-Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh Wheat Zone. The Inter-zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957 in which Bombay city was excluded from the Bombay-Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh Wheat Zone, has also been correspondingly modified. With this change, the people of Bombay city will now have the benefit of indigenous wheat. Export of wheat from Bombay city to any place outside remains banned. Consequent on these amendments, the Bombay Wheat (Sale Control) Order, 1957, which prohibited the sale and storage of wheat by dealers except that supplied by or on behalf of the State Government, was cancelled.

Earlier on the 8th of April, the Central Government amended the Punjab Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957 and the Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957, lifting the ban on the export of rice from the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts in the Punjab to any place within Chamba or Mandi districts in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh.

The All-India Final estimates of bajra, maize, ragi and kharif pulses other than tur for 1957-58, which were released during the month under review, put the area and production as under:

(Area: thousand acres; Production: thousand tons)

Grains		1957-58 (Final estimate)	1956-57 (Partially revised estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. 2 over col. 3 (Per cent)
		(1)	(2)	(3)
Bajra	Area	27,453	27,884	(-) 1.5
	Production	3,565	2,885	(+) 23.6
Maize	Area	9,762	9,197	(+) 6.1
	Production	3,064	3,009	(+) 1.8
Ragi	Area	5,897	5,831	(+) 1.1
	Production	1,716	1,715	(+) 0.06
Kharif pulses other than tur	Area	15,832	16,484	(-) 4.0
	Production	1,401	1,515	(-) 7.5

In the case of bajra, despite a decrease in area there has been a considerable increase in production, shared by almost all the major producing States, viz., Rajasthan, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The increase in production of maize is relatively less than the increase in acreage. Higher production has been largely accounted for by Rajasthan, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh, but the better maize harvest in these States has been partly upset by a decline in output in U.P., Bihar and Punjab. The overall production of ragi during the current year remains almost the same as in the previous year. As for kharif pulses other than tur a decrease of 7.5 per cent has been reported particularly due to bad crops in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan.

The All-India second estimates of wheat, barley and gram for 1957-58 have also been issued. The second estimate of wheat puts the area under the crop at 29,776 thousand acres compared with 30,488 thousand acres in the last year's corresponding adjusted estimate thus showing a decrease of 2.3 per cent. The decrease has taken place mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan due to prolonged drought at the time of sowing. The Second Estimates of barley and gram put the area for 1957-58 at 7,492 thousand acres and 22,021 thousand acres respectively as against 8,327 thousand acres and 23,422 thousand acres in the last year's corresponding adjusted estimates. This shows a decrease of 10 per cent in barley and 6 per cent in gram.

World production of wheat in 1957-58 outside Soviet Union and China, is estimated at nearly 131 million tons, some 2 million tons higher than in the previous season and slightly below the 1955-56 level of 131.4 million tons. The latest official estimate of the harvest in Argentina is put at 5.2 million tons, some 1.8 million tons below the 1956-57 figure. Production in Australia is put at 2.5 million tons. The output of wheat in Soviet Union is

believed to have fallen heavily in 1957 as a result of a marked decline in the yield per acre. While the area is believed to have increased from 153 million acres in 1956 to 172 million acres in 1957, the outturn is estimated at 51 million tons in 1957 as against 69 million tons in 1956.

The fifth forecast of rice in Burma confirms the previous estimate of a reduced crop and puts the outturn at 5.15 million tons in 1957-58.

Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of January 1958 upto the end of April were 11.72 lakh tons comprising 9.97 lakh tons of wheat and 1.75 lakh tons of rice, as against 11.31 lakh tons of cereals imported during the corresponding period of last year comprising 7.60 lakh tons of wheat and 3.71 lakh tons of rice.

Prices of cereals as a whole rose slightly during the month under review. The All-India Index of Wholesale Prices of cereals (Base: 1952-53=100) stood at 97 in April as against 95 in March. Compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, the cereals index is, however, lower by about 4 per cent. Wheat prices, which firmed up during the first half of the month tended to ease in the last week, with the new harvest flow into the market. Taking the month as whole, the index of wheat prices stood at 85 which was higher than the last month's index by one point but lower by about 8.6 per cent than the index of the corresponding month last year. The wholesale price index of rice also rose to 103 from 100 in March. This is about 2 per cent higher than the level in last April.

Prices of coarse grains continued to rise. The jowar price index rose from 94 in March to 95 in April and bajra and maize indices from 110 and 102 to 111 and 106 respectively during the same period. Nevertheless, the indices of coarse grains in April 1958 were considerably lower than those in the corresponding month of the previous year, being 23.4 per cent, 17.2 per cent and 10.2 per cent lower in the cases of jowar, bajra and maize respectively.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During April sowing of sugarcane crop and crushing operations were progressing satisfactorily in different parts of the country. The sugarcane development scheme with Central subsidies, initiated in 1948-49, is making good progress, and 16.75 lakh acres or roughly 30 per cent of the total area has already been brought under the scheme. The intensive manuring programme, which was started in 1954 to supplement the development scheme, covered 15.4 lakh acres in 1957 out of a target of 20 lakh acres for 1957-58. The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, at its 25th meeting held at New Delhi in April, besides approving numerous existing schemes to increase the per acre yield of sugarcane, control pests and diseases and strengthen the State Research Stations, approved two new schemes for evolving suitable godowns for storage of gur under varying conditions in the country.

Sugar—The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board have approved the constitution of a National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories as a promotional agency to assist member factories in solving their problems. The Federation is expected to give technical advice and guidance in improving the efficiency of the factories.

The Board, which met recently, also approved a proposal for establishing similar zonal federations at a later date. It was, however, decided that for the present affiliated co-operative factories should be represented on the Federation on a zonal basis. The eastern zone would consist of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa; the southern, of

Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In the northern zone Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan would be included, and in the western zone Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

Among the members of the Federation would be representatives of co-operative societies and sugar factories and nominees of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Industrial Finance Corporation, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, State Governments and the Board.

The Federation would depend for finances on entrance fees, annual subscriptions and issue of shares for specific purposes. Contributions from Governments and other agencies, donations and commissions earned on supplies or sales would also add to its resources.

The total quantity of sugar produced by factories in India during the current season upto 30th April amounted to 19.11 lakh tons as against 18.22 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. During the week ending 30th April 1958, 70 factories were reported to be working against 109 factories in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 13.35 lakh tons on the 1st April, 1958 as against 12.35 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1st November 1957 to 30th April 1958 were 9.9 lakh tons as against 10.35 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 30th April the factories showed a closing stock of 13.49 lakh tons of sugar against 13.14 lakh tons on the same date of the previous year.

During April 1958 the Government of India released 0.12 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market. This brings the total releases so far out of the 1957-58 season's production to 6.49 lakh tons including 4.79 thousand tons for export. Sales of sugar for export from 1st January 1957 to 31st March 1958 amounted to 1.53 lakh tons and the entire quantity was exported. Out of these sales 71.7 thousand tons were exported to West Asian and East African countries, 34.4 thousand tons to East Asian countries, 25.9 thousand tons to Far Eastern countries including Malaya, 11.6 thousand tons to Burma, 8.2 thousand tons to Ceylon and one thousand tons to the U.K.

The sugar market during the month opened steady with an easy undertone due to accumulation of stocks and lack of buying interest. During the second half of the month, however, the prices showed some hardening tendency at several centres owing to expectation of overseas demand, good offtake and encouraging demand from consuming centres. Reports that Government are contemplating steps to stimulate exports of sugar also lent support to the market. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres:

Market	Quality	(Rupees per maund)			
		Week ending			
		5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
Hapur	Crystal	36.16	36.18	36.36	37.27
Kanpur	D-28	36.50	36.50	36.00	36.50
Calcutta	Indian Medium	37.75	37.87	38.00	38.00
Nagpur	D-24	41.25	41.25	41.25	41.50
Madras	Imported	39.12	37.12	38.94	38.94
Bombay	D-28	39.69	39.75	39.75	40.00
Patna	..	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

Gur—During April the average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur amounted to 498 maunds. The stock in this market was 147,000 maunds at the end of April 1958 against 96,500 maunds at the same time of the previous year and 139,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices fluctuated within a narrow range at the beginning of the month. Thereafter prices firmed up at several centres. At the close of the month the level of gur prices was significantly higher than in the previous month. Prices at Hapur, however, remained more or less steady owing to poor demand and heavy arrivals. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres:

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)			
		Week ending			
		5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
Hapur	Phatwad No. 1	15.25	15.25	15.75	15.25
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	16.50	17.00	18.00	19.00
Madras	II Sort	11.93	11.93	12.75	12.75
Bombay	Kolhapur	19.50	22.00	22.00	22.00
Patna	New	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

World production of oils and fats is expected to remain heavy in 1958. Output of groundnuts in West Africa as well as in India is reported to be higher but adverse crop conditions have been reported from China. World supply position of linseed is expected to be tight during the current year in view of the anticipated fall in production in almost all producing countries. Production of castorseed during 1957 was higher than in 1956 but during the current year a fall is likely in view of the substantial decline both in India and Brazil. The steady decline in prices during 1957 accounts for the decrease in acreage under castorseed in Brazil.

During April the All-India Second Estimates of linseed and rape and mustard and the Final Estimates of sesamum and castorseed for 1957-58 were released. The area under linseed and rape and mustard shows a decrease of 7.5% and 4.9% respectively compared to the corresponding Adjusted Estimates of 1956-57. The area under and production of sesamum & castorseed also have fallen considerably, area by 3.3% and 6.4% respectively and production by 17.9% and 21.8% compared to the Partially Revised Estimates of the preceding season.

During the month a small quota of sesamum oil was released for export after a bar of over two years. Export duty on niger seed was reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50 per ton and that on castor oil from Rs. 175 to Rs. 100 per ton.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country continued to rule high. There has thus been a distinct reversal of the easy trend that was in evidence in the beginning of the current year.

(a) Groundnut

During April prices of groundnut and groundnut oil showed an upward trend. They touched the highest levels at the end of the third week, but fell slightly towards the close of the month. Large off-take of spot groundnut oil by vanaspati manufacturers and sus-

tained interest shown by crushers of groundnut were responsible for the bullish trend. Up-country sellers were not inclined to sell at the current rates and were withholding supplies. Even the enforcement of the margin of Rs. 25 per candy on all purchases of groundnut above Rs. 165 had little effect on the market. With the approaching end of the season inflow of groundnut into the terminal markets was slowing down. This factor also helped in pushing up prices. The up-trend was arrested later in the month on account of fears of intervention by the Forward Market Commission. Supply position also improved slightly because of better arrivals. Price of South African groundnut oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 53.39 per maund throughout the month.

The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during April:

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	29-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	23.88	24.15	25.16	25.44	25.35
Madras (Superior)	22.47	22.62	23.40	23.71	23.24
Hyderabad	25.25	26.81	26.81	27.00	24.31
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>					
Bombay	52.16	52.16	53.63	55.10	54.73
Madras	48.05	48.71	49.12	50.69	50.69
Hyderabad	48.75	48.75	48.75	51.81	50.81
European Ports (South African)	53.39	53.39	53.39	53.39	53.39

During October 1957 there were no commercial exports of groundnuts or groundnut oil (on account of ban on their exports). Exports during the same period of 1956 also were nil. Total exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during January—October 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 Second Estimate of linseed, 1957-58 puts the area under the crop at 2,795 thousand acres as against the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 3,021 thousand acres for 1956-57. This shows a decrease of 226 thousand acres or 7.5 per cent in area. The decrease has been shared by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions during the sowing period. This has, however, been offset to some extent by slight increases in Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. This Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of February, 1958. Till then the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the unirrigated areas of the drought affected parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1957-58. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

During April, prices of linseed and linseed oil showed an erratic trend. In Bombay prices declined during the first two weeks, then rose and at the end of the month declined again. During the first half of April there were no overseas enquiries for linseed oil but later

it was reported that Australia had bought 500 tons. This acted as a bullish factor for a short while. Selling pressure again brought down values. In Kanpur prices of linseed registered a steady rise during the major part of the month but dropped at the end, while those of linseed oil ruled more or less steady. In Calcutta linseed prices rose till the middle of the month but later declined again. Linseed oil prices showed a more or less steady fall. Indian prices of linseed oil continue to be out of parity with overseas quotations and, hence, export prospects are not encouraging. Indian linseed oil prices at European ports declined heavily during the month.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during April :

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		29-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	.	22.45	22.22	21.95	22.04	21.31
Calcutta (Small)	.	23.12	23.25	23.87	22.37	21.87
Kanpur (FAQ)	.	21.00	22.37	22.75	22.94	21.00
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay	.	52.16	49.96	51.06	51.06	48.96
Calcutta	.	52.00	53.50	51.25	52.00	51.00
Kanpur	.	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	51.00
European ports (Indian Variety)	.	54.25	54.12	53.14	52.41	51.92

Exports of linseed oil during October 1957 amounted to 708 tons against 271 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports of linseed oil during the period January—October 1957 amounted to 9,479 tons against 41,559 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Castorseed

The All-India Final Estimate of castorseed for 1957-58 puts the area and production at 1,325 thousand acres and 97 thousand tons respectively as against the partially Revised Estimate of 1,415 thousand acres and 124 thousand tons for the previous season. This shows a decrease in area of 6.4 per cent and in production of 21.8 per cent. The decrease in acreage has been reported by almost all the castor seed growing States except Madras, particularly Andhra Pradesh and Bombay, and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh and Bombay and is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The crop was reported to have been damaged considerably in parts of Bombay State and in Nellore, Cudappah, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh as a result of inadequate rainfall.

Prices of castorseed and castor oil, steadily rose till the third week of April and then registered a slight fall. Reports of business with U.K. and Communist countries aided the market sentiment. Export prospects generally seemed not very bright in view of lower Brazilian quotations and complete absence of interest from U.S. buyers. The announcement regarding the reduction of export duty on castor oil is reported to have disappointed

trade circles since they were entertaining hopes of the complete removal of duty. Smaller arrivals and overseas enquiries helped to maintain prices. The drop in prices towards the end of the month was due to rumours of Brazilian devaluation. The price of Indian castor oil at European ports declined during April.

The following table shows the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil :

(Rupees per maund)

		Week ending				
		29-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
<i>Castor seed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	.	20.94	20.94	21.31	21.58	20.75
Kanpur (FAQ)	.	18.28	18.83	18.83	18.83	17.78
Badeppalli (H. C6)	.	20.03	19.83	19.87	20.33	19.25
<i>Castor Oil—</i>						
Bombay (Commercial)	.	48.85	49.58	50.33	51.79	49.96
Kanpur (FAQ)	.	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	49.50
Madras (FAQ)	.	49.54	49.54	49.54	51.18	52.26
European Ports (Bombay Commercial)	.	61.23	60.73	60.24	61.71	60.00

Exports of castor oil during October, 1957 amounted to 2,847 tons as against 3,088 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports during January—October 1957 amounted to 42,845 tons against 31,376 tons during the same period of 1956.

(d) Coconut

Total arrivals of coconut and copra during January—March 1958 in some of the important assembling markets of South India amounted to 48.6 million nuts and 21.9 thousand tons respectively, against 60.8 million nuts and 19.5 thousand tons of copra during the corresponding period of 1957.

The import policy for the licensing period April—September 1958, announced on 31st March, placed a ban on the imports of copra and coconut oil by established importers against a policy of 20 per cent during the preceding half year. This ban on imports (except for the provision for actual users in the case of copra) was reflected in a sudden spurt in prices of copra and coconut oil in the first half of April. Prices continued to rule high during the latter half of the month though towards the end they tended to fall. The following table shows the trend of prices of copra and coconut oil during April :

(Rs. per maund)

		Week ending				
		29-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
<i>Copra—</i>						
Bombay (Colombo)	.	54.00	53.55	N.Q.	N.Q.	55.50
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	.	51.49	54.57	54.57	55.82	54.57
<i>Coconut Oil—</i>						
Bombay (India)	.	83.74	85.22	86.68	N.Q.	82.28
Cochin (Good)	.	75.36	81.01	80.88	80.56	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

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During October, 1957, imports of copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 13,096 tons and 588 tons respectively compared to 13,202 tons and 1,818 tons during October, 1956. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January-October, 1957 aggregated 111,057 tons and 15,747 tons respectively against 49,268 tons and 11,982 tons during the corresponding period of 1956.

In recent discussions, representatives of the Governments of India and Ceylon shared the hope that the grant of actual users' licenses to oil crushers and soap manufacturers would adequately safeguard the interest of the two countries. It was agreed that soap manufacturers, who are at present permitted to import only copra, would be given the option to import 50 per cent of their entitlements in the shape of coconut oil. It was also agreed that if this failed to resolve the difficulties of Ceylon, the Government of India would consider according to additional facilities for the import of coconut oil on a global basis.

(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 March. Total production for the month was 29,167 tons. Despatches amounted to 24,634 tons. The average prices for a tin of 36 lbs. during the month were :

Market	Price
	Rs.
Bombay	32.31
Madras	31.15
Calcutta	32.00
Delhi	32.79

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate of the 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of March puts the country's production at 51.76 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 51.21 lakh bales framed at the end of February. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1956-57 season were 50.31 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

According to the All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton for 1957-58, the acreage under the crop is put at 19.20 million acres against the corresponding adjusted estimate of the previous season of 19.48 million acres, thus showing a fall in area of 2.8 million acres or 1.4 per cent. Fall in acreage has been reported in the case of American, Oomras, Gaorani, Malvi and Broach-Vijay while increase in area has been reported in Bengal, Jarilla and Dhollerae. Classifying according to staple length, there has been a fall of about 2.6 lakh acres in long staple cottons and about 0.8 lakh acres in short staple types; on the other hand, there has been a rise of about 61,000 acres in medium staple varieties. The decrease in area during the current season has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The decrease has been offset to some extent by increases in Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan.

An import quota of 30,000 bales of cotton of 1-3/16" staple length and above from soft currency areas was announced on 8th April. The import licences against this quota will

be valid for shipment up to the end of July, 1958. On 24th April, the period of shipment for the import quota of 40,000 bales released on 15th January was extended to the end of July, 1958.

An important event in the cotton market during the month was the announcement of Egypt's decision to allow a discount of 21 per cent on cotton sales to India. As a result, the purchase of Egyptian cotton has become attractive to Indian buyers.

Import of raw cotton into India during January 1958 amounted to 50,000 bales against 27,000 bales during the preceding month and 244,000 bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports of raw cotton during the first five months (September 1957—January 1958) of the current season aggregated 161,000 bales compared to 407,000 bales during the same period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during January 1958 were 23,000 bales as against 8,000 bales in the previous month and 173,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports in the first five months of the current season amounted to 37,000 bales compared to 235,000 bales in the same period of the last season.

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

Cotton	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs each)					
	Consumption during		Progressive total of		Stocks as on	
			Consumption during			
	February 1958	February 1957	September 1957—February 1958	September 1956—February 1957	28-2-58	28-2-57
Indian	3.51	3.83	22.97	23.24	11.96	11.52
Egyptian	0.05	0.06	0.37	0.57	0.23	0.27
Other Foreign	0.39	0.38	2.56	2.36	1.39	1.55
TOTAL	3.95	4.27	25.90	26.17	13.58	13.34

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 24-4-58	1-9-56 to 24-4-57
Arrivals	10.96	12.94
Consumption by mills	8.55	8.77
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on 20th March, 1958.	7.17	5.96

Prices of Cotton in India generally tended to move down during the month. Jarilla MGF which was quoted in Bombay at Rs. 770 per candy at the end of March came down in successive steps to Rs. 740 at the end of April. Similarly, Punjab American which was

quoted at Abohar at Rs. 762 per candy in the beginning of April came down to Rs. 733 at the end of the month. The price of Punjab Deshi at Abohar remained more or less steady at Rs. 524 as during the month, this variety declined by only Rs. 2 per candy. The Farm variety of cotton at Adoni was also more or less steady. The main reasons for the downward trend in Jarilla MGF and Punjab American were failure of mill demand to revive to the anticipated extent, non-fulfilment of the expectation regarding release of an export quota for cotton stapling 3/4" and above, persistent selling pressure, continued financial stringency and weaker up country advices.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs)

State/Centre/Variety	Andhra Pradesh	Bombay	Punjab	
	Adoni	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Abohar	
	Farm		Deshi	American
Week-ending—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29-3-1958	N.R.	770	N.R.	N.R.
5-4-1958	586	765	524	762
12-4-1958	590	760	524	762
19-4-1958	580	N.R.	524	752
26-4-1958	584	740	522	733

N.R.—Not reported.

Prices of cotton at Karachi showed a slight upward trend in the first two weeks of April; in the latter half of the month, 4F Punjab (roller ginned) remained unquoted. The market was under two sets of opposing influences. The expectation of the removal of export duty on Deshi following the recommendation of the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee induced good buying support; on the other hand, absence of overseas demand and domestic off-take coupled with fears of competition from India after the removal of export duty adversely affected market sentiment. The following table gives the week-end quotations at Karachi.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs)

Week ending	4F Punjab (roller ginned)
29-3-1958	667.50
5-4-1958	677.60
12-4-1958	677.66
19-4-1958	N.R.
26-4-1958	N.R.

The New York market displayed a slight weakness during the month. Middling 15/16" cotton was quoted at Rs. 1,350 per candy at the end of March. This gradually declined to Rs. 1,339 at the end of April. The selling pressure was an important factor for the weakness in the market; in fact the drop in prices would have been larger but for the expectation of a record low crop and the sharp fall in stocks particularly of good quality cotton.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of middling 15/16" at New York:

Week ending	Cent per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
23-3-1958	36.25	1,350
5-4-1958	36.05	1,343
12-4-1958	36.00	1,340
19-4-1958	36.00	1,340
26-4-1958	35.95	1,339

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during March amounted to 4.95 lakh bales compared to 5.54 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.81 lakh bales during March, 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistani raw jute during the current season from July 1957 to March 1958 amounted to 50.82 lakh bales compared to 51.10 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during March, 1958 amounted to 0.19 lakh bales compared to 0.21 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.40 lakh bales during March, 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of March amounted to 5.22 lakh bales compared to 5.25 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I. J. M.A. during March was 5.15 lakh bales compared to 4.98 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.21 lakh bales during March, 1957. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of March amounted to 46.93 lakh bales compared to 45.69 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 14.66 lakh bales at the end of March against 14.88 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 14.68 lakh bales at the end of March, 1957.

During April, the Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady to firm on account of reports of delay in jute sowings. Sellers were reserved as the prospects of the next jute crop appeared uncertain due to scarcity of rain in jute growing tracts. Prices of loose jute gradually

advanced and remained firm. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta :

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	23-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
Northern	25.00	25.00	25.75	26.50	25.50
Assam	25.00	25.00	25.75	26.50	25.50
Orissa	27.25	27.25	27.75	28.00	27.25
Deshal	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.50	24.50
Murshidabad	22.50	22.75	23.25	24.00	23.00
Jungli	21.25	21.50	22.00	23.75	22.50
Daisee	29.00	29.00	29.50	30.25	29.50

The Calcutta baled jute sector rules firm in sympathy with the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :

(April/May delivery) (Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	29-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
Mill Firsts	225	225	230	230	220
Mill Lightnings	190	190	195	200	185
Daisee L.G.	170	170	175	180	175
Pak N.C.	70	70	71	78	74

In all the up-country centres prices tended to move up due to small arrivals and ruled above the Calcutta parity rates. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	29-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	19.00	19.00	19.00	21.50	20.00
Chakia (Bihar)	17.00	18.50	18.50	19.50	18.00
Samsi (W. Bengal)	16.68	17.27	17.60	18.61	18.95
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	23.75	24.50	24.50	24.75	25.00

The condition of the Calcutta jute goods market improved during April. Considerable interest was evinced by overseas consumers. Enquiries from Egypt, Argentina and the United States coupled with internal business induced a bullish tendency. The attitude of local sellers was dictated to a large extent by events in up-country areas. At the end of

the month the sacking section tended to weaken because the issue of delivery orders on the due date was larger than expected. The following table gives the week-end quotations for both hessian and sacking :

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		29-3-58	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58
Hessian - 40" x 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	39.10	N.A.	40.20	41.30	41.50
Sacking B Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	98.50	N.A.	100.25	102.85	101.20

N.A.—Not available.

(vi) TOBACCO

During the month under review the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued steady at Rs. 65 per maund. At Calcutta the price of Motihari (medium) variety was also steady at Rs. 143.16 per maund, though Jutty (medium) rose slightly from Rs. 97.16 to Rs. 99.16 per maund during the last week of April. Prices of Grades I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur continued unquoted.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during March amounted to 18.28 million lbs. consisting of 17.86 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.09 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.33 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were very much lower at 5.94 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur during March amounted 9.72 million lbs. against 5 million lbs. in the previous month. These consisted of 9.39 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.05 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.28 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of March stood higher at 22.5 million lbs. against 14.6 million lbs. in February.

About 16.42 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during March as against 14.19 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantity graded during March, 16.35 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during November, 1957 amounted to 2.97 million lbs. valued at Rs. 24.2 lakhs. Of this, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for 1.75 million lbs. worth Rs. 16.67 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the eleven months January—November, 1957 amounted to 76.66 million lbs. valued at Rs. 11.38 crores.

Among the recommendations made by the Tobacco Expert Committee in their Report regarding adjudication of losses of tobacco during storage, transit, etc., the Government have already accepted and implemented through executive instructions the following recommendations—

- Duty on losses of flue-cured Virginia tobacco not satisfactorily accounted for should be charged at the lowest of the several rates applicable, unless there are *prima facie* reasons to suspect that the tobacco so found deficient was used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

- (b) Adjudication of losses noticed during annual stock-taking should be made only if fraud is suspected.

The other recommendations of the Committee in regard to storage and transit losses are under consideration of the Government.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

In Madhya Pradesh, 387 wells were put into operation during March under the scheme of construction of new wells and repairing and boring old wells. In addition 80 pumps and 34 rahats were installed on wells.

An area of 64,000 acres of land benefited as a result of measures taken during the month under the various land development schemes, and 2,000 acres were reclaimed under the land reclamation schemes. *Taccavi* loans amounting to Rs. 1,13,000 were granted for the purchase of bullocks and tractors.

The progress during 1957-58 indicates an overall distribution of about 25,000 tons of chemical fertilisers and 236,000 maunds of improved seeds.

Appointment of a National Seed Committee for making recommendations on national seed improvement policy and encouraging the production and distribution of high quality seeds was approved at a meeting of the National F.A.O. Liaison Committee held in New Delhi recently. The Committee, of which Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture will be Chairman and Shri J. B. A. Nohemiah, Extension Commissioner, Member-Secretary, will also organise a campaign for greater appreciation and use of improved seeds.

Extensive use of high quality seeds of improved varieties is one of the most economical and widely applicable measures for increasing agricultural production. The F.A.O. Conference at its ninth session held in Rome in November last had decided to launch an international seed campaign and with this object had urged member-governments to intensify their programmes for the production and distribution of high quality seeds.

(ii) LAND POLICY & LEGISLATION

The Government of Madras propose to introduce the Madras Estates (Abolition & Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958. The Bill is intended to remove the difficulties experienced by the State Government in the working of the Act and it is substantially on the lines of an amendment enacted in Madras in 1957.

The main provisions of the Bill are :—

- (a) Formerly, the Government dues to be deducted from the final compensation payable under the Principal Act were not clearly specified. The Bill, therefore, provides that dues by way of cesses or duty payable to Government shall also be deducted.
- (b) As the interim compensation is collected on a rough estimate of the basic annual sum, oftener than not, the amount actually paid was found to be more or less than the correct amount. The Bill provides that adjustments of the payment of final compensation will be made either by deducting from the advance compensation and failing which, from the final compensation and where such adjustments cannot be made at all it may be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

- (c) As a preliminary to the abolition of intermediaries, the rents were reduced to the level of *Raiyati* assessments and as some cases of delay occurred in notifying the reduced rates of rent, the landlords had occasionally collected rents at the old rates and at times the Government also collected rents at a higher rate and paid them over to the land-holders. The Bill now provides for adjustment of the differences in payment.

- (d) The Bill also provides for adjustment of differences if the amount of final compensation is found to be incorrect after the deposit has been made.

- (e) In respect of religious, educational and charitable institutions, the Principal Act provided for compensation of an annual *Tasdik* allowance to ensure that their income remained equal to the basic annual sum. As interim payments are made on a rough estimate of this amount, the Bill makes necessary provision for adjustments in such cases.

The Madras Government have proposed an amendment of the Madras Estate (Abolition & Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. The proposal is intended to ensure that religious and educational institutions do not suffer loss by the taking over of the estates under the Principal Act. The Principal Act provides for the payment of compensation for *Inam* estates held by educational, religious and charitable institutions in the form of a perpetual annuity equal to *Tasdik* allowance plus additional compensation. *Tasdik* allowance is equal to the basic annual sum, which is roughly :—

(i) rents at Ryotwari rates payable by tenants ;

(ii) average net miscellaneous income from waste lands, pasture lands, forests, etc.

In the implementation of the relevant provision of the principal Act, it was noticed that what these institutions received was not sufficient for their maintenance. The Madras High Court in a recent ruling had decided that the additional payment provided for under the Madras Reduction of Rent Act, 1947 should be taken into account in determining the perpetual annuity. The State Government have accepted this ruling and brought forward the present amendment Bill.

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The Government of Rajasthan have introduced the Rajasthan Transfer of Land (Prohibition) Bill, 1958 in the State Legislature to prohibit certain transfers of lands in the State. In order to secure equitable distribution of land, the State Government have decided to enact legislation for the imposition of ceilings on holdings in different tehsils. The Bill has been brought forward to prevent unscrupulous land-owners from circumventing the provisions of the proposed ceiling legislation. Section 3 of the Bill accordingly provides that (i) no person shall transfer or agree to transfer, or complete, in performance of a previously made agreement in that behalf, the transfer of his holding or his *khudkhast* land or any part thereof or any interest therein; (ii) no estate holder shall grant, or agree to grant, or complete, in performance of a previously made agreement in their behalf, the grant of a lease to any person for agricultural purposes for whole or any part of his estate in any manner so as to create, whether with or without the addition of any land previously held by such person, a holding of a size exceeding the ceiling applicable thereto.

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The President has assented to the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1957 as passed by the Bombay State Legislature. Details of this Bill appeared in the January 1958 issue of this journal.

(iii) LAND TAXATION

The Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Bill, 1958 received the assent of the Governor recently. The Act which applies to the Jullundur and Ambala Divisions in the first instance, provides that with effect from the rabi harvest of the agricultural year 1957-58 or from a later date in respect of areas to which the Act becomes subsequently applicable every landowner who pays land revenue in excess of Rs. 50 shall be liable to pay a special charge in accordance with the rates specified in the schedule to the Act. The charge is recoverable as land revenue.

The following rates have been specified in the schedule :—

The percentage of land revenue leviable as special charge is 50 per cent where land revenue exceeds Rs. 50 but not Rs. 100 annually; it ranges from 50 to 70 per cent where land revenue exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 200, and 50 to 100 per cent where land revenue exceeds Rs. 200 but not Rs. 500. In case land revenue exceeds Rs. 500 but is below Rs. 1,000 the corresponding special charge will be 50 to 150 per cent of the land revenue, and where the land revenue exceeds Rs. 1,000 the percentage shall range between 50 and 300.

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The Government of Mysore have published a Bill to amend the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957 so as to expedite the collection of betterment contribution and water rates in respect of lands under irrigation works in the State. Section 10 of the Act of 1957, which deals with the levy of water rates provides that the Government may prescribe the rates, the manner and the authority of fixing the water charges.

As it would take some time to frame the rules and lay down the procedure under the Act, an amendment was considered necessary to provide for increased revenue from water rates which could be utilised by the State Government as additional resources for Plan expenditure.

The proposed Amendment Bill seeks to amend Section 10 of the Principal Act and provides that the Government shall be entitled to levy a separate charge for water supplied by works as specified by the Government. The rates at which the charge is to be levied will be different for lands on which different crops are raised. The proposed levy shall be in lieu of any water rate payable under any other law in force.

(iv) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

The Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation have decided to open three new Central warehouses during the next two months for storage of *rabi* crops at suitable centres in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with a capacity of about 1,000 tons each.

The Board also authorised the Central Warehousing Corporation to contribute Rs. 4 lakhs towards the setting up of a State Warehousing Corporation at Shillong in Assam with an initial share-capital of Rs. 8 lakhs. All the other State Governments have already set up similar Corporations.

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The Government of Mysore have published the Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill, 1958 to consolidate, unify and amend the five sets of different Co-operative Societies Acts at present in force in the different parts of the State. The Bill has been drafted on

the lines of the Model Co-operative Societies Bill recommended by the Committee on Co-operative Law appointed by the Government of India. In order to encourage and promote the co-operative movement in the State, the Bill seeks to make provisions whereby the Government would be in a position to subscribe directly to the share-capital of a co-operative society with limited liability. The Government can also provide funds to an Apex Co-operative Society for the purchase of share in other co-operative societies with limited liabilities. The Bill also provides for the Government to (a) grant loans and advances to co-operative societies; (b) guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest on debentures, issued by a co-operative society; (c) guarantee the repayment of share-capital of co-operative societies and dividends thereon, at such rates as may be specified by the Government; (d) guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans and advances to a co-operative society; and (e) give financial assistance in any other form, including subsidies, to a co-operative society.

The Bill provides, among other things, for the registration of co-operative societies in the State; admission of members, their rights and liabilities, the working and management of co-operative societies either by the general body of members or the constitution of a smaller body of delegated or elected members; audit and inspection; surcharge and inquiry into the accounts of every co-operative society; methods of settlement of disputes, winding up and liquidation of co-operative societies, etc. The Bill also makes provisions for the formation of land mortgage banks.

The Bill seeks to introduce a uniform law on co-operative societies as applicable to the State as a whole and, though it repeals the five different Co-operative Societies Acts, now in force in different parts of the State, provides that all previous operations, rights and obligations carried out under the different Acts shall remain intact.

* * * * *

The National Co-operative and Development Board which met recently discussed the export of agricultural commodities by co-operative societies on an increased scale.

It was stated that the share of co-operatives in the total export trade of onions and chillies had increased steadily—for the former from 36 per cent in the six months upto February, 1957 to 53 per cent in the corresponding period of 1957-58, and for the latter from 50 per cent during April–September 1957 to 62 per cent in October 1957–March 1958. Since March and April 1958, exports of onions and chillies by co-operatives are being allowed freely.

An export quota of cotton has also been allotted to co-operatives. The co-operatives, it was felt, should make efforts to develop export of oil, tobacco, jaggery and such spices as pepper, ginger and turmeric.

The ten State apex marketing institutions functioning at present—the remaining States are expected to set up similar units in the next two years—have also been asked to make an assessment of the potential exports and formulate a programme for the next three years.

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During March grants amounting to Rs. 442 lakhs were sanctioned to the State Governments for co-operative training and education.

Achievements in the training programme against the target for the Second Five Year Plan Period are as under :

	No. trained upto December 1957	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	14,000	30,000
4. Block level co-operative officers	1,016	4,000
5. Non-officials	50,000	930,000

(v) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of India have allocated Rs. 38.72 lakhs for the resettlement of agricultural labourers during 1958-59. The State-wise details of this sum allocated, in the form of grants and loans, are as follows :

State	Grants (Lakhs of Rs.)	Loans (Lakhs of Rs.)
Uttar Pradesh	6.230	9.800
Punjab	0.500	5.800
Madhya Pradesh	2.250	4.500
Assam	1.210	1.650
Bihar	..	0.500
Kerala	3.140	3.140
TOTAL ..	13.330	25.390

(vi) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DURING 1957-58

The Indian programme of dairy development, costing over Rs. 1,900 lakhs during the Second Plan, aims at establishment of urban milk supply schemes in each of the 37 cities with population over one lakh and expansion of existing schemes in Bombay and Calcutta. For rural areas provision is made for 12 creameries and 7 milk products factories.

For taking up dairy development on a countrywide scale based on the annual plan, a budget provision of Rs. 245 lakhs was originally made for Central assistance for the financial year 1957-58. This provision was mainly towards capital expenditure in the establishment of city milk supply schemes, and for expansion of the schemes already in existence, to enable them to handle more milk hygienically. This provision also included assistance to three major schemes, viz., Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme (second and third phases); expansion of Aarey Milk Colony and establishment of a second dairy at Bombay; and the Madras Dairy and Milk Project. A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs was also made for the implementation of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme which is being administered directly by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture pending the creation of the Milk Board. The budget provision also included the cost of equipment which was to be received under

the T.C.M. Programme, which had to be given ultimately to the States as Central Assistance. Due to delay in the procedural matters and calling up of global tenders, however, there was no likelihood of this equipment, earmarked for two city milk plants, three rural creameries and a milk powder factory with three rural milk collection and chilling centres, being received in 1957-58. The Madras Milk Project also could not be sanctioned as the acceptance of aid from the New Zealand Government could not be finalised. Consequently, the budget provision was reduced to Rs. 180 lakhs for Central assistance to State schemes. Similarly the budget provision for the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme had to be revised to Rs. 16 lakhs. The original provision included the cost of land and the compensation to be paid for its acquisition, due to delay in settlement of claims there was no likelihood of this money being expended.

All the schemes as provided in the respective State plans for 1957-58 could not be implemented mainly because of the acute shortage of foreign exchange. Implementation was restricted to such as could be done with the equipment and machinery available in India or could be covered under some foreign aid programmes. Central assistance totalling Rs. 122.80 lakhs (Rs. 85.05 lakhs loan and Rs. 37.75 lakhs grant) was sanctioned during the year. The schemes covered are:

(a) Ten city milk supply schemes at Bangalore (Mysore), Gaya (Bihar), Trivandrum (Kerala), Sholapur and Karjat (Bombay), Cuttack (Orissa), Chandigarh (Punjab), Agra and Gorakhpur (U.P.), and Agartala (Tripura).

(b) Expansion of existing milk unions and dairies like the Poona Milk Scheme, Aarey Milk Colony, milk unions in U.P., Bihar and Madras and the milk supply scheme of Kudigee in Mysore. These schemes were assisted towards their capital cost for buildings and equipment to help them handle more milk hygienically.

(c) Establishment of a second milk colony and a dairy in Bombay under the comprehensive milk scheme of Bombay Government and implementation of the second and third phases of the Greater Calcutta Milk Scheme including the setting up of a 3000-acre fodder farm at Kalyani. This Scheme is also being assisted by Netherlands, New Zealand, USA, Australia and Canada under the International Cooperative Action under the aegis of FAO.

(d) Expansion of the Government Dairy Farms at Hissar in Punjab, Visakhapatnam and Karimnagar in Andhra, Khapuria in Orissa and two farms in Kerala and the establishment of a buffalo farm at Kurukuppi in Mysore.

(e) Establishment of an International Hostel at Aarey with an aid of £85,000 received from New Zealand under the Colombo Plan.

(f) Four farms to salvage dry animals—three in Madras and one in Kerala.

(g) Training of technical personnel from Bihar and Orissa for manning the dairy projects included in the Plan.

The implementation of the Delhi Milk Scheme on the basis of the plans and estimates prepared and approved was taken up during the period under review. A thirty-three-acre plot was acquired and the construction of the building of the Central Dairy has been started. Sites for the establishment of milk collection and chilling centres have been selected at eight places in U.P., Punjab and Delhi. This scheme is being assisted by a cash grant of £ 800,000 by the New Zealand Government, half of which has already been received. The New Zealand Government have also given the services of a senior officer of the New Zealand Marketing Organisation, who is actively assisting the implementation of the scheme.

The FAO has suggested to the Government of India that in view of large scale development of dairying in India, the next FAO regional conference to consider dairy programmes for Asia and the Far East be held in this country.

(vii) EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Details of the progress made in training extension personnel are given below:

1. *Basic Agricultural Schools/Wings*—By the end of February 1958, 13,439 village level workers had completed 12 months' pre-service training at 64 Basic Agricultural Schools/Wings and 5,068 workers were under training.

2. *Training of Village Level Workers*—26,050 village level workers had been trained by the end of February 1958; and 7,578 were under training. The training is being imparted in 41 Extension Training Centres and 31 Integrated Extension Training Institutions.

3. *Home Science*—816 *Gram Sevikas* had completed training in 27 Home Science Wings and 441 were under training by the end of February.

4. *Workshops*—308 village artisans had completed training in 19 Agricultural Implements Workshops, and 194 were undergoing training on 28th February 1958. The work of designing improved agricultural implements has been taken up by these workshops.

5. *Group Level Workers' Training*—At present a two-month training course is being given to Group Level Workers (Extension Officers in Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operation employed in the Blocks) at 18 selected Extension Training Centres. 3,336 Supervisors completed training and 139 were undergoing training by the end of February.

6. *Regional Seminar on Extension Training*—A Regional Seminar on Extension Training for the 5th region comprising the States of Kerala, Madras and Mysore was held at Trivandrum from the 19th to 23rd March. It was attended by representatives of the Directorate of Extension Training, Technical Cooperation Mission, Ford Foundation and by the Instructors of the Extension Training Centres and Basic Agricultural Schools, Block Development Officers and Village Level Workers etc. The delegates discussed problems relating to the training of Village Level Workers and made recommendations to improve the standard of training.

7. *International Farm Youth Exchange*—Young farm boys and girls who have actively taken part and demonstrated their interests in village development activities are sent to the United States of America under the above programme to learn Youth Organisations and the place of Youth in national development. The participants are given special training in leadership activities and programmes so that on their return they will be able to organize young farmers' clubs in and around their villages and develop youths' character and personality and inculcate the habit of scientific agriculture through club projects' work. This year it is proposed to send a group of 16 rural young men and women to take part in the above programme.

8. *Training of Village Level Workers in Youth Activities*—The scheme envisages training of village level workers in organizing village youth organisations and undertaking youth activities in the areas around the Extension Training Centres where the workers undergo practical training.

One of the objects of the National Extension Service and Community Development Programme is the development of the village people to become responsive and effective citizens. As the young minds are more receptive and through these many new ideas can

gain acceptance in the villages, it is important that youth activities and youth organizations should have their place in any village development programme. All the State Governments have accepted the scheme and have nominated one Instructor from each of the Extension Training Centres for training in village youth activities. These Instructors will in turn train the Village Level Workers.

(viii) PLANT PROTECTION

During the first quarter of 1958, the Central Plant Protection Stations sold about 13½ tons and 19½ gallons of pesticides and issued on loan 729 plant protection machines (87 power-operated and 642 manually-operated) to the State Departments of Agriculture, N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks, cultivators, etc. During the same period, training in plant protection was imparted to 52 State and Central Government officials. The Stations also participated in 14 exhibitions, including the All-India Cattle and Poultry Show at New Delhi.

Quarantine and Cotton Imports—During January—March 1958, 44,916 bales of American cotton were imported into India by sea and 138 cotton samples by air. The total number of cotton bales and cotton samples fumigated or inspected at the Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations at Bombay, Cochin and Madras during the period were:

Month	Number of cotton bales by sea	Number of cotton samples by air
January	13,573	55
February	18,768	59
March	12,585	24
TOTAL	44,916	138

Locusts—Although India has remained free from locust swarms, the threat of a locust invasion loomed large towards the end of March, when two locust swarms were reported in West Pakistan. There has been heavy breeding in the Arabian peninsula during the quarter and swarms are likely to come to India during the Summer of 1958. Since the locust situation in Saudi Arabia is reported to be serious the Government of India have donated a further quantity of 50 tons of locust poison to be used through the Indian Anti-Locust Mission there. The Locust Warning Organization of the Government of India which operates over an area of about 82,000 square miles in the desert areas of Rajasthan and Bombay has been making preparations to meet locust menace.

(ix) MARKETING AND INSPECTION

A number of steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments to improve marketing practices and to narrow the gap between producer and consumer prices. Besides grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, development of cooperative marketing societies and establishment of warehouses, 540 agricultural markets have been regulated in different parts of the country. As a result of these measures marketing charges have been reduced and malpractices like use of false weights and measures and unwarranted deductions have been cut down to the benefit of the producer.

During March 630 samples of fruit products were sent to the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore for analysis; 481 factories were inspected and 118 unauthorised manufacturers detected. Efforts were also made to explore the possibilities of setting up a mango processing factory at Malda (West Bengal) on co-operative basis with Central loan assistance, starting fruit preservation factories at Pondicherry, Tanjore and Periakulam in Madras State and a banana powder factory at Jalgaon.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) Diary of Important Events in April, 1958

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| April | 8 | All-India Final Estimates of castorseed and mesta for 1957-58 released.
Export duties on castor oil and nigerseed reduced from Rs. 175 to Rs. 100 per ton and from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50 per ton respectively. |
| | 12 | All-India Fourth Estimate of cotton for 1957-58 released. |
| | 18 | All-India Second Estimate of gram for 1957-58 released. |
| | 19 | A small quota of sesamum oil released for export during the period April—September 1958. |
| | 26 | All-India Second Estimate of small millets for 1957-58 released. |
| | 27 | All India Second Estimate of linseed for 1957-58 released. |
| | 28 | All-India Second Estimate of rape and mustard for 1957-58 released. |

(ii) Decisions of National Development Council

The National Development Council, which had a two-day session in New Delhi early in May decided that the total outlay of the Second Five Year Plan should be maintained at Rs. 4,800 crores.

In view, however, of the assessment of resources made by the Planning Commission, the Council considered that the projects and programmes to be undertaken within the ceiling of Rs. 4,800 crores should be divided into two parts. Part A of the Plan involving a total outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores should include, besides projects and programmes directly related to increase in agricultural production, "core projects" and projects which have reached an advanced stage and other inescapable schemes. The remaining schemes should be included in Part B with an outlay of Rs. 300 crores.

Plan Resources

In its Memorandum on the Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has indicated that, on the basis of the present estimates, resources over the Plan period total Rs. 4,260 crores, of which domestic budgetary resources would be Rs. 2,022 crores, external assistance Rs. 1,038 crores and deficit financing Rs. 1,200 crores. The Planning Commission has suggested that to achieve a minimum of Rs. 4,500 crores as resources, it is necessary to raise additional resources of Rs. 240 crores of which Rs. 100 crores might come from additional taxation, Rs. 60 crores from loans and small savings and Rs. 80 crores from economies in expenditure and collection of arrears of taxes and loans.

To meet the larger requirements of industrial projects, the Planning Commission has proposed a reallocation of the total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores. Keeping in view the resources in sight, it has been suggested that unless larger resources could be visualised, commitments should be limited to Rs. 4,500 crores.

Price Bonds Scheme

In regard to augmenting Plan resources, the Council discussed a proposal by the Finance Minister of Madras for the issue of prize bonds in addition to the small savings scheme. It was stated that similar schemes were being worked in some of the foreign countries. The principal feature of the proposal is that bonds bearing no interest will be issued and,

from the interest calculated on the amounts collected, prizes will be given to bond-holders winning in a draw held periodically. It was agreed that this scheme as also the scheme for compulsory savings may be examined by both the Central and State Governments.

In this connection Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Planning Minister, referred to a proposal for extension of provident fund benefits to workers, in smaller industrial and commercial establishments. He felt that the present time was opportune for extending this scheme to such establishments.

Achievements and Targets

The Council reviewed the achievements and targets of the Second Plan. The review reveals that in each field there is scope for greater efficiency in execution.

The Council noted that the results achieved under agriculture and community development, over the first two years of the Second Plan fell short of the targets fixed for the Plan period in 1956-57 after detailed consultation with the States. It is estimated that for 1957-58 there would be a reduction of over two million tons in the output of foodgrains compared to 1956-57. The States were, therefore, urged to devise means of improving production in 1958-59 through greater concentration of resources in areas with irrigation facilities and assured rainfall where large increases are possible.

It was pointed out that against a plan target of 4,187 seed farms only 385 had been established in 1956-57 and 608 in 1957-58. It was, therefore, urged that the various operations on the seed farms for which land had been obtained should be completed so that they may begin to provide stocks of nuclear seed with the least possible delay.

As between different sectors in the agricultural programmes, it was suggested that larger resources should be allocated to agricultural production. The increases contemplated are for completion of distributaries, where storage has been established, for minor irrigation where it is a genuine people's programme and results are assured, and for agricultural production programmes.

As against a target of additional irrigation from major and medium schemes of 12 million acres during the Second Plan period, the present estimate is that if the requisite funds are available the additional irrigation achieved would be of the order of 10.4 million acres. During 1956-57, the additional irrigation achieved was 680,000 acres and during 1957-58, the additional area anticipated is 1.11 million acres. The Council stressed that the construction of canal systems and field channels should be expedited wherever possible so that the target for the utilisation might be raised beyond 10.4 million acres.

During the discussion on the programme of large and medium industries, it was pointed out by the Chief Ministers that in determining priorities among the projects, considerations of regional development should not be overlooked so that the deferring or delaying of projects does not affect unduly the pace of development in individual States.

Surplus Personnel from Projects

The Council also discussed the arrangements for deployment of surplus personnel in projects in the public and private sectors. Commending the scheme to the States, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda said that the objective was to utilise trained man-power; rendered surplus on the completion of projects, in new projects in the same State or in other States. He said that arrangements made by the Centre to provide employment to such personnel engaged in projects like D.V.C. and Hirakud had proved successful and urged the need for the States also to make similar arrangements. Collection of necessary data and adequate

machinery would be necessary to deal with such problems. In this connection, the Planning Minister said that the additional employment opportunities outside agriculture which were estimated to be of the order of 8 million at the time the Second Plan was formulated in 1956 was now expected to be 6.5 million.

C. D. Programme

The Council considered proposals for the revision of the community development programme which had been worked out by the Community Development Ministry and earlier approved by the Central Committee for Community Projects and the Committee on Plan Projects. These proposals follow broadly the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Team.

According to the revised programme, no distinction will be made between the National Extension Service and Community Projects. The Community Development programme is divided into two stages, each lasting five years. During the first stage, the schematic block budget allots Rs. 12 lakhs and during the second Rs. 5 lakhs. Before the first stage commences in the block, there will be a pre-extension period of one year primarily for commencing agricultural production programmes. The revised programme contemplates that instead of covering the entire rural area by the end of the Second Plan, the last set of blocks will be allotted in October 1963. During the remaining period of the Second Plan, only 900 blocks instead of 2,475 contemplated originally, will be allotted. The Council accepted the revised programme.

The Council reviewed the steps taken by State Governments to implement the programme of democratic decentralisation. By and large, almost the whole country is expected to be covered by panchayats by the end of the Second Plan. In regard to the establishment of democratic organisations above the village level, that is, block, taluka or district level, the State Governments have taken a number of steps in recent months like the establishment of block panchayat sumities, introduction of legislation, and appointment of special committees for working out detailed proposals.

(iii) Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement Extended

Letters were exchanged in New Delhi recently, extending the validity of the schedules attached to the Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement concluded on March 31, 1956 and revised on June 19, 1957 for a further period of one year ending December 31, 1958, without any modification.

The trade between the two countries has been increasing since the signing of the Agreement. Exports to Yugoslavia during the first ten months of 1957 amounted to Rs. 62.5 lakhs and imports to Rs. 173 lakhs. The export and import figures for the whole of 1956 were Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 177 lakhs respectively.

The chief items of export from India to Yugoslavia have been iron ore and vegetable oils. Iron and steel accounts for about 74 per cent of the total imports. Other important imports from Yugoslavia are non-metallic mineral manufactures, chemicals, drugs and medicines, electrical goods and apparatus and machinery of all kinds.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

State Budgets and Revenues from Land

A number of State Governments have been of late turning to land as a major source of new revenue. What the latest annual Budgets seek in that direction is narrated below. The impact of development expenditure is conspicuous on the fiscal measures.

The new tempo of agricultural development in India must necessarily impel the States to look to land as a source of further revenues. Reforms in the sphere of ownership and tenure also call for appropriate adjustments in taxation. It is, therefore, natural that in recent years the State Governments have turned their fiscal focus largely on land. In 1957-58 taxes or levies of some kind or other on land and its produce figured prominently in State taxation. Punjab came in with a cess on cotton, groundnuts and chillies. The Punjab land revenue surcharge along with a special surcharge in the form of agricultural income tax was extended to the PEPSU area. Rajasthan introduced agricultural income tax, an irrigation levy and a betterment tax. Uttar Pradesh sought to increase the yield from agricultural income tax through certain amendments in the Act. Bihar came in with the rather novel levy of an educational cess of one anna per rupee on land revenue in rural areas. The betterment levy also appeared for the first time. Kerala imposed a tax on agricultural wealth at rates corresponding to the wealth tax levy by the Centre. Besides, super tax rates on agricultural income were raised. In their number and the extent of yield, the new imposts on agriculture represented a respectable proportion of the entire new tax proposals of the State Governments in 1957-58.

The budgets for 1958-59 also tell the same story. The preference for taxation of agriculture continued to be conspicuous, though in some cases it has been no more than a matter of enforcing levies which for some reason or other were held in abeyance over the previous year. In 1958-59, Punjab has proposed to levy a sales tax on foodgrains including pulses at the rate of three-fourth per cent of the value. In Rajasthan, the actual collection of last year's betterment fee had to be postponed. The proposed increase in irrigation rates also suffered a similar fate in the old areas. The fee and new irrigation rates are to be enforced from the current financial year. On commercial crops the irrigational rates are to go up by Re. 1 per acre. According to the Finance Minister, as a result of "rationalisation" of the rates, Rajasthan hopes to augment her annual revenues by Rs. 8 lakhs. However, it appears that there has yet been no attempt to get over the legacy of diversity of irrigation rates, inherited from the pre-integration period. A brief account of the rates in existence in different areas in Rajasthan is given as an appendix to this article.

Madhya Pradesh has proposed a betterment levy for the first time and a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been included in the Budget, as accruing to the State under this head. In Mysore which introduced a levy on betterment and water rates in 1957, these would be given effect to from the current financial year. In his budget statement, the Finance Minister also indicated the possibility of enhancing water rates and the betterment assessment in view of the prevailing higher agricultural prices in the State. Orissa too would be levying water rates where irrigation facilities are already being utilised by the cultivators. Besides, the State Government have proposed to standardise rent, to bring in large cultivated areas which have till now escaped taxation and levy a cess on sugarcane purchased by the factories. The fiscal measures proposed in Bombay include the abolition or modification of tax as in

the component areas of the State wherever they are found invidious in relation to the new reorganised set-up. Within this category perhaps comes the decision to exempt from sales-tax flour in Marathwada. The Bombay Government have also proposed to abolish agricultural income tax in this area—the only instance of the withdrawal of a tax on agriculture figuring in State Budgets for the current year. Madras has chosen to move in the opposite direction; the agricultural income tax hitherto levied only on plantation holdings has been proposed to be extended to all land holdings with an exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 and at rates and slabs in force for the former*. Simultaneously, the surcharge hitherto levied on agricultural holdings beyond a specified size, under the Madras Land Revenue Surcharge Act, 1954 is to disappear. Tables A and B given in the succeeding pages point to the yields from different sources pertaining to land.

It could thus be seen that the Agricultural Income Tax (barring Bombay) is being extended to new areas and State expenditure on the development of agricultural land is being sought to be reimbursed in more and more States through levies going under some name or other. Incidentally, it has to be pointed out that the betterment levy and the irrigation fee are not always distinctive. It is also significant that in some States where no new taxation has been proposed, the revenue from land is estimated to register substantial rises. In West Bengal land revenue for 1958-59 is expected to be higher by Rs. 46 lakhs over the previous year's estimates, and in Andhra Pradesh the increase anticipated is of the order of Rs. 76 lakhs.

* Rates of Agricultural Income Tax in Madras

(1) On the first Rs. 1,500 of total agricultural income					Nil
(2) On the next Rs. 3,500 of total agricultural income					9 pies in the rupee
As amended	(3)	Do.	5,000	Do.	15 np in the rupee
	(4)	Do.	5,000	Do.	20 Do.
	(5)	Do.	5,000	Do.	25 Do.
	(6)	Do.	5,000	Do.	30 Do.
(7) On the balance of total agricultural income					45 Do.

Provided that no agricultural income tax shall be payable (1) on a total agricultural income which is less than three thousand rupees, or (2) by person who derives agricultural income from a plantation not more than 5 acres in extent if used for growing tea or not more than 15 acres in extent if used for growing any other crop.

TABLE A

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(Rupees in thousands)

1957-58 (Revised Estimates)

1958-59 Budget Estimates

States

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Total Tax Revenue	Land Revenue	Agricul- tural Income Tax	Better- ment levy	Irriga- tion	Forests	Total Tax Revenue	Land Revenue	Agricul- tural Income Tax	Better- ment levy	Irriga- tion	Forests
1. Assam	15,67,66	2,36,73	1,45,00	1,00	1,32	93,94	15,65,05	2,36,64	2,00,00	2.5	30	94,65
2. Bombay	92,23,17	13,26,32	@	34,86	1,17,75	15,97	94,02,80	13,05,48	..	14,90†	94,76	17,65
3. Bihar	42,54,29	12,20,63	10,00	..	1,55,01	1,14,23	34,23,49	8,39,06	10,00	..	28,09	1,01,78
4. Kerala	21,85,01	1,68,32	2,31,00	50	8,66	2,82,40	19,68,42	1,36,97	1,80,80	10	6,02	2,57,15
5. Madras	40,60,05	4,86,93	1,10,00	..	63,58	92,36	39,92,14	4,62,53	1,08,00	..	37,31	1,30,46
6. Madhya Pradesh	38,84,87	9,02,94	3,00	..	1,28,72	4,37,15	33,27,35	8,44,45	3,00	..	44,81	4,15,36
7. Mysore	30,44,91	4,58,00	80,00	35	2,50	3,75,33	26,80,71	4,11,25	50,00	..	54	3,66,87
8. Orissa	14,64,00	2,24,36	4,56	..	16,20	2,43,92	13,64,86	2,29,31	3,53	..	12,49	2,36,27
9. Punjab	29,89,19	4,34,43	..	..	1,72,71	72,33	28,79,37	3,78,72	..	..	1,89,61	64,50
10. Rajasthan	21,74,36	6,20,00	11,00	..	25,79	74,50	20,32,53	6,25,00	4,00	..	25,73	70,00
11. Uttar Pradesh	79,07,18	21,12,59	70,00	..	2,29,50	4,82,83	72,73,11	20,14,46	40,00	..	1,69,37	4,62,14
12. Jammu & Kashmir	6,02,87	95,52	..	..	22,25	2,28,17	4,20,75	61,84	..	..	6,07	1,54,00
13. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) West Bengal (d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

†Includes both betterment levy and irrigation cess. No break up is available.

@The Agricultural Income Tax obtaining in the Marathwada region of the old Hyderabad State which since reorganisation has become part of Bombay is to be abolished from 1st April, 1958.

(b) See foot note on page 158.

(c) & (d) Full information not available.

Union Territories	1958-59 (Budget Estimate)					1957-1958 (Revised Estimate)					(Rupees in thousands)
	(1)	(2)	Land Revenue		Irrigation Works	(6)	(7)	Forests	Irrigation Works		
			Total Tax Revenue								
Delhi	.	.	4,74.33	5.85	4	1	5,16.69	5.78	4	1	
Himachal Pradesh	.	.	1,79.26	19.08	1,33.91	50	1,78.97	19.00	1,33.67	10	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	.	1,03.53	2.69	98.57	-	97.65	2.75	92.00	..	
Manipur	.	.	27.72	14.37	3.50	15	27.62	14.36	3.50	15	
Tripura	.	.	28.50	10.10	8.00	..	28.40	10.10	8.00	..	

NOTE.—In both the Tables, A & B, revenue from forests, irrigation and betterment levy is also included in tax revenue, for purposes of this article.

IRRIGATION CHARGES FOR COMMERCIAL CROPS IN RAJASTHAN

(Rates in rupees, annas and pies per acre per crop)

1. Gang Canal—

(a) Sugarcane	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	0
(b) Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	0
(c) Indigo and other dyes, Tobacco, Spices and Drugs	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	0
(d) Oilseeds	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	0

II. *Bhakra Project and Ghaggar Canal areas*—

(a) Sugarcane	.	.	.	.	.	16	8	0
(b) Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	0
(c) Vegetables and spices	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	0
(d) Sann hemp and grass	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	0
(e) Rabi oil crops	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	0

III. Rates chargeable on all irrigation done from irrigation works which have been constructed after 1st January, 1952 other than from Gang Canal and Bhakra supplies—

Sugarcane	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	0	0
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IV. Occupiers' Rates chargeable in former Jaipur State—

(a) Sugarcane	Rs. 8 upto 6 waterings plus Rs. 1/8/- per watering over six.
(b) Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, Poppy, Opium, spices and Drugs	Rs. 4 upto 5 waterings. Re. 1 for every additional watering.
(c) Cotton	Rs. 2 1st watering. Re. 1 for every additional watering.
(d) Gardens and orchards and vegetables except turnips	Rs. 2 1st watering. Re. 1 for every additional watering.
(e) Melons, fibres	Rs. 3/6/3 up to 3 watering. Rs. 1/8/- per additional watering.
(f) Oilseeds	Rs. 2 1st watering plus Re. 1 for every additional watering.

V. Occupiers' Rates chargeable in former Jodhpur State—

Sugarcane	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	0
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Appendix—contd.

VI. Occupiers' rates chargeable in former Jodhpur (Sandra Tehsil) State—
(Rates in rupees, annas and pies per acre per crop)

(a) Sugarcane	7	13	0
(b) Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, poppy, opium, spices and drugs	11	14	0
(c) Cotton	5	0	0
(d) Oilseeds	5	0	0

VII. Occupiers' rates chargeable in Karauli State—

Sugarcane	9	10	0	&	14	5	0
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VIII. Occupiers' rates chargeable in former Udaipur State—

(a) Sugarcane	14	1	0
(b) Tobacco	14	1	0
(c) Opium	7	0	0
(d) Spices	14	1	0
(e) Dyes	9	13	0
(f) Haldi	9	6	0
(g) Cotton	5	10	0
(h) Oilseeds	5	10	0
(i) Lucerne	16	12	0

IX. Occupiers' rates chargeable in former Udaipur (Umaid Sagar) State—

(a) Sugarcane	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	0										
(b) Spices	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	0										
(c) Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	0										
(d) Oilseeds	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	0										
(e) Lucerne	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	0	&	4	10	0						

X. Occupiers' rates chargeable in former Kota Unit (Bara Section)—

(a) Sugarcane	5	0	0	Parbati
	6	4	0	other canals
(b) Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, poppy, opium, spices and drugs	5	5	0	with pelwar
	3	2	0	upto 3 waterings
	6	4	0	if over
(c) Cotton	2	8	0	
(d) Oilseeds	1	8	0	one watering
(e) Lucerne	3	0	0	for 2 and over
	1	4	0	one watering
	2	8	0	for 2 and over

Appendix—concl'd.

XI. Occupiers rates chargeable in former Alwar (other than Siliserh Bund)—
(Rates in rupees, annas and pies per acre per crop)

(a) Sugarcane	11	3	3
(b) Tobacco	6	6	5
(c) Dyes	7	3	3
(d) Cotton	6	6	5
(e) Melons, fibres	4	12	9
(f) Oilseeds	4	12	9
(g) Lucerne	4	0	0

XII. Occupiers' rates chargeable in former Bharatpur (Baretha Bund Kishan Sagar)—

(a) Sugarcane	6	4	0
(b) Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, poppy, opium, spices and drugs	5	0	0
(c) Cotton	6	4	0
(d) Melons, fibres	2	8	0
(e) Oilseeds	3	2	0
(f) Lucerne	3	2	0

XIII. Occupiers rates chargeable in former Dholpur State—

(a) Sugarcane	14	4	0	
(b) Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, poppy, opium, spices and drugs	9	8	0	Zira
	7	2	0	Rest
(c) Cotton	7	2	0	
(d) Melons, fibres	7	2	0	
(e) Oilseeds	9	8	0	Sarson
	7	2	0	Others
(f) Lucerne	7	2	0	

Metric System in Agriculture

From the commencement of July, Indian Agriculture will start imbibing the metric system. Jute is the first crop to be "converted". The process is going to be gradual, suitably phased and involves an initial period of co-existence. From October, the metric system is to apply on a wider front.

On July 1, 1958, the Jute Industry will swing over to the metric system. At first the change will affect only the weights primarily and for a period of two years the use of metric system will be optional. During this period what is envisaged is a kind of co-existence between the old and the new systems of weights under which for the raw jute the maund will continue to be in vogue alongside the metric unit representing 100 kilograms.

The introduction of metric weights for jute has been decided on after due consultations with all the interests concerned and preparations are already afoot to facilitate a smooth change-over. Looking ahead into the transitional stage, the jute buyers or balers will continue to buy raw jute from the growers in the existing unit, i.e., maund, but sell to the mills either in maund or in metric units. Such of them who propose to adopt the new system straightaway will be baling the jute in bundles of 40 K.G., 60 K.G., 130 K.G., 150 K.G., or 180 K.G. approximating respectively to the existing packings of 1 maund, 1½ maunds, 3½ maunds, 4 maunds and 5 maunds. The invoices will be in amounts for quantities expressed in 100 K.G. From what is gathered, the change in respect of lengths as far as the jute industry is concerned may also optionally take place from the very start, though generally speaking for all commodities a certain phasing between weights, measures and capacities is conceived of.

In the domestic sphere of jute production and trade, the introduction of the metric system is surely a momentous change, and being a pioneer in this respect jute will have to shoulder the added burden of setting an example for other commodities to follow. The existence of a well organised industry intimately linked up with production and trade should enable jute to accomplish this task satisfactorily and perhaps even to reduce the transitional stage conceded by the authorities.

Metric weights for jute represent the first instalment of the national change contemplated in the Standards of Weights and Measures Act of 1956. This Act enjoins that the prevailing weights and measures will have to be replaced by the metric system in the course of 10 years commencing from 1958. The second instalment of change expected to commence from October, 1958, will be of a wider character embracing as it does all the States in the Indian Union excepting Jammu and Kashmir and all the Union Territories. As could be seen from the description of areas given below, the regulated markets are accepted as amongst the most suitable for a starting point. Where there are no regulated markets, it is apparently the intention of the authorities to introduce the reform in gradual stages.

The areas to be covered for the introduction of the Reform from October, 1958.

Andhra Pradesh.—Districts of Guntur, Hyderabad, Krishna, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Visakhapatnam and Warangal; areas covered by regulated markets.

Assam.—Gauhati Municipal area and Nowgong district.

Bihar.—Bhagalpur and Ranchi Divisions.

Bombay.—Municipal areas of Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Baroda, Bombay, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Poona, Rajkot and Sholapur; areas covered by regulated markets.

Kerala.—Not yet decided.

Madhya Pradesh.—Districts of Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur; areas covered by regulated markets.

Madras.—Districts of Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot and South Arcot; areas covered by regulated markets.

Mysore.—Districts of Bangalore, Dharwar and Raichur; areas covered by regulated markets.

Orissa.—Districts of Berhampur, Cuttack and Sambalpur.

Punjab.—Districts of Ambala, Amritsar, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Patiala; areas covered by regulated markets.

Rajasthan.—Districts of Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah and Udaipur.

Uttar Pradesh.—Municipal areas of Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad and Varanasi.

West Bengal.—Calcutta Municipal area and districts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24 Parganas.

Andamans.—Port Blair.

Delhi.—Areas covered by Delhi Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Himachal Pradesh.—Districts of Mandi and Sirmur.

Manipur.—Municipal area of Imphal.

Tripura.—Town of Agartala.

Government Departments concerned with survey and land reforms, with the publication of technical, scientific and marketing data, with the supply of ration foodgrains to fair price shops, seeds and fertilizers, will also fall in line. Sugar mills are to use the metric weights for the purchase of sugarcane and for the sale of sugar; the salt industry for the sale of salt; coir products are to be purchased and sold and cooperative societies would sell coir yarn in metric weights; likewise, rubber plantations for the sale of raw rubber, the paper industry for the sale of paper, pulp, and paper board and coffee estates and coffee curing establishments for the sale of coffee.

In some States, the necessary organisation for the change has already gone a long way, including the training of a nucleus staff. Competent firms capable of undertaking the manufacture of new weights have been listed tentatively and a Model Bill empowering the States to control and supervise the manufacture, repair and dealings in weights and measures has been on the anvil. It is hoped that the production of steel sections in metric dimensions would be shortly undertaken in India and the iron and steel industry is being geared to that purpose.

The Governments of Bombay and Bihar have undertaken to train personnel for other States as well, in their Weights and Measures Departments. On the rough estimate now available, the number of new weights which are required for use all over the country may exceed 4 crores. The new uniform weights will be replacing innumerable and diverse types bearing the same denomination but notifying disparate quantities; for instance, there are now at least 100 types of seers; perhaps the same number of maunds. All these will soon yield place to a single uniform system. For the transitional period, detailed conversion tables indicating the relation between the existing weights and measures and the metric units to be introduced from time to time would be indispensable and the Governments are expected to supply the tables in adequate numbers.

Though the phasing of the conversion into the metric system in agriculture is being largely left over for future decisions, some indications are even now available. According to the decision taken by the Tea Board, the tea industry would adopt the system for area measurement from April, 1, 1959, and wait for another year for the adoption of metric weights. Plantation areas may then be represented in hectares as against acres as at present and the half kilogram may replace the pound as the quantitative unit. Likewise, the standard packing of sugar which as obtains now is in bags of 2 maunds and 30 seers may yield place to one quintal bag (100 K.G.). The heavy chemical industry is also known to have worked out the nearest metric unit for current packings. The question of nomenclature which at one stage threatened to become controversial has under the Act of 1956 been decided in favour of the international terms for all the units of mass and measures. Behind this decision lie all the advantages of familiarity, national and international, and the avoidance of new issues relating to terminology.

Regulated Rains

Clouds which inspire poets and peacocks are not unoften a source of concern for the agriculturist. The latter, however, can draw comfort from the techniques being developed to control cloud-bursts and thereby reduce the severity of floods and droughts. This article, indicating these techniques, is based on the abstracts of Papers read at a recent Symposium at New Delhi. Some interesting data on the freaks of seasons are also presented.

The Symposium on the Meteorology and Hydrology of Floods and Droughts in India held at New Delhi in the third week of April, 1958, focuses attention on a subject of profound interest to any economy vastly dependent on rains. In India the dependence on rainfall for crops is gradually diminishing with the development of new irrigation projects. But the country is still far from the stage at which it can look to developments in the science of meteorology with a respectable measure of indifference. Even as late as 1957, droughts on the one side and floods on the other have revealed their mischievous potentialities on a comparatively wide front and any progress made in the direction of controlling these phenomena holds the prospect of material relief for Indian Agriculture. The frequency of major floods has always remained a thorny question mark before the agricultural scientist and planner.

Likewise, the frequency of droughts. Between the hydrologists and meteorologists, the one trying to study such aspects as the flood potential on a river basin through the co-relation of the various factors involved and the other getting interested in the movements of clouds, the two can make a very significant contribution to the regulation of the two natural phenomena which have become a source of periodical concern.

From weather forecasts to the regulation of cloud bursts, there is a wide range of services in these two fields of activity which could serve as valuable guiding points to an economy, particularly in crop production. Weather forecasting, of which the layman is invariably inclined to be somewhat cynical, is not after all as undependable as many seem to think, though much headway has to be gained towards a fuller measure of reliability. An analysis of forecasts issued for the Damodar Basin Maithon and Panchet catchments during the monsoon of 1957 shows that out of the 117 forecasts for the Maithon area, 55 coincided with the actuals; for Panchet 46 out of 118 came true; and a large proportion of the remaining registered only small variations. The experts concede that the degree of reliability achieved is still not sufficiently satisfactory and see the need to examine possibility of improving the forecasts.

In many countries, especially U.S.A., the technique of forecasting floods has developed to a great extent. In India this technique has yet to find a suitable place in the flood control programme. While flood forecasting depends on a number of natural phenomena on whose inter-action knowledge remains incomplete, it is surely possible to improve the technique at least to the extent prevailing in other countries. If the forecasts are made in clear and categorical language, issued by a single authority and the communication arrangement is able to stand the disorganising impact of floods and storms, the service can be of increasing usefulness. Actually the heavy rainfall warnings the Indian Meteorological Department has been issuing for a number of years to individual agencies, have served to some extent as flood warnings too. It is not beyond means to institute a flood warning system for all the major river basins passing on the river stage data at up-stream points to points down-stream during periods of high stages, so that the information would be used to anticipate the occurrence of the floods at the down-stream points. Already such arrangements exist in a few rivers though at a limited number of places.

Flood control through cloud burst regulation goes a step further. A number of techniques are known for cloud modification through which the yield of rainfall from any particular cloud is controlled. None of these techniques, however, has as yet become an economically workable proposition owing to its inadequacy to tackle some of the inherent characteristics of the dynamics of clouds. For example, cloud seeding which seeks to present suitably the nature and concentration of nuclei in cloud air as a means of helping the mechanism of cloud droplet growth to the stage of the rain drop, will have to take into account certain conditions in regard to the liquid water content, the intensity of up-draft and the depth of the cloud. It is also not estimable before-hand as to how often the clouds develop over a particular area and though otherwise favourably conditioned to give rain, fail to precipitate. In the existing state of knowledge, no positive or quantitative estimate of this is possible except through a regular census of clouds in relation to their liability to produce rain under different situations. In the alternative, systematic seeding control over a long period will have to be carried out. There is, however, the hope that certain known features of clouds and rainfall and of the associated meteorological situations could make the basis of a rough qualitative estimate as to whether and under what conditions the cloud seeding technique might yield results. It is also argued theoretically that prospects of augmenting rainfall by cloud modification operations are somewhat brighter in relation to 'cold' clouds on temperate latitudes than in 'warm' clouds over the tropics.

Seeding is undertaken in two ways. There is the dry ice method of operation in which dry ice is dropped and in the other one, tiny particles of silver iodide are introduced into super-cooled clouds. The dry ice method is obviously uneconomical as thousands of pounds of ice would be needed for carrying on the operation over any substantially wide area. Compared to this, the diffusion of silver iodide smoke is inexpensive. A third method consists of dispersal of salt nuclei or large water droplets at or near a cloud base, which too is from the practical point of view unattractive. Relatively more economical methods of cloud modification are under experiment. Hopes rest on one, the experiment on electro-static stimulation. This method also is one of suitably charging cloud particles calculated to disturb the colloidal stability of the cloud, as a result of which droplets of small average size would coalesce to form bigger drops.

Flood control is also attempted at another level through what is described as the steam injector method. The chief merit claimed for this method is that it is an improvement on the dam, which can control waters only at the place where it is built, and cannot tackle the impact of any heavy rain on the downstream side.

Three steam injectors, installed at a distance of half to one mile from one another along one bank of the river, will be called a 'unit'. Beginning with the mouth of the river, such units are to be installed along the river bank at a distance of about 100 miles from one unit to the next up to the source of the river. When a raincloud passes from the mouth of the river towards its source, it often takes a course almost parallel to the length of the river. As the cloud passes over the first unit, it will be induced to give some rain, then some more rain at the next unit and so on, and sometimes in between the units as well. So, there will not be much rain left by the time the cloud reaches the source of the river. Besides, the rain that falls round about a unit, will take some time to reach the next unit below it. By this time, however, the rain, that had fallen at this latter unit, would have flowed away. Thus no heavy flood will be caused. Again, the small floods, caused in this way, will prevent the silting up of the river bed. The capital and the running expenses involved for this method are said to be comparatively small. Also, the steam injectors need be kept working only during the rainy months. The injectors seem to solve the problem through a more equitable distribution of rain waters.

Droughts have been engaging equally zealous attention from meteorologists. The Arid Zone Research Group of the World Meteorological Organisation is studying different aspects of droughts on a micro as well as macro scale. These studies are expected to provide solutions of a practicable character. In India, the expansion of the Rajasthan desert is foremost among the problems falling under this category. Of temporary localised droughts we have had quite a large number in recent years.

When these droughts occur immediately before or after the monsoon season, they have a very bad effect on crops. In Bihar, such really bad periods have occurred in 1914, 1925, 1935, 1950 and 1957 and in East U.P. they have occurred in 1913, 1914, 1926, 1940 and 1957, during the past 50 years.

Over this period, luckily, only twice did both the States suffer simultaneously and for both, 1957 had been the worst year so far in this respect. It is also found that during the period 1924 to 1935, prolonged spells of drought during the monsoon period were rather frequent in Bihar. It is a point of some relief that though roughly once in 10 years a drought might be expected, there has been no indication of any general increase in its incidence in Bihar and East U.P. during recent years. Another interesting conclusion is that chances of prolonged spells of drought simultaneously affecting Bihar and East U.P. are maximum during the post-monsoon period.

That rainfall in India could sometimes be extraordinarily freakish could be seen from some of the instances mentioned at the Symposium. Even in the semi-arid and arid areas of West Rajasthan and Kutch, where the annual rainfall is 10 inches or less, there have occurred showers over 10 inches in 24 hours. While in South Hyderabad and the adjoining areas of Bombay-Deccan, Mysore and Rayalaseema, where the annual rainfall is over 20 inches, such heavy falls have never been noticed. The experts have of course explanations for these unusual phenomena. It is generally found that there is very small probability of 10 inches or over of rainfall occurring in 24 hours except in regions with pronounced orographic features and those that are subjected to the maximum effects of cyclonic winds like South Gujarat or the East Coastal Peninsula.

There are three major factors responsible for the heavy precipitation of rainfall in different parts of India. One is the heavy rainfall associated in monsoon depressions during their movement inside the country. The second is that caused by the setting in of 'brakes' in the monsoon when the incidence of heavy rain is confined to Eastern and Central Himalayas, and the third is the heavy rainfall caused purely due to orographic effect during the spell of monsoon. Of these three, flood producing potential is confined to the first two. In the river systems of North Bengal and Bihar, floods have been caused by both these factors a number of times since 1935.

In Madras State, successive years of deficient rainfall from 1947—1951 have been giving considerable anxiety to the people and the Government. The question was naturally asked whether there could have been any change in the climate. Data since 1875 show that 1947—51 was the only sequence of years of five or more, when rainfall in Madras during the season from June to November was less than 90 per cent of the normal. A comparable period is known to date back to 1828—1835. The interval should be heartening.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Jowar and Sesamum, 1957-58.

All-India Second Estimates of Small Millets, Gram, Rape & Mustard and Linseed, 1957-58.

All-India Revised Estimate of Coffee Production, 1957-58 (according to the Indian Coffee Board).

RAINFALL & CROP ESTIMATES

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during April, 1958

(From 27th March 1958 to 30th April 1958 and from 1st March 1958 to 30th April, 1958)

(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 27-3-58 to 30-4-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (-) compared to normal (Actual) m.ms.	Rainfall from 1-3-58 to 30-4-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (-) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	182	(-) 59	184	(-) 40
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	125	(+) 29	125	(+) 4
3. Gangetic West Bengal	27	(-) 15	41	(-) 40
4. Orissa	18	(-) 11	27	(-) 47
5. Chota Nagpur	23	(+) 2	40	(-) 4
6. Bihar	20	(+) 1	24	(-) 23
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	10	(+) 3	17	(+) 2
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	6	(-) 3	9	(-) 61
9. Punjab (I) (including Delhi)	6	(-) 6	17	(-) 43
10. Himachal Pradesh	60	(-) 11	90	(-) 26
11. Jammu & Kashmir	69	(-) 11	96	(-) 35
12. Rajasthan, West	0	(-) 5	0	(-) 98
13. Rajasthan, East	2	(-) 3	3	(-) 70
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	4	(-) 2	6	(-) 56
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	17	(-) 7	35	(-) 12
16. Gujarat	0	0	0	(-) 100
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	1	0	1	(-) 61
18. Konkan	0	(-) 2	0	(-) 96
19. Maharashtra	30	(+) 13	36	(+) 81
20. Vidarbha	9	(-) 5	23	(-) 9
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	17	(-) 1	17	(-) 37
22. Telengana	35	(+) 9	43	(+) 18
23. Rayalaseema	23	(+) 6	23	(+) 14
24. Madras	43	(+) 2	52	(-) 5
25. Coastal Mysore	7	(-) 20	7	(-) 77
26. Mysore, North	38	(+) 13	47	(+) 57
27. Mysore, South	54	(+) 12	59	(+) 21
28. Kerala	86	(-) 31	130	(-) 11

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or shortfalls and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken as correct to 0.1 m.m.

Sources : Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1 Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during May

State	Sowing	Harvesting
1. Andhra Pradesh	Kharif Rice, Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy, Ragi.
2. Assam	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Sesamum	Rabi Paddy and plucking of Tea.
3. Bihar	Kharif Castor, Arhar, Groundnut and Kharif Sesamum.	..
4. Bombay	Sugarcane, Groundnut and Turmeric	Gram and Rabi Castor.
5. Kerala	Autumn Paddy, Ragi, Small millets (Kharif), Green Gram, Other Pulses, Raw Ginger, Turmeric and Tapioca.	Summer Paddy.
6. Madhya Pradesh	All Kharif Crops	Summer Vegetables.
7. Madras	Kharif Rice, Sesamum and Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy, Rabi Jowar Grams & picking of Cotton.
8. Mysore	Potatoes and Sugarcane	Rabi Rice.
9. Orissa	Kharif Jowar and Sugarcane.	..
10. Punjab	Kharif Rice, Desi and early varieties of Cotton.	Oats and Potatoes.
11. Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, early Kharif Crops, Minor Millets and Cotton.	Zaid Paddy, Zaid Tobacco and Vegetables.
12. West Bengal	Sugarcane, Jute, Maize Ragi, Autumn Rice, Broadcast Winter Rice, Turmeric, Cotton, Sannhemp and Other Kharif Crops.	Boro (Summer Rice), Wheat and Sesamum.
13. Manipur	Autumn Rice, Maize, Cotton, Castor Seed, Groundnut.	Tobacco.
14. Himachal Pradesh	Maize, Ragi, Small Millets (Kharif), Summer Potato (Hills), Sugarcane, Ginger, Chillies, Tobacco, Sesamum, Cotton & Turmeric.	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rabi Pulses, Linseed & Onions.
15. Tripura	Autumn Rice, Maize, Sugarcane, Ginger, Chillies, Sesamum, Cotton, Jute and Mesta.	..
16. Delhi	Kharif Jowar and Onions (Zaid Rabi)	..

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)
<i>Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—</i>				
Rice	76,864	79,320(p)	26,846	28,282(p)
Jowar	42,904	40,367(p)	6,602	7,249(p)
Bajra	28,024	27,884(p)	3,379	2,885(p)
Maize	9,116	9,197(p)	2,554	3,009(p)
Ragi	5,693	5,831(p)	1,820	1,715(p)
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

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,157	23,900	5,331	5,030
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Kharif Pulses	15,567	16,184(p)	1,632	1,515(p)
Other Rabi Pulses	11,703	11,143	2,038	1,794
Potatoes	691	702	1,830	1,674
Sugarcane@	4,564	5,019	59,317	66,890
Spices—				
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	13,450(p)	3,862*	4,200(p)
Castorseed	1,405	1,415(p)	124	124(p)
Sesamum	5,653	5,446(p)	457	442(p)
Rape and Mustard	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
Linseed	3,781	3,758	414	349
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,978	19,843	4,001†	4,723†
Jute	1,739	1,908(p)	4,197†	4,288(p)
Mesta	572	733(p)	1,159†	1,478(p)

(p) Relates to partially revised estimates.

* 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 (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	27-2-58	79,027	79,320	(—)0.4	21,821	28,282	(—)12.2
Jowar	Final	6-5-58	41,411	40,367	(+)2.6	8,056	7,249	(+)11.1
Bajra	Final	10-4-58	27,453	27,884	(—)1.5	3,565	2,885	(+)23.6
Maize	Final	13-4-58	9,762	9,197	(+)6.1	3,064	3,009	(+)1.8
Ragi	Final	15-4-58	5,897	5,831	(+)1.1	1,716	1,715	(+)0.06
Small Millets	Second	26-4-58	10,588	10,791	(—)1.9	..	..	..
Wheat	Second	16-4-58	29,776	30,488	(—)2.3	..	..	..
Barley	Second	..	7,492	8,327	(—)10.0	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	18-4-58	22,021	23,422	(—)6.0	..	..	..
Tur	Second	14-3-58	5,407	5,565	(—)2.8	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	19-3-58	15,832	16,484	(—)4.0	1,401	1,515	(—)7.5
Other Rabi Pulses	First	8-3-58	8,264	9,913	(—)16.6	..	..	..
Tobacco	First	24-2-58	828	816	(+)1.5	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	28-12-57	4,784	4,475	(+)6.9	6,403*	5,948*	(+)7.7
Potatoes	First	14-3-58	592	576	(+)2.7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	11-3-58	14,457	13,450	(+)7.5	4,271†	4,200†	(+)1.7
Sesamum	Final	..	5,268	5,446	(—)3.3	363	442	(—)17.9
Linseed	Second	27-4-58	2,795	3,021	(—)7.5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	28-4-58	2,744	2,884	(—)4.9	..	..	..
Castorseed	Final	8-4-58	1,325	1,415	(—)6.4	97	124	(—)21.8
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	12-4-58	19,201	19,480	(—)1.4	..	..	..
Jute	Final	15-1-58	1,754	1,908	(—)8.1	4,088@	4,288@	(—)4.7
Mesta	Final	8-4-58	726	733	(—)1.0	1,211@	1,478@	(—)18.1

* In terms of gur.

† Nuts in shell.

@ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Jowar 1957-58

(Reporting and Non-Reporting Areas)

I. SUMMARY

	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)	41,411	40,367	(+) 1,044	(+) 2.6
Production (thousand tons)	8,056	7,249	(+) 807	(+) 11.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The overall increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Mysore, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Punjab and Bombay. This increase is due largely to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have, on the other hand, reported a decrease in area as a result of unfavourable weather at sowing time.

The considerable increase in overall production during the current year has been shared by all the principal jowar producing States except Madras, and is notable in Mysore, Rajasthan and Punjab. The increase in production is generally the result of increase in acreage and good climatic conditions during the period of growth of the crop. In Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, however, the increase in production has taken place in spite of decrease in area and is attributable mainly to favourable climatic conditions during growing period.

Production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan are based on the results of random sample crop estimation surveys.

II. DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Kharif	4,013	4,003 (+)	10	852	803 (+)	159
Rabi	2,167	2,385 (—)	218	326	411 (—)	85
TOTAL	6,180	6,388 (—)	208	1,178*	1,104* (+)	74
Bihar—						
Kharif	5	8 (—)	3	1	1	..
Bombay†—						
Kharif	9,062	8,958 (+)	104	1,599	1,854 (—)	255
Rabi	8,176	8,247 (—)	71	1,677	1,304 (+)	373
TOTAL	17,238	17,205 (+)	33	3,276*	3,158* (+)	118
Madhya Pradesh†—						
Kharif	4,203	4,016 (+)	187	1,155*	1,064* (+)	91
Rabi	57	69 (—)	12	13	19 (—)	6
TOTAL	4,260	4,085 (+)	175	1,168	1,083 (+)	85
Madras—						
Kharif	1,325	1,342 (—)	17	336	354 (—)	18
Rabi	545	527 (+)	18	148	142 (+)	6
TOTAL	1,870	1,869 (+)	1	484*	496* (—)	12

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa—							
Kharif		17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab—							
Kharif		748	703 (+)	42	103*	45*	(+) 61
Uttar Pradesh—							
Kharif		2,104	2,209 (—)	105	490*	439*	(+) 51
West Bengal—							
Kharif		5	3 (+)	2	1	1	..
Mysore†—							
Kharif		2,827	2,587 (+)	240	531	362	(+) 169
Rabi		3,532	3,145 (+)	387	500	340	(+) 160
TOTAL		6,359	5,732 (+)	627	1,031*	702*	(+) 329
Rajasthan—							
Kharif		2,591	2,109 (+)	482	313*	212*	(+) 101
Kerala—							
Kharif		4	5 (—)	1	1	1	..
Jammu & Kashmir							
Kharif		1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi—							
Kharif		29	30 (—)	1	4	4	..
ALL INDIA—							
Kharif		26,934	25,994 (+)	940	5,392	5,033	(+) 359
Rabi		14,477	14,373 (+)	104	2,664	2,216	(+) 448
TOTAL		41,411	40,367 (+)	1,044	8,056	7,249	(+) 807

(a) Less than 500 tons.

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

†Data in respect of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore include the following area and production as estimates for the crop grown in the non-reporting areas:

	Kharif		Rabi	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(acres)	(tons)	(acres)	(tons)
Bombay	1,774	255	287	17
Madhya Pradesh	20,691	1,487	687	56
Mysore	14,859	2,335	..	..

NOTE.—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.

4-1. All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	10,588	10,791	(—) 203	(—) 1.9

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Bihar. This decrease is due largely to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle or third week of January, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan where the crops were affected by adverse weather.

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. Complete estimates of area sown to both *kharif* and *rabi* small millets will be included in the final Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Kharif	1,827	1,776	(+) 51
Rabi	173	176	(—) 3
TOTAL	2,000	1,952	(+) 48
Bihar—			
Kharif†	378	414	(—) 36
Bombay—			
Kharif—			
Kodra	339	408	(—) 69
Others	531	582	(—) 51
TOTAL	870	990	(—) 120
Rabi	92	92	..
STATE TOTAL	962	1,082	(—) 120

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh—			
Kharif—			
Kodan-Kutki	3,089	3,107	(—) 18
Sawan	136	150	(—) 14
Rala	29	48	(—) 19
Kakun			
Basara	107	83	(+) 24
Others			
TOTAL	3,361	3,388	(—) 27
Rabi (Rajgria)	14	13	(+) 1
STATE TOTAL	3,375	3,401(A)	(—) 26
Madras—			
Kharif—			
Korra	56	55	(+) 1
Varagu	504	507	(—) 3
Samai	312	311	(+) 1
TOTAL	872	873	(—) 1
Rabi—			
Korra	16	15	(+) 1
Varagu	94	91	(+) 3
Samai	79	80	(—) 1
TOTAL	189	186	(+) 3
STATE TOTAL	1,061	1,059	(+) 2
Orissa—			
Kharif	111	111	..
Uttar Pradesh—			
Kharif—			
Kodan	930	959	(—) 29
Kutki	10	12	(—) 2
Kakun	32	25	(+) 7
Sawan	438	420	(+) 18
TOTAL	1,410	1,416	(—) 6
West Bengal—			
Kharif	22	24	(—) 2
Rabi	15	15	..
TOTAL	37	39	(—) 2
Mysore—			
Kharif	975	1,061(A)	(—) 69
Rajasthan—			
Kharif	181	172	(+) 9
Rabi	2	3	(—) 1
TOTAL	183	175(A)	(+)

II. DETAILS—*concl'd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kerala—			
Kharif	15	14	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh—			
Kharif—			
Chalasi	20	18	(+)2
China	8	9	(—)1
Kangni	8	8	..
Ogla	6	7	(—)1
Others	19	22	(—)3
TOTAL	61	64	(—)3
ALL-INDIA—			
Kharif	10,103	10,306	(—)203
Rabi	485	485	..
TOTAL	10,588	10,791	(—)203

† Preliminary Forecast for the State.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES—(1) Assam, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are relatively minor States for small millets. Information for these States will be included in the final Estimate.

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

4.2. All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	22,021	23,422	(—) 1,401	(—) 6.0

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared by almost all the gram growing States. The decrease is particularly marked in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed largely to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1958. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the unirrigated areas of the drought affected States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to gram during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 96% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	266	287	(—) 21
Bihar	837	1,115	(—) 278
Bombay	1,344	1,411	(—) 67
Madhya Pradesh	3,534	3,751	(—) 217
Madras	4	4	..
Mysore	398	399(A)	(—) 1
Orissa	53	53(A)	..
Punjab	6,069	6,779	(—) 10
Rajasthan	3,060	3,387(A)	(—) 327
Uttar Pradesh	6,054	6,501	(—) 447
West Bengal†	302	327	(—) 25
Delhi	82	92	(—) 10
Himachal Pradesh	18	16	(+) 2
TOTAL INDIA	22,021	23,422	(—)1,401

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

† Includes estimated data for merged territories.

NOTES—(1) Assam (including NEFA), Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

4.3. All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum (Til or Gingelly), 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,268	5,446	(—)178	(—)3.3
Production (thousand tons)	363	442	(—)79	(—)17.9

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Rajasthan, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. Some increase in acreage has, however, been reported by Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. Some increases have, however, been reported by Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Punjab.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	661	675	(—)14	52	57	(—) 5
Assam†	19‡	19	..	4‡	4	..
Bihar	47	40	(+)7	4	4	..
Bombay	640	692	(—)52	52	51	(+) 1
Kerala	50	49	(+)1	6	6	..
Madhya Pradesh . . .	801	704	(+)7	44	67	(—) 23
Madras	354	351	(+)3	45	44	(+) 1
Mysore	160	151	(+)9	14	13	(+) 1
Orissa	245	245	..	20	20	..
Punjab	52	61	(—)9	4	3	(+) 1
Rajasthan	1,097	1,183	(—)86	53	91	(+) 38
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	172	194	(—)22	10	13	(—) 3
Mixed	947	967	(—)20	51	64	(—) 13
TOTAL	1,119	1,161	(—)42	61	77	(—) 16
West Bengal	13	14	(—)1	3	3	..
Himachal Pradesh . .	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	8	9	(—)1	1	2	(—) 1
TOTAL INDIA . . .	5,268	5,446	(—) 178	363	442	(—) 79

(b) Below 500 tons.

†Excluding NEFA area which is non-reporting.

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

NOTES.—(i) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-4. All-India Second Estimate of Rape & Mustard, 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,744	2,884	(—) 140	(—) 4.9

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This decrease, however, has been offset to some extent by increases in Punjab and Bombay.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the unirrigated areas of drought affected States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

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% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	..
Assam	294‡	289	(+)5
Bihar	212	258	(—)46
Bombay	80	73	(+)7
Madhya Pradesh* . . .	263	283	(—)20
Mysore	8	8(A)	..
Orissa	127	127	..
Punjab	718	682	(+)36
Rajasthan	528	573(A)	(—)45
Uttar Pradesh†	325	375	(—)50
West Bengal	168	194	(—)26
Delhi	3	3	..
Himachal Pradesh . . .	8	8	..
Tripura	9	10	(—)1
TOTAL INDIA	2,744	2,884	(—) 140

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Includes data for Mahakoshal region which used to report data at the final Estimate stage only in the past.

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

‡1957-58 First Estimate data repeated.

NOTES.—1. Madras and Vardha region of Bombay report for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

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

3. Rape and mustard are not grown in Manipur and Andamans, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-5. All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,795	3,021	(—)226	(—)7.5

N.B.—Vide foot notes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions during the sowing period. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by slight increases reported by Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of February, 1958. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the unirrigated areas of the drought affected States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

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 75% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	70	68	(+) ²
Bihar†	211	246	(-) ³⁵
Bombay	600	565	(+) ³⁵
Madhya Pradesh	1,230	1,427	(-) ¹⁹⁷
Mysore	106	120(A)	(-) ¹⁴
Orissa	35	35	..
Punjab	27	26	(+) ¹
Rajasthan	346	360(A)	(-) ¹⁴
Uttar Pradesh†	155	158	(-) ³
West Bengal	13	14	(-) ¹
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL INDIA	2,795	3,021	(-) 226

(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.

NOTES.—(i) Madras reports for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

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

(iii) Linseed is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Ardamam & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4-6. All-India Revised Estimate of Coffee Production for 1957-58 and Final Estimate for 1956-57

Variety	(Tons)		
	1956-57 Crop (Final Estimate as on 30-6-57)	1957-58 Crop (Revised Estimate* as on 28-2-58)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(-) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	29,260	26,390	(-) ^{9.80}
Robusta	12,740	12,900	(+) ^{1.26}
TOTAL	42,000	39,290	(-)^{6.45}

*Estimate not final subject to revision.

Source : Indian Coffee Board.

TABLE No. 5
Production of Tea in South India

District	March		January to March	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	2,965	2,166	4,558	5,890
Central Travancore	3,210	2,272	4,762	4,523
Cochin	309	201	470	529
Coorg	29	28	49	69
Kanan Devans	2,059	1,613	3,363	4,269
Kanya Kumari	50	45	95	108
Madurai	219	165	339	343
Malabar	44	20	76	79
Mundakayam	313	180	496	320
Mysore	230	265	393	690
Nilgiris	2,180	2,223	3,272	4,181
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,065	962	1,840	2,662
South Travancore	661	509	1,268	1,099
Tirunelveli	105	117	171	202
Wynaad	805	845	1,426	2,079
TOTAL	14,244	11,611	22,578	29,043

Source : U.P. A.S.I., Coonoor.

*Includes revised figures for February, 1958.

TABLE No. 6
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodities	During the week ended					Progressive total from 1-1-58
	2-4-58	9-4-58	16-4-58	23-4-58	30-4-58	
Rice	8,472	19,686	27,565	2,447	24,324	174,639
Wheat	27,947	61,694	51,313	67,669	46,077	997,414
TOTAL	36,419	81,380	78,878	70,116	70,401	1,172,053

TABLE No. 7

Destination-wise Quantity Sold and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar
(from 1st January 1957 to 31st March 1958)

(In Tons)

Destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 31.3.58	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 31st March 1958		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
Basrah	13,085	13,085	..	13,085
Jeddah	1,247	1,247	..	1,247
Aden	8,050	5,002	2,148	8,050
Zanzibar	2,545	2,545	..	2,545
Bahrein	2,637	2,637	..	2,637
Muscat	398	398	..	398
Dubai	841	841	..	841
Umsaid	1,169	1,169	..	1,169
TOTAL	29,972	27,824	2,148	29,972
B. East Africa—				
Nairobi	26,909	..	26,909	26,909
Sudan	14,847	9,259	5,588	14,847
TOTAL	41,756	9,259	32,497	41,756
C. East Asian Countries—				
North Vietnam	823	..	823	823
China	33,624	..	33,624	33,624
TOTAL	34,447	..	34,447	34,447
D. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
Penang	13,586	..	13,586	13,586
Sweetenham	7,251	..	7,251	7,251
Singapore	5,096	..	5,096	5,096
TOTAL	25,933	..	25,933	25,933
E. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
Colombo	8,158	2,754	5,404	8,158
Rangoon	11,643	..	11,643	11,643
TOTAL	19,801	2,754	17,047	19,801
F. London	1,002	..	1,002	1,002
GRAND TOTAL	1,52,911	39,837	1,13,074	1,52,911

TABLE No. 8

Coffee Cured
(1957-58 Crop)

(Cwts.)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
January 1958	77,002	5,000	466	82,468
February 1958	80,324	15,793	6,121	1,02,238
March 1958	77,823	15,520	24,467	1,17,810

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1956-57 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto February 28, 1958				Upto March 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)	21,958	7,298	12,374(a)	41,639	21,959	7,299	12,402(a)	41,660
2. Sold against Pool Sales, Local Sales and allotments (in- clusive of driage)	10,889	3,918	10,131	24,938	10,970	3,960	11,100	26,030
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 31st March 58	205	108	1,151	1,464	125	67	210	402
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 sold to Sweden, Finland and Australia; and (iv) 800 tons sold to East Germany.

(B) 1957-58 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Up to March 31, 1958			Total
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in-weight).	20,531	6,513	10,400(c)	37,504
2. Sold against Pool Sales, Local Sales and allotment, (inclusive of drage).	1,378	244	20	1,642
3. Sold for export	1,730(d)	..	..	1,730
4. Balance as on 31 March, 1958.	17,423	6,260	10,440	34,133
5. To be sold for Export against balance allocation.	3,504	2,510	..	6,080

(c) Includes 810 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(d) Includes 80 tons sent to London for quality tests in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

8.2. Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date	Place of Auction	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
11-2-1958	Mangalore	190.05 to 230.00	209.38	173.00 to 193.90	189.17	158.00 to 167.95	160.95
11-3-58	Mangalore	210.00 to 210.00	210.00	170.00 to 173.70	172.21	145.10 to 158.90	157.67
25-2-58	Mysore	202.95 to 225.15	215.74	168.95 to 196.95	188.50	149.95 to 162.95	153.88
25-3-58	Mysore	204.00 to 220.90	215.79	..	..	145.75 to 158.00	149.39

TABLE No. 9

Tobacco (Raw) Imports

('000 lbs.)

Articles and countries from which imported	1957	
	November	Jan.—Nov., 1957
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	227	6.98
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	11
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	2,046
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	..	34
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	43
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	..	194
TOTAL	227	3,024

9.1. Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

('000 lbs.)

Article	Novem- ber 1957	Jan.— Nov., 1957
For Manufacture of Bidis	1	195
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	547	5579
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	10	444
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	59	1580
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	1,753	63862
Virginia Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	150	2272
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	..	11
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	1	31
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes	..	10
Tobacco Stalks and Stems	25	186
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	424	2,456
TOTAL	2,970	76,656

TABLE No. 10

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 1958 (26.4.58)	March 1958 (29.3.58)	April 1957 (27.4.57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	12.87	13.31	16.00
	Chandausi	Mixed	14.75	15.00	15.19
	Sagar	Pissi	15.37	13.50	13.31
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	9.75	9.75	13.00
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	11.00	10.37	11.56
Maize	Bahraich	Desi	12.00	11.75	13.00
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15.55	16.67	17.75
	Patna		15.00	15.00	17.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	15.00	13.50	18.00
	Patna		16.00	15.00	18.00
	Bombay		19.44	20.00	19.37
	Madras	Nagpur	20.88	19.27	20.06
Potatoes—					
	Patna	Lal	6.00	5.00	9.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	10.00	8.75	N.S.
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	13.37	12.75	N.R.

TABLE No. 10—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	40.00	39.60	33.44
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	38.00	37.75	31.75
Gur	Hapur		15.25	15.37	11.50
	Madras	II Sort	12.75	9.14	12.75
	Bombay	Kolhapur	22.00	21.00	21.50
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18.00	18.00	18.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215.00	215.00	215.00
	Khurja	Desi	188.00	200.00	205.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	224.00	224.00	205.00
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish			
		Prawns	51.42	51.42	41.12
	Calcutta	Pomfret	92.58	92.58	102.87
		Rohu	100.00	90.00	80.00
		Hilsa	80.00	80.00	50.00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	100.00	100.00	65.00
	Madras	Ungraded	100.00	90.00	90.00
	Bombay		110.00	90.00	94.00
	Jullundur		100.00	100.00	115.00
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	32.00	34.00	34.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	30.47	32.00	32.75
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	30.88	32.33	30.25
Groundnut Kernel . .	Bombay	Bold	25.35	23.88	25.50
	Madras	Superior	23.24	22.47	25.25
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	21.31	22.45	22.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21.00	21.00	21.00
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	20.75	20.94	25.69
	Kanpur		17.78	18.28	23.31
	Badepalli	(Hyd. Dn.)	19.25	20.03	24.12
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37.50	30.00	38.00
		Black	34.00	33.00	36.50
Cotton seed	Bombay	Moglai	11.15	11.42	11.87
	Abohar	Desi	13.00	12.62	14.25
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumoni	54.57	51.49	40.12
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		69.00	72.50	77.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	74.00	75.00	80.50
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54.73	52.16	56.50
	Madras		50.69	48.05	52.69
Linseed Oil	Bombay		49.96	52.16	41.75
	Kanpur		51.00	52.00	52.12
Castor Oil	Bombay		49.90	48.85	59.25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	49.50	50.00	60.75
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	68.30	67.47	70.75
	Bombay		66.11	64.65	67.62
Coconut Oil	Cochin		80.50(a)	75.36	58.12
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	9.37	10.25	9.75
Groundnut Cake . . .	Kanpur		8.25	8.00	7.25
	Bombay	Decorticated	9.00	8.52	..
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, 392 lbs. . . .	Abohar	Desi	123.76	127.33	154.81
	Tirupur	Cambodia	156.69	158.07	146.81
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	261.80	266.56	338.25
		320 F	366.52	381.11	428.75
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	370.00	385.00	385.00
Wool	Bombay	Bikaner	250.71	256.71	303.44
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	220.00	225.00	220.00
		Mill lightings	185.00	190.00	200.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	28.50	28.00	31.00
		Pakistan—			
		District Middles	33.00	31.50	39.00

TABLE No. 10—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India—			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust	1.54(a)	1.54	1.62
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	2.25(a)	2.25	N.S.
Coffee (per cwt.) . .	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	239.00	234.00	238.00
		Plantation 'PB'	248.00	241.00	245.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	220.00(a)	228.00	226.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	225.00	220.00	224.00
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	23.00	23.00	24.00
	Cochin	Good	15.30	21.42	13.44
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	46.87	38.53	46.44
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	75.00	76.53	68.81
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	28.75	28.31	37.94
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	162.00	164.00	195.00
		Small (Mysore)	800.00	800.00	880.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.) . .	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia			
		Non-redried strips of			
		1956 crop—			
		(Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125.07	125.07	120.12
Oranges (per 100) . .	Bombay	Ordinary	9.37	N.R.	10.44
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	23.00	24.00	13.00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	181.03	171.15	141.56
		Mangalore	197.49	197.49	167.87
Onions	Calcutta	Suksagar	7.50	7.50	9.00
Chemical Fertilizers (per long ton gross)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Govern-		350.00	350.00	315.00
	ments F. O R. des-				
	patching station				
	freight paid up				
	to any rail head				
	destination.				
2. Ammonium Nitrate	F. O R. despatching		420.00	420.00	380.00
	station freight being				
	paid up to rail				
	head destination				
	by the shortest and				
	cheapest all rail				
	route for the ferti-				
	lizers containing				
	the Standard Nitro-				
	gen contents.				
3. Calcium Ammonium	Do.		330.00	330.00	N.Q.
Nitrate.					
4. Urea	Do.		710.00	710.00	600.00

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.S.—No supply.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.T.—No transaction.

10-1. 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. 11

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		23-4-58	12.25
Rice	Lyallpur	Saila Ba marti	23-4-58	37.00
	Dacca		19-4-58	26.00
Gur	Lyallpur		16-4-58	12.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	12-4-58	70.81
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	12-4-58	674.66*
	Karachi	{ N.T. Popta }	12-4-58	85.81
Cotton seed	Karachi		12-4-58	817.58*
	Lyallpur		16-4-58	14.81
				27.50
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85%	12-4-58	185.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid*)	19-4-58	33.00
				160.41†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Per bale of 400 lbs.

11.1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Price 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.)	25-4-58	220 cents.	14.36
			Winter May	"	25-4-58	215½ cents.	14.06
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein (May)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-4-58	227½ cents.	14.83
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-4-58	162 cents.	10.84@
	U. K.	London	Australian f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes	Ton	24-1-58	£25.15.0 (Nominal)	12.62

11.1. Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-4-58	132½ cents.	9.25
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Dec.	Unit (48 lbs.)	25-4-58	92½ cents.	7.75@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Apl./May	Metric Ton	25-4-58	£63-0-0	31.35
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk 3/5%	Ton	25-4-58	£103-0-0	50.44
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% May (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metric Ton	25-4-58	£51-0-0 (Nominal)	25.38
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) Apl./May	Ton	25-4-58	£95-0-0 (Nominal)	46.58
Castor oil	European Ports		Bombay 2% Commercial (c. & f.) May	Ton	25-4-58	£122-10-0	60.00
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	24-4-58	35.95 cents.	1,339.00*
			May	Lb.	25-4-58	35.76 cents.	1,332.00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	25-4-58	£117-10-0	279.76†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 26-4-58 (Canada 2.73½ to 2.73½ dollars = £ 1 sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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. 12

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		
				April 1958 (26-4-58)	March 1958 (29-3-58)	April 1957 (27-4-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1.37	N.R.	2.25
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1.44	0.96	2.25
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.62	N.R.	0.50
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.60	0.60	0.58
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3.25	N.R.	4.00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	8.00	N.R.	10.00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	3.00	N.R.	1.50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4.00	N.R.	2.75
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1.81	1.15	1.50
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.32	0.19	0.34
	Calcutta		Seer	0.31	0.25	0.31
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.40	0.40	0.37
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0.50	0.56	0.50
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0.25	0.25	0.31

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees and naye paise per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			Apl. 1958 (26.4.58)	March 1958 (29.3.58)	April 1957 (27.4.57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.75	0.62	0.81
Mutton	Bombay		2.25	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.50
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.81	2.81	2.56
		Without bones	N.S.	2.81	2.81
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.50
Pork	Bombay		2.25	2.00	2.00
	Madras		2.31	2.31	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.50	0.50	0.62
	Calcutta		1.50	1.50	1.25

N.S.—No supply.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Apl. 1958 (26.4.58)	March 1958 (29.3.58)	Apl. 1957 (27.4.57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3.00	3.00	2.75
	Madras	Perch	Seer	3.12	1.56	1.06
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	N.R.	1.87
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1.50	1.44	1.37
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25	1.25	1.50
	Madras	Big	Each	1.75	1.75	1.25
Duck	Bombay		Each	2.00	2.25	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.50	1.75	1.50

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Apl. 1958 (26.4.58)	March 1958 (29.3.58)	Apl. 1957 (27.4.57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75.00	70.00	90.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	150.00	200.00

TABLE No. 15—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300.00	300.00	300.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	400.00	400.00
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	100.00	125.00	150.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	400.00	400.00

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	1-3-58	8-3-58	15-3-58	22-3-58	29-3-58	March 1958	February 1958	March 1957
Food Articles	101.4	101.7	102.4	102.5	103.4	102.3	100.8	102.3
Liquor & Tobacco	95.2	95.2	95.2	94.4	94.4	94.9	96.7	87.2
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.8	106.2
Industrial Raw Materials	109.8	110.3	111.3	111.8	112.9	111.2	111.1	117.3
Manufactures	107.4	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.3	107.6	107.5	106.2
All Commodities	104.7	105.0	105.5	105.6	106.1	105.4	104.7	105.6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 17

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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1956 December	102	106	103	..	107
1957 November	104	107	101	..	104
1957 December	101	108	102	..	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. 18

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)
1957	..	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1956 December	101	103	100	103	104	104	102	113
1957 November	106	107	103	106	107	107	105	118
1957 December	..	107	103	106	106	107	106	118

Source : United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". (a) Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 19

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for January, 1958

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	126	..	133	..	70	81	99	74	103	83	118	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	129	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	117	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)	126	109	103	92	119	92	119	119	97	103	71	108	100	75
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	169	..	59	90	..	80	..	88	96	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	78	..	..	107	..	92	94	89	85	..	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	85	57	..	..	..	153	95	80	111	78	76	..	155	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	131	..	107	..	69	93	95	82	..	90	86	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	136	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	130	..	..	..	..	83	108	85	..	105	151	..	125	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	105	158	..	101	93	85	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	56	..	51	57	..	102	70	95	88	76	..	100	148
Shankargarh (U.P.)	94	76	93	..	..	86	103	67	..	102	108	..	70	90

Source : Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 20

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	December 1957	November 1957	December 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	493	485	475
Srikakulam	Thettangi	588	588	460
West Godavari	Alamara	448	446	448
Kurnool	Madavaram	575	576	565
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	534	540	563
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	475	471	478
	Agaram	457	452	449
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	467	469	454
Mathurai	Eriodu	495	470	458
	Gokilapuram	430	426	417
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	451	451	474
Chingleput	Guduvanoheri	437	424	405
	Kunnathur	456	456	442

TABLE No. 21

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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 January	117	116	83	91	111	109	113	115
1957 December	128	125	85	93	116	115	119	121
1958 January	127	124	83	91	117	115	118	120

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

TABLE No. 22
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

				(Wages in rupees)						
State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily work- ing hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agril. Labour			
				Man	Wo- man	Child	Man	Wo- man	Child	
Andhra Pradesh—										
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	Feb. 1958	8	1.00	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.62	0.50	
2. West Godawari	Tadepalligudem	"	8	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.75	
3. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	
4. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75	
5. Chittoor	Chittoor	"	8	1.25	1.00	0.62	1.25	1.00	0.62	
Assam—										
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Feb. 1958	8	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..	
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	3.00	2.50	1.75	
Bombay—										
1. Thana	Palghar	Jan. 1958	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	
Madhya Pradesh—										
Rewa	Sohagi	Jan. 1958	8	..	..	..	1.50	1.25	0.75	
Mysore—										
1. Bangalore	Sugganahoti	Feb. 1958	5½	..	..	..	1.37	0.50	..	
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.37	0.37	
West Bengal—										
1. 24 Parganas	..	Jan. 1958	7	1.69	0.82	0.56	1.76	0.75	0.38	
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	1.81	1.58	0.66	1.87	1.12	0.87	
3. Midnapore	..	"	7	1.73	0.93	0.19	1.73	0.93	0.19	
4. West Dinajpur	..	"	7	1.46	1.12	0.89	1.68	1.31	0.50	
Himachal Pradesh—										
Chamba	Chowari	Feb. 1958	8	1.81	1.56	1.06	1.50	..	0.75	

22-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Madhya Pradesh

Average Daily Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in Madhya Pradesh (In Rupees)									
State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily work-ing hrs.	Plough-ing	Sow-ing	Weed-ing	Har-vesting	Other agri-cultural labour
Madras—									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Feb. 1958	Man	..	1.94	1.62	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	..	..	1.50	0.75
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0.37
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	Feb. 1958	Man	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Woman	10	..	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
			Child	10	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
2. Surguja	Basdai	..	Man	8	1.00	..	..	0.75	0.75
			Woman	8	..	..	..	0.62	0.50
			Child	8	..	..	..	0.37	0.37
3. Morena	Bijapur	..	Man	7	1.50	1.25	1.00	2.00	1.00
			Woman	7	..	1.25	1.00	2.00	0.75
			Child	7	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.75
4. Gwalior	Pichhor	..	Man	7-10	1.25	1.25	0.75	1.50	1.25
			Woman	7-10	..	1.25	0.75	1.50	1.00
			Child	7-10	..	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.00
5. Rewa	Sohagi	..	Man	8	..	..	..	..	1.50
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	1.25
			Child	8	..	..	..	..	0.75

22-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily work- ing hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen (Per animal per month)		
				Car- pen- ters	Black- smith	Cob- bler	Man	Wo- man	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	Feb. 1958	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..	0.50
2. West Godawari	Tadepalligudem	"	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.25	1.00	0.75
3. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
4. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
5. Chittoor	Chittoor	"	8	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.37
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Feb. 1958	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nowgong	Tapakuchi	"	8	5.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Palghar	Jan. 1958	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Rewa	Sohagi	Jan. 1958	8	..	2.00	..	..	0.50	0.50
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Sugganohalli	Feb. 1958	5½	4.25	1.03	0.75	0.62	..	0.44
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
West Bengal—									
1. 24-Parganas	..	Jan. 1958	7	..	..	..	0.75	..	0.31
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	..	..	..	0.75	0.43	0.37
3. Midnapore	..	"	7	..	..	..	0.94	0.74	0.56
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Feb. 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	..	0.87	0.62

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during March 1958 (from 1st March to 28th March 1958) 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 region
		During the month of March 1958 (from 1.3.58 to 28.3.58)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1957	During the corresponding period of last year	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Andhra	1. Nandyal . . .	862	—	1,191	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton . . .	5,485	167	11,934(a)	1,021	
	3. Northern . . .	557	—	1,189	556	
	4. Westerns . . .	5,293	518	14,194(b)	2,347	
	5. Mungari . . .	—	106	382	723	
	6. Coconadas . . .	769	110	1,290	906	
	TOTAL . . .	12,966	961	30,180(c)	5,552	
Telangana . . .						
	1. Hyderabad American . . .	735	642	4,434	7,717	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla . . .	183	489	4,591	4,716	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras . . .	—	—	—	86	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani . . .	—	—	—	—	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant . . .	—	—	—	—	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary . . .	—	—	—	—	
	7. Mungari . . .	—	—	—	—	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas . . .	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL . . .	918	1,131	9,025	12,519	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . . .	13,834	2,092	39,205(c)	18,071	
	Cotton Waste . . .	319	40	1,078	929	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas . . .	1,754	1,019	5,561	3,277	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste . . .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya . . .	}	N.A.	}	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	2. Surti Suyog . . .					
	3. Gujarat Dholeras . . .					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio) . . .					
	5. Jarilla . . .					
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . . .					
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar . . .					
	8. Cambodia . . .					
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi . . .					
	10. Kumpta Ordinary . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			
	Cotton Waste . . .		N.A.			
2. Gujarat . . .						
	1. Broach Vijaya . . .	}	N.A.	}	Surat, Broach, Panohmahals, Kaira, Banas, Kantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.	
	2. Surti Suyog . . .					
	3. Gujarat Dholeras . . .					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio) Others . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			
3. North Deccan . . .						
	1. Jarilla . . .	}	N.A.	}	East West and Khandesh, Khandesh and Nasik.	
	2. Surti Suyog . . .					
	3. Cambodia . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—contd.							
4. Saurashtra—							
1. Dholeras . . .							Halar, Malhya Saurashtra, Zalawar, Sorath, Gohilwar, Kutch and Amreli.
Wagnal . . .							
2. Kalyan . . .							
3. Mathio . . .							
4. Pratap . . .							
5. Deviraj (134-Co 2) . . .							
Others . . .							
TOTAL . . .				N.A.			
5. Marathawada—							
1. Jarilla . . .							Aurangabad, Bhil Parbhani, Nandgaon and Osmanabad.
2. Hyderabad Oomras . . .							
3. Hyderabad Gao-rani . . .							
4. Kurnpta ordinary . . .							
5. Warangal and Kakinadas . . .							
6. Mungari . . .							
7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3) . . .							
8. Hyderabad American . . .							
9. Other Americans . . .							
10. Others . . .							
TOTAL . . .				N.A.			
6. Vidarbha . . .							
1. Jarilla . . .							Nagpur, Ward Chanda, Amrav 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 . . .				N.A.			

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—conold.							
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	.					Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	.			N.A.		
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	.					
	4. Cambodia	.					
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi	.					
	Total	.			N.A.		
STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	.			N.A.		
	Cotton Waste	.			N.A.		
Madhya Pradesh—							
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia)	.					The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)	.			N.A.		
	3. Jarilla	.					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras	.					
	TOTAL	.	5,959	N.A.	102,176	N.A.	
2. Madhya Bharat —							
	1. U. P. Desi	.	593	828	8,014	8,158	The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American.	.	9,708	14,396	12,387	22,680	
	3. Jarilla	.	15,363	10,885	114,325	110,625	
	4. Malvi	.	10,274	4,489	52,508	22,803	
	5. M.B. Oomras	.	4,529	3,251	22,298	9,928	
	TOTAL	.	40,467	33,849	209,532	174,194	
3. Bhopal —							
	1. Malvi	.			N.A.		The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras	.					
	TOTAL	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	.	46,426	33,849	311,708	174,194	
	Cotton Waste	.	—	—	1,127	495	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—						
1. Western	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	..	
3. White and Red Northern	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Madras Cambodia	6,159	4,608	22,881	22,670		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	601	174	8,808	14,906		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..		
7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..		
8. Tirunelveli	..	249	224	329		
9. Karunganni	200	1,183	1,335	1,387		
10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..		
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	6,960	6,214	33,308	39,292	
Cotton Waste	..	5,685	5,112	44,739	36,335	
Punjab—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	3,081	882	22,440	19,900	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla
	2. Punjab American	5,667	8,679	65,711	68,885	
	TOTAL	8,748	9,561	88,151	88,845	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	1,312	281	6,925	2,128	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	2,844	4,970	32,934	59,249	
	TOTAL	4,156	5,251	39,859	61,377	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	5,148	1,293	Amritsar and Gujranwala.
	2. Punjab American	1,545	1,701	20,861	27,370	
	TOTAL	1,545	1,701	26,009	28,663	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	3,322	411	23,325	17,886	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	33,235	32,171	226,657	216,702	
	TOTAL	36,557	32,582	249,982	234,588	
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	16,389	6,583	115,340	88,119	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American	10,426	26,737	120,703	159,743	
	TOTAL	26,815	33,320	236,043	247,862	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	77,821	82,415	640,044	661,335	
Cotton Waste	..	774	382	2,375	1,600	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	232	3,981	3,260	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meeru Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	83	2,874	2,262	
	TOTAL	..	315	6,855	5,522	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	146	162	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,712	1,825	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,858	1,987	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	52	102	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	236	..	
	TOTAL	..	52	338	..	
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, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapurgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	52	315	9,051	7,509	
Cotton Waste	..	..	182	964	1,847	

TABLE No. 23—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
	1. Comillas . . .	2,335	1,658	6,002	5,008	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American . . .	..	..	..	52	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	2,335	1,658	6,002	5,120	
	Cotton Waste . . .	846	1,170	2,100	3,511	
Mysore—						
	1. Mysore American . . .	2,497	510	5,078	612	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary . . .	2,420	942	9,370	5,334	
	3. Jayadhar . . .	4,091	..	6,851	..	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam . . .	..	260	218	3,508	
	5. Lakshmi . . .	5,580	..	6,697	..	
	6. Others . . .	7,384	..	13,734	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	21,972	6,085(d)	41,957	16,207(e)	
	Cotton Waste . . .	2,197	71	2,785	590	
Rajasthan—						
	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	}	N.A.			The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi . . .					
	3. M. B. Oomras . . .					
	4. Malvi . . .					
	5. U. P. Desi . . .					
	6. Jarilla . . .					
	7. Others . . .					
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	N.A.				
	Cotton Waste . . .	N.A.				
Tripura—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	N.A.				The whole State.
	Comillas . . .					
	Cotton Waste . . .	N.A.				
ALL INDIA—						
@	{ Cotton Lint . . .					
	{ Cotton Waste . . .					

N.A.=Not available.

(a) Includes 713 bales not reported before.

(b) Includes 509 bales not reported before.

(c) Includes 1,222 bales not reported before.

(d) Includes 4,364 bales in respect of merged territories for which varietywise details are not available.

(e) Includes 6,693 bales in respect of merged territories for which varietywise details are not available.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of the returns from the Government of Bombay, Rajasthan, Bhopal Region of M. P. States and Tripura.

MP04DES—750—30.5.58—GIPS

MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

HAVING had the unpleasant experience of irrigation waters running to waste in more than one area for a considerable time, the nation should welcome any proposal which will minimise or avoid this kind of non-utilisation of production potential. The Irrigation and Power Team of the Committee on Plan Projects reporting on the Chambal Project has offered a few suggestions as to how in the area covered by this project, a prompt programme of preparatory work could reduce from ten to five years the period envisaged for realising the benefits of irrigation. The project is expected to serve about 14 lakh acres of land extending over Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. About 15 to 20 per cent of this area needs to be levelled. Such levelling is one of the major suggestions which the Committee has put forward by way of expediting the agricultural aspects of work.

The prospect of large scale cultivation of Sea Island Cotton in India has loomed large in expert discussions for sometime. In the middle of May, a Seminar on this subject was held at Mercara. Shri M.V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture, inaugurating the Seminar, spoke of a scheme which has been chalked out for the cultivation of this variety of cotton (a staple length of 1½" capable of spinning 70 counts is found most suitable for India), over an area of three lakh acres and a possible yield of about 2.25 lakh bales, spread over the States of Kerala, Mysore and Assam. The start is, however, modest. In 1958-59, about 25,000 acres is to be brought under this rain-grown crop. When the cultivation attains its full stride and the import of raw cotton is reduced to a corresponding extent, a saving in foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 30 crores per year is considered likely.

To the rather lukewarm picture of export trade in agricultural products, cashewnut, of late, has made a significant exception. For the past two months, Russia has figured as an enthusiastic buyer of the commodity and is reported to have contracted for unusually large quantities, resulting in the price going up by as much as 16 per cent in the course of a few days. The Government of India's decision to cut the export cess on tea from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 per 100 lbs. as a temporary step in anticipation of a well considered adjustment of tariff rates, has afforded relief to another, more important commodity in the forefront of the country's export trade. The reduction no less than the offer of a new export duty structure for tea is obviously an answer to a situation created by serious and growing competition from more than one country.

News on floods and pests happens to be seldom agreeable. On floods, a High Level Committee appointed by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power has expressed the view that absolute or permanent immunity is not attainable by the methods of control known so far. This disconcerting revelation is a preliminary result of what is described as the first attempt at a national review of the problem. The Committee, however, thinks that flood damage could be very much minimised through a well integrated flood control scheme which should consist of emergent schemes, continuing schemes, schemes for the protection of important urban and rural industries, schemes for augmenting food production and those combining other beneficial utilisation of waters. Recalling the fact that agricultural crops suffer most through flood damage, the Committee offers the consolation that total loss by floods as far as available data go, has not been on the increase in recent years. Flood plan zoning, forecasting and warning and other measures deserve, in the eyes of the Committee due importance, especially as the capital investment required is small. It is calculated that the national income of India would go up by about Rs. 100 crores in the absence of floods.

Reports from the Arabian Peninsula conveying extensive locust breeding in several areas, have alerted the authorities in North West India against a possible invasion. Over an area of more than 80 thousand square miles, extending over the Punjab, Rajasthan, and Bombay, control and warning operations have been initiated. Lately in China an all out war on sparrows was in full swing. In both countries almost the same "armaments" seem to be used against the aerial invaders.

The U.N. Demographic Year Book for 1957 puts the annual increase in world population round 47 million, roughly equivalent to 5,400 an hour. During the last 20 years, world population has gone up by 25 per cent. Just now the death rate at 18 per thousand is well behind the birth rate at 34 per thousand. Whatever these figures might mean as achievements in hygiene in the conquest of disease, they are indications of a colossal food problem, particularly for rice eating areas. However, the cloudy sky is not without silver linings. In India for example, more wide-spread knowledge of seed, soil and fertilisers may work a revolution in production. There are yet vast areas which await the human hand. In Australia a mammoth rice producing programme is reported. A private company, responsible for opening up a vast new area for rice cultivation, hopes to produce half a million tons annually in another ten years and sell it much cheaper than anywhere else.

Within India, the search for and propagation of subsidiary foods has advanced another step with the formation of the Central Board of Fisheries, which is to be in over-all charge of the integration and co-ordination of fisheries research and development activities. The 29-member Board will have the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture as Chairman and the Ministers in charge of fisheries in the States among its members.

Besides, the sharpest vicissitudes in food production will have to be set against the hopeful trends which are unmistakably in evidence. The Fifth Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation refers to a comparatively stimulating record of public participation in the propagation of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. That a few other aspects of agricultural development have failed to produce equal eagerness, might be the outcome of a general preference for quick yielding results. It is pointed out that there is scarcely any block, among those investigated, which could not show some achievement by way of introducing new varieties of seeds or widening the use of existing ones; 90 per cent of the blocks could show results in the introduction of new fertilisers or the increasing use of those already in vogue. It is also revealed that about half the number of households concerned have adopted improved seeds for food crops, paddy, wheat and jowar; for cash crops like cotton and sugarcane the response is even higher.

The last stage in what is perhaps the world's biggest refugee rehabilitation experiment, has arrived, with the Union Government's decision to settle finally and forthwith all the claims of the displaced persons from West Pakistan barring those hailing from Bahawalpur, Sind and North West Frontier. About a third of the 3 lakhs and odd persons to whom land has been allotted await regularisation of the allotments. With the Rehabilitation Administration scheduled to be wound up in the course of the current financial year, this regularisation process has taken compelling urgency. According to an official Press Note, all the displaced persons will have to submit their claims and documents by the end of June. The decisions taken on these will virtually ring the curtain down on a social upheaval almost unparalleled in the suffering involved and perhaps equally so, in the determination with which alleviation and remedy was sought.

During May, 1958 the Wholesale Price Index of Cereals (base 1952-53-100) was lower by about 4 per cent than in May, 1957. Compared to the corresponding month of

last year the index was lower by 5.6%, 27%, 19% and 9.2% in the case of wheat, jowar, bajra and maize respectively, though in the case of rice it did not show much change. The drop is thus substantial for most of the coarse grains. This situation, in spite of the decline in production due to drought, is largely indicative of the effectiveness of the Government's regulatory measures, particularly by way of localising difficulties and preventing regional shortages affecting the whole country. The shortfall in the production of rice in 1957-58 has been offset to some extent by an increase in the production of other kharif crops like jowar, bajra and maize. Though the rice crop was damaged in several areas in the North, the crop in the South has been good, and prices of rice have ruled at a reasonable level in the Southern zone. The difficulties are now localised mainly in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. The Central Government are, however, confident that with the stocks being built up out of imports and internal production, the requirements of the deficit States could be met.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Selective Credit Control on Foodgrains

Invariably the hand of the speculative hoarder is seen coming into play in times of food shortage. The technique of selective credit control in India has been applied in recent years, to counteract this menace. How the technique works in respect of food-grains and with what results is explained in the following article

SELECTIVE credit regulations have come to occupy an important place in the apparatus of credit control. While the conventional instruments of bank rate, open market operations and variable reserves influence the total supply of credit, selective credit regulations are designed to control the flow of credit into specific uses. This technique is of particular significance, in a developing economy where credit policy is aimed at not merely combating inflation, but at facilitating rapid economic growth. It may often be difficult for the general credit policy to serve simultaneously the requirements of both economic growth and stability. Credit restrictions influencing the agricultural economy on the demand side must go far enough in order to have perceptible effect. As a general credit stringency of a severe measure militates against speedy economic development, selective control on credit has become popular as a means tackling of temporary inflationary pressures in the agricultural sector. Selective credit control which is a relatively recent expedient, was first 'qualitative' in aims, intended to direct credit into "productive" uses; subsequently, it came to be used for quantitative restriction of credit in what may be called strategic sectors of the economy.

Foodgrains which occupy a key position in the price structure of the country, have been subject to selective credit regulations for about two years now. The policy of selective credit control in respect of foodgrains was first introduced by the Reserve Bank of India on May 17, 1956 when it issued a directive to the scheduled banks, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Section 21(2) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, to restrict the grant of advances against security of rice and paddy. This directive required the scheduled banks (and two State-associated non-scheduled banks) not to sanction or enhance credit limit against rice and paddy to any single party in excess of Rs. 50,000. The banks were also asked to increase their margin on advances against paddy and rice by not less than 10 per cent of the value of the collateral. Further, they were advised, in a non-mandatory way, to endeavour to achieve a reduction in their "aggregate advances against paddy and rice to a level which at any time is not more than 25 per cent above that of the corresponding week last year". Demand Documentary Bills, which initially came within the purview of the directive, were subsequently exempted, as these represented the movement of crops and it was not the intention to hamper such movements.

This directive was one of the measures aimed at arresting the strong uptrend in rice prices, starting from May, 1955. The price index for rice (1952-53 = 100) ascended from 72 in April, 1955 to 92 in April 1956, representing a rise of about 28 per cent. The rise was due partly to speculative holding of stocks; and it was complained that advances by banks were facilitating the cornering of stocks and thereby accentuating the rise in prices. Outstanding advances of scheduled banks against paddy and rice in April, 1956 (that is to say in the month preceding the issue of the Directive) stood at Rs. 26.5 crores against Rs. 11.3 crores in April, 1955. This high level of advances could be explained away as arising from the need for larger credit to carry stocks at increased prices. But it was clear from the 135 per cent increase in the advances as against a 28 per cent increase in prices between April, 1955 and April, 1956, that stocks held with the help of bank credit had nearly doubled. While this

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might have been partly due to the increased production of paddy in 1955-56, the increase in bank advances undoubtedly reflected, to a large extent, the speculative over-stocking in anticipation of a further rise in prices.

The level of advances came down after the issue of the May, 1956 Directive, the trough being reached in October, 1956 when advances against paddy and rice stood at Rs. 4.4 crores. A decline in advances during these months representing the off-season was, in any case, bound to take place. But the significant fact which testified to the directive being effective was that the percentage of advances in different months of 1956 to the advances in the corresponding months of 1955, which had been rising upto April, began to decline thereafter. This will be evident from the following table:

Advances of Scheduled Banks against Paddy and Rice

(In Rs. crores)

As on last Friday of	1955	1956	1956 as percentage of 1955
January	7.23	14.52	200.8
February	9.34	19.77	211.7
March	11.67	25.04	214.6
April	11.28	26.51	235.0
May	10.83	22.54	208.1
June	10.23	15.59	152.4
July	7.77	11.73	151.0
August	5.80	7.52	129.7
September	4.24	5.40	127.4
October	3.86	4.35	112.7
November	4.70	6.40	136.2
December	8.24	9.69	117.6

Advances in April, 1956 as compared with those in April, 1955 were 2.35 times higher, but in October, 1956, the advances were only 1.13 times higher than those in October, 1955.

Withdrawal of the May, 1956 Directive

The directive of May, 1956 was withdrawn in the following November, as the amount of advances had come down to a normal level by October and it was felt that the aim had been fulfilled. The advent of the busy season just then begun was likely to create a genuine demand for bank advances for harvesting and marketing paddy and rice. The banks were, however, asked to sanction credit purely on short-term conditions and for bonafide requirements.

The revocation of the directive was followed by a sharp rise in the volume of advances against rice and paddy, threatening again to assume serious proportions. As the following figures show, advances in January and February, 1957 were substantially higher than those in the corresponding months of 1956 which in their turn were more than twice as large as in the first two months of 1955.

Bank Advances against Rice and Paddy after Withdrawal of May, 1956 Directive

(Rs. in crores)

As on last Friday of	1955	1956	1957
January	7.23	14.52	16.23
February	9.34	19.77	23.29

The expansion of bank credit in the early months of 1957 might have been due partly to increased production which in the 1956-57 season amounted to 28.3 million tons as against 26.8 million tons in 1955-56 and 24.5 million tons in 1954-55. That the higher level of output did not bring about any substantial seasonal decline in prices did arouse suspicion. Action became imperative, not only when the advances were excessive, but irrespective of that factor, to secure a reduction from the existing level, thereby inducing a quicker turnover of stocks. Moreover, prices of rice after a small seasonal fall began to move up again in February, 1957 and the uptrend was expected to continue at least till the next harvest. These expectations were likely to lead to further aggravation of speculative activity.

The Directive of February, 1957

It was in these circumstances that credit restrictions against rice and paddy were re-imposed by a new directive on February 9, 1957. This directive asked the banks to raise their margin requirements by 10 per cent, the actual margin being not less than 35 per cent of the value of rice and paddy pledged. In this respect the February, 1957 directive was similar to the May, 1956 directive, but it differed from the latter in that it did not set any ceiling on credit to individual parties. Simultaneously with the issue of this directive, banks were advised to endeavour to maintain, after March 1957, advances against rice and paddy at or below 75 per cent of those in the corresponding weeks in 1956. These steps reflected the new policy of securing a reduction in advances, irrespective of whether they were excessive or not.

Although there was a reduction in advances, the non-mandatory part relating to curtailment of advances to 75 per cent of the previous year's level was not fully implemented, as will be seen from the following figures :

Advances against Rice and Paddy after the February, 1957 Directive

(Rs. in crores)

	1956	1957	1957 as percentage of 1956
January	14.52	16.23	111.8
February	19.77	23.29	117.8
March	25.04	22.90	91.5
April	26.51	22.24	83.9
May	22.54	21.60	95.8
June	15.59	16.99	108.9

The percentage of advances in 1957 to those in the corresponding months of 1956 declined in March and April but rose again in May and June. In no month did it come down to 75 per cent as advised by the Reserve Bank.

Regulations on Credit against other Foodgrains

Advances against other foodgrains (including pulses) were also brought under selective control by a separate directive dated September 13, 1956. The reasons for applying credit controls to wheat and other foodgrains were more or less the same as applied for rice. The wholesale price index for wheat had risen from 58 in May, 1955 to 88 in August, 1956, amounting to a rise of about 52 per cent. Despite a fall in output of "other foodgrains", in the 1955-56 season, advances in 1956 were very much higher than those in 1955. With the end of the peak marketing period in July, 1956, prices of wheat, etc. were expected to rise further. The general inflationary psychology called for action against speculation.

The September, 1956 directive for wheat etc., was more or less on the same lines as the May, 1956 directive for rice and paddy. It asked the banks to increase the margin requirement by 10 per cent, not to sanction or enhance credit limits to individual parties in excess of Rs. 50,000 for "any, some or all" foodgrains other than rice and paddy, and, in addition, advised them to "endeavour to achieve a reduction in aggregate advances to a level which, by the end of October, 1956, does not remain substantially higher than that of the corresponding week last year".

The volume of advances against wheat, etc. before and after the issue of the September, 1956 directive was as under :

Outstanding Advances of Scheduled Banks against Wheat Gram, Other Grains and Pulses

As on last Friday of	1955 Rs. crores	1956		1957	
		Rs. crores	Percentage of 1955	Rs. crores	Percentage of 1956
January	6.26	8.57	136.9	8.68	101.3
February	4.54	7.44	163.9	7.83	105.2
March	4.24	8.23	194.1	7.34	89.2
April	4.78	10.54	220.5	10.02	95.1
May	8.02	16.13	201.1	20.92	129.7
June	12.50	22.78	182.2	23.09	101.4
July	14.03	20.97	149.5	18.16	86.6
August	12.25	18.54	151.3	13.65	73.6
September	9.13	13.68	149.8	10.16	74.3
October	7.23	10.01	138.5	9.80	97.9
November	7.04	9.68	137.1	9.44	97.5
December	9.40	9.90	105.3	8.55	86.4

It will be observed that the September, 1956 directive in respect of wheat, etc. brought down the volume of advances for the ensuing few months absolutely as well as relatively to that in the previous year; but the position was quite different in May, 1957 when the advances were 130 per cent of the May, 1956 level and 260 per cent of what

obtained in May, 1955. This, together with the failure of the banks to implement the non-mandatory part of the February, 1957 circular of the Reserve Bank in respect of rice and paddy led to the issue of a stricter directive on June 7, 1957.

The Directive of June, 1957

The June, 1957 directive, which applied to rice and paddy as well as wheat and other foodgrains made it obligatory on banks (i) to raise margins by 5 per cent, the minimum margin in the case of both old and new advances being 40 per cent of the value of the collateral; and (ii) not to sanction new credit limits or enhance the existing credit limits for individual parties in excess of Rs. 50,000 in respect of any, some or all of the foodgrains. Further, for the first time as a mandatory provision it insisted on the banks to maintain each week beginning July 12, 1957, an aggregate level of credit against paddy and rice at not more than 66 2/3 per cent and against other foodgrains not more than 75 per cent of the respective levels in the corresponding weeks of the previous year.

The decline in advances after June 1957 was largely seasonal. The impact of the directive was seen in that the order of decline in advances between May and November, 1957 was greater than during the same period in 1956. All the same, the provision of the directive relating to aggregate level of advances was not fully implemented. These points will be clear from the following table:

Outstanding Advances against Foodgrains after the June, 1957 Directive

As on last Friday of each month	Rice			Other foodgrains		
	1956	1957	Percentage of 1957 to 1956	1956	1957	Percentage of 1957 to 1956
May	22.54	21.60	95.8	16.13	20.92	129.7
June	15.59	16.99	109.0	22.78	23.09	101.4
July	11.73	11.14	95.0	20.97	18.16	86.6
August	7.52	6.46	85.9	18.54	13.65	73.6
September	5.40	3.81	70.6	13.68	10.16	74.3
October	4.35	4.21	96.8	10.01	9.80	97.9
November	6.40	4.86	75.9	9.68	9.44	97.5
December	9.69	6.18	63.8	9.90	8.55	86.4

The Directive of December, 1957

The June, 1957 directive was replaced by yet another issued on December 11, 1957. The main object of this revision was to prevent repetition of the previous season's experience of disproportionately high advances in some of the producing States. The opportunity was also utilised to give some flexibility in operations to the banks, particularly in the light of the difficulties involved in week to week compliance. Moreover, the previous practice of requiring the banks to maintain aggregate advances specified as percentages of those in the previous year, might not have been fair to some banks which, by some chance, had a low level of advances in the base year. It was, therefore, desirable to choose a wide base period and to regulate future aggregate advances in relation to that period. The needs of the harvesting season were also to be kept in mind, though the failure of the kharif crops, carrying with it the risk of aggravated shortages and inflationary pressure did not permit any substantial liberalization of credit.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the December, 1957 directive required each bank to maintain the aggregate level of credit against rice and paddy each month (average of fortnightly figures) at not more than 75 per cent of the average of its advances outstanding on the last Fridays of the corresponding month in 1957, 1956 and 1955. In the case of other foodgrains, the percentage was fixed at 80 per cent. In the rice-surplus States of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the advances against rice and paddy were not to exceed 60 per cent of the advances on the last Friday of the corresponding month of 1957. The directive also prescribed a minimum margin limit of 40 per cent and a maximum credit limit of Rs. 50,000 for individual parties, separately for rice (including paddy) and other foodgrains. Roller flour mills, which are otherwise subject to price and stock control were excluded from all the provisions of the new directive, including those relating to aggregate advances. Credit limits granted by those offices of a bank which opened on or after January 1, 1957, were also excluded from the provisions relating to aggregate advances. Subsequently, on January 16, 1958, credit against stocks kept in the warehouses of the Central Warehousing Corporation were exempted from the purview of the entire directive, in order to encourage the use of these warehouses. Further, on June 3, 1958, advances against foodgrains to cooperative marketing and processing societies were also exempted. Subject to certain conditions, exemption has also been given to advances by those offices opened after January 1, 1958, which do not have any other branch office within a radius of 20 miles.

Outstanding advances since January, 1958 together with those in the corresponding months of the base period, i.e., 1955, 1956 and 1957 are given below:

Outstanding Advances against Foodgrains after the December, 1957 Directive

As on last Friday of each month	Rice				Other foodgrains			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
January	7.23	14.52	16.23	8.76	6.26	8.57	8.68	7.62
February	9.34	19.77	23.29	11.11	4.54	7.44	7.83	6.36
March	11.67	25.04	22.90	12.19	4.24	8.23	7.34	7.45
April	11.28	26.51	22.24	13.96	4.78	10.54	10.02	9.20

In view of the various exemptions from the directive granted by the Reserve Bank, it is not possible precisely to know the extent to which the directive has been complied with. In the case of rice, however, it is clear that advances in 1958 are lower than even the levels permitted by the directive. A number of factors have contributed to this diminution in the demand for bank credit against rice and paddy. These factors include a decline in output of 3.4 million tons from 28.2 million tons in 1956-57 to 24.8 million tons in 1957-58, procurement of substantial quantities by Government in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal and relatively small quantities in a few other States, and the tendency of dealers to desist from speculative holding of stocks, in view of the various anti-speculation measures taken by Government including the application of Sub-section 3(A)

of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, and requisition of stocks thereunder, fixation of maximum control prices, zoning and cordoning of States, import of large quantities of wheat and rice and their distribution at reduced rates etc.

The following tables show the trends of monthly advances by Scheduled Banks from 1954 to 1958, for Paddy and Rice on the one side and other Foodgrains on the other:

Outstanding Advances of all Scheduled Banks against Rice and Paddy

(Lakh of Rupees)

Month-end/Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January . . .	10,34	7,23	14,52	16,23	8,76
February . . .	13,02	9,34	19,77	23,29	11,11
March . . .	13,67	11,67	25,04	22,90	12,19
April . . .	14,19	11,28	26,51	22,24	13,96
May . . .	14,30	10,83	22,54	21,60	..
June . . .	12,95	10,23	15,59	16,99	..
July . . .	9,39	7,77	11,73	11,14	..
August . . .	6,98	5,80	7,52	6,46	..
September . . .	6,02	4,24	5,40	3,81	..
October . . .	5,40	3,86	4,35	4,21	..
November . . .	5,06	4,70	6,40	4,86	..
December . . .	4,67	8,24	9,69	6,18	..

Outstanding Advances of all Scheduled Banks against Wheat and Other Foodgrains

(Lakh of Rupees)

Month-end/Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January . . .	11,57	6,26	8,57	8,68	7,62
February . . .	8,52	4,54	7,44	7,83	6,36
March . . .	7,65	4,24	8,23	7,34	7,45
April . . .	11,81	4,78	10,54	10,02	9,20
May . . .	16,69	8,02	16,13	20,92	..
June . . .	17,00	12,50	22,78	23,09	..
July . . .	14,89	14,03	20,97	18,16	..
August . . .	12,55	12,25	18,54	13,65	..
September . . .	10,98	9,13	13,68	10,16	..
October . . .	9,66	7,23	10,01	9,80	..
November . . .	8,32	7,04	9,68	9,44	..
December . . .	6,99	9,40	9,90	8,55	..

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

Appraisal of Credit Regulations

It would be clear from the above analysis that the selective credit regulations brought about a rapid reduction in advances or slowed down the expansion of credit accordingly as these regulations were imposed on the eve of the slack season or the busy season. Intrinsically selective credit control is an efficient instrument for checking speculative squeeze on stocks. An uptrend in prices, if it is expected to continue, leads to building up of heavy stocks by traders, etc. in the hope of reaping handsome profits. Such conduct aggravates the scarcity and pushes up prices further, which in turn leads to an intensification of the activities of the speculator. In this way a rising price spiral is set in motion. Speculators are assisted in their overstocking activity by banks who give them the financial accommodation for holding stocks. Selective credit regulations help in breaking this spiral.

It is, however, argued that the potentialities of selective credit control are severely limited as a major part of the stocks held by big and small traders is financed out of their own resources or non-institutional credit over which the Reserve Bank has no control. From the figures of advances against foodgrains, it is clear that even at the height of these advances hardly anything more than 2 million tons of foodgrains were hypothecated with banks. The success of the Reserve Bank in securing curtailment of part of the total advances against foodgrains affected only a few lakh tons of foodgrains. Further, restriction on denial of credit by banks does not necessarily mean the sale of stocks by holders. They may tap non-institutional sources of finance which in terms of quantity are much more important than banks. When profit expectations are high, the stockists may get credit easily by the offer of a high rate of interest which they can afford to pay in the prevailing price position. Moreover, when credit squeeze is applicable to selected commodities, it is possible for the traders to evade it by utilizing on foodgrains the credit obtained for other purposes. For all these reasons, the amount of stocks that would spill over to the consumer market through the selective credit control might not be much.

These limitations are no doubt real but not to the extent apparent from the stock figures. The quantities of foodgrains pledged to or hypothecated with banks may not be significant in relation to total output, but they form a sizeable proportion of the marketable surplus. Moreover, bank finance has begun to play a role in the foodgrains market only in recent years, after the decontrol in 1953-54. It is possible that but for these curbs, the size of bank credit against foodgrains would have been considerably larger. The regulatory effect of credit controls, therefore, should not be underestimated.

The quantities of foodgrains saved from hoarding by restricting bank credit may not be very large. But their importance lies in the fact that the need for imports will to that extent be reduced. Dehoarding or preventing the hoarding of 3 or 4 lakh tons of foodgrains through credit controls would result in a saving of foreign exchange worth anything between Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 15 crores.

The impact of credit curbs on the foodgrains prices may not always be distinguishable amidst the many influences operating from time to time. Nevertheless, the restraint on prices exercised by these credit curbs can by no means be small. It is well-known that the sharp recession in prices, including those of foodgrains, in early 1952 was, to a large extent, the result of the policy of monetary stringency announced in November, 1951. More recently, the sharp decline in prices of coarse grains from the second half of June in States like Bombay could be ascribed largely to the tightening of credit control under the directive of June, 1957. The provision relating to aggregate advances was to be effective from July 12, 1957. Credit curbs did contribute to the decline in prices of foodgrains generally and coarse grains particularly from August, 1957.

It has to be emphasised again that the effect of credit curbs is more than proportionate to the quantities involved. After impinging at certain points initially, the effect of credit restrictions is magnified through the operation of some sort of multiplier. At first, some leading stockists are obliged to unload their stocks. The consequent decline in prices, however small, helps in undermining bullish morale and even those stockists who are not dependent on bank finance begin to release their stocks. The impact waves down to smaller stockists, and in this way the total depletion of stocks is much larger than indicated by the decline in bank advances.

In appreciating the usefulness of selective credit control, it has to be borne in mind that this is the least cumbersome and least expensive control measure. It involves no finance, no field organization, no police force. All that is required is a small bunch of expert staff each in the Reserve Bank and the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

A point is raised that credit squeeze during the peak marketing months affects the flow of marketable surplus and that it brings down prices at the time when growers part with a major part of their produce. It is stressed that in the interest of the grower and a larger marketable surplus, credit restrictions should not be imposed during the busy season. This, in fact, was Government's policy in the beginning and it was in pursuance of this policy that the directive of May, 1956 was withdrawn in November. Subsequently it was found that big growers had also begun to hoard stocks with the help of bank credit, with the result that bank finance instead of facilitating the flow of the marketable surplus was hampering it. It was also noticed that the normal seasonal decline in prices during the peak marketing months was not taking place fully. Credit restrictions even during the harvest and post-harvest months were an answer to these risks.

There is a view that bank credit against food-grains helps in keeping stocks "visible" which in case of emergency, can be requisitioned by Governments. Credit restrictions induce the merchants to utilize non-institutional credit and stocks maintained with the help of this credit cannot easily be spotted by Government. According to this view, therefore, credit restrictions are not desirable. This argument is based on the premise that speculators who are denied bank finance would be able to secure private credit at suitable terms. But this may not be true. Government's main concern is not the 'visibility' of stocks but the prevention of speculative building up of stocks. In view of the disproportionate effect of stocking activity on market prices, policy has necessarily to be aimed at preventing stock-building, and for this purpose credit curbs are handy.

The decline in advances against rice and paddy during 1958 even below the permissible levels might suggest that in the presence of other control measures such as procurement, maximum control prices, application of the Sub-section 3-A of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, etc., credit restrictions became inoperative and, therefore, unnecessary. This, however, is not a correct view. The decline in advances against rice and paddy in 1958 below the permissible levels was largely due to a heavy decline in output of paddy in the 1957-58 season. Normally, bank credit control and other control measures reinforce and ensure the success of one another. They have all to be applied in concert. It is now being realized that credit restrictions are not to be viewed as merely an isolated banking operation but as part of the general framework of control on foodgrains.

There have been several refinements in the technique of credit control since its inception two years ago. The most important provision relating to aggregate advances of a bank, which was non-mandatory in the beginning, has now been made obligatory on the banks. While in the initial stages the objective was to prevent excessive lending by

banks for speculative purposes, now, credit restrictions are intended to bring down advances, whether they are excessive or not, and, thereby to bring about quicker transaction of even working stocks. The selective character of these regulations has also been enlarged, and not merely is control now exercised at the all-India level but specific regulations for selected States have been introduced. Discrimination is also made between different categories of market agencies etc. and exemptions from the overall directives are given to deserving cases without materially impairing the overall purpose of these directives. Selective credit regulations in some other countries utilize the technique of early maturity of credit, in addition to the requirements relating to "margins" and "limits". In India the condition relating to accelerated maturity has not been included in any of the directives so far. This has not hitherto appeared necessary because the permissible levels of credit have been related to those in the previous years, when amounts borrowed in the peak marketing months were largely retired in the slack period. But circumstances may sometimes arise, when conditions governing maturity of credit limits may have to be laid down.

RAM DAYAL

Why the Waters Run Waste

Like the proverbial path of love, the path of irrigation waters too does not run smooth in many areas in India. Many State Governments have assembled information on why it should be so. Steps are being taken to eliminate the hindrances

THE time lag noticed in different parts of India in the matter of utilising new irrigation facilities has naturally provoked detailed probes into the reasons. By the time the National Development Council held its most recent meeting early in May, many of the State Governments were able to assemble a wealth of information on the extent to which newly opened irrigation facilities were being used, the impediments to fuller utilisation and the steps being taken to remove them.

At the outset, it might be mentioned that the degree of non-utilisation differs between the various States. In Rajasthan it is claimed that in almost all areas where irrigation facilities have been made available, field channels have been constructed according to the programme. In Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, a programme of making water channels *pucca* in at least five villages in every block has been taken up and facilities in the shape of *taccavi* loans are being made available to the farmers for this purpose.

In West Bengal out of about 856,000 acres of irrigable command in 1957-58—this covered all the major and minor irrigation schemes of which four were a legacy of the period before the transfer of power—nearly 761,000 acres was actually irrigated during the kharif season. It is also revealed that the actual kharif irrigation made available by the Damodar Valley Corporation fell considerably short of the prior intimation given.

In the Punjab the position is somewhat complicated by Pakistan's interest in sharing the waters from Beas and Ravi and the prolonged state of the concerned dispute. Inevitably, there has been an element of uncertainty involved in this question. There has, of course, been a steady annual expansion in irrigated area in the Punjab, except during the year 1955-56, when floods intervened to arrest progress. From 39.28 lakh acres in the year of partition, the irrigated area in the State increased to 66.50 lakh acres in 1956-57. A substantially larger scope for irrigation is yet indicated by the fact that out of the total allotment to the Punjab of 7 million acres feet of water from the Ravi and Beas (excluding Bhakra on Sutlej) only 0.51 million acre feet has been hitherto utilised.

In Uttar Pradesh out of a gross irrigation potential of 40.45 lakh acres created up to the end of 1957-58, 25 lakh acres representing about 60 per cent was actually used in 1957-58. In the previous year, the figure stood only at 16 lakh acres.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the States, where innumerable hindrances prevail in the way of the utilisation of irrigation potential. Though no precise details are available, it is known that the bulk of the waters released by the Tungbhadra Project remains untapped.

Madras on the whole has a comparatively good record to show. Here all projects are phased with a view to avoiding time lag between availability of water and its use for irrigation. The canal systems are also constructed simultaneously with the headworks and no time lag is allowed between the completion of the dam work and allowing water for irrigation in the canals. The usual rule that Public Works Department should stop with the excavation of distributaries down to 150 acres limit and acquire lands for field bothies down to 25 acres limit is relaxed wherever necessary. Distributaries are excavated even down to 25

acres limit at Government cost to reduce the burden on the ryots so that they can utilise all their resources for rapid development of their lands. No cost is recovered from the beneficiaries in this regard. The distributaries and field bothies in every reach of the canal are completed from the head reach downwards so that water may be utilised in reaches from the head. The authorities claim that all efforts are being taken to see that the people use water for irrigation as expeditiously as possible. While this is the general position, a few gaps have occurred between supply at the source and actual irrigation. Some of the specific instances and the reasons therefor will presently be pointed out.

Mysore also reports a substantial short-fall in utilisation in respect of a few schemes, major and minor. The commanded irrigable area under the Tungbhadra lower level canal on the Bellary side in Mysore is 2.91 lakh acres, out of which slightly less than one lakh acres has been localised for cultivation. On the Andhra side on the same project the corresponding figures are 4.60 lakh acres and 1.58 acres. The Ghataprabha First Stage, with a coverage of 120 thousand acres, is almost complete; 70 thousand acres of distribution work is also over. The area developed for cultivation is only about 15 thousand acres. Similar gaps are mentioned for the other important projects under progress in Mysore. In Kerala too utilisation is not fully satisfactory.

Diverse circumstances account for the disparate measure of interest displayed in utilising the irrigation potential. Incidentally, an enquiry into these circumstances also throws light on problems of a wider significance. For instance, in the Punjab, tubewell water remains unused largely for shortage of sufficiently cheap power. The Punjab Government have recently decided to reduce the unit rate for consumption by tubewells from 3 annas 9 pies to 2 annas. Red tape is found to contribute its quota in the Punjab and in Kerala. In the first the obstruction tactics employed by some land owners accentuates red tape and aids procrastination and delay. As the excavation of water courses in *zamindari* areas is the responsibility of the *zamindars* and the cultivators can compel action from the recalcitrants only through recourse to appeal to the Government, delay becomes unavoidable. Suitable legislation to meet this situation is already before the Punjab Assembly. Instances are also shown of urgent schemes in the Punjab which have to be dovetailed into the irrigation system moving sluggishly for want of expeditious approval by the Finance Department.

In Kerala, administrative control by different authorities and procedural delays offer part of the explanation for non-utilisation. The Government have taken up the question of unifying the agency for execution of minor irrigation works which are most conscious in the State.

The lack of development of water courses alongside the completion of the dams and main canals is a common feature in three States, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. There is no provision for construction of field channels in the sanctioned estimate of the Mayurakshi Project or the Damodar Valley Corporation Project. Whether the local agriculturists would excavate the required field channels at their own costs, seems problematical. The West Bengal Government are now examining the alternative of exploring the possibility of entrusting the work of construction and maintenance of the field channels to the Gram Panchayats. In some areas the canals were not completed according to schedule and a few side slips of canal banks in Durgapur area are also reported. The heavy breaches which occurred during the 1956 floods have remained unrepaired for varying lengths of time alongside these unforeseen difficulties on the one side and the absence of coordination on the other, it will also have to be appreciated that very often new channels will take sometime to run at the full supply level.

In Uttar Pradesh where strong field channels are required to take in the regular discharge from the tubewells, the cultivators with small holdings found it difficult to combine together for the purpose of constructing channels of adequate dimensions and strength. The process of acquisition of the necessary land for this purpose is also somewhat slow. The State Government have understood the necessity of taking upon itself the construction of these channels, but does not seem to be quite sure as to the source of finance. In Bombay, the practice under which channels carrying the discharges of less than 5 cusecs have to be constructed and maintained by the cultivators themselves, has become a source of difficulty. The cultivators concerned often failed to construct the water courses. The Government have therefore, taken up for consideration the question of limiting such water courses to be constructed by the cultivators to discharges up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cusecs. Steps have also been taken to simplify the procedure for obtaining sureties from tenants and owners of land requiring irrigation waters from works and for supplying and giving permits for the use of waters.

More intractable is the problem arising out of the economic conditions of the ryots and their general ignorance of irrigated cultivation. Both these features are seen in areas in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay. In Mysore, practical demonstrations of the new type of irrigation are being carried out. By way of economic relief, the free distribution of improved seeds, manure etc., long term and short term credits and the provision of labour and ploughing bullocks are extensively offered. Mysore is also handicapped by an insufficiency in agricultural labour, over and above the dearth of ploughing bullocks.

The cost of excavation of the field channels and courses is being borne by the Government for the present. Further, Government have decided that the work of constructing field channels for every 50 acres of heavy irrigation or for every 200 acres of light irrigation, as recommended by the Tungabhadra Advisory Board, be carried out pending an examination of the question of recovering the cost of the work from the ryots and the legislation necessary for the same. The construction of field channels is now being done by the ryots themselves.

Similar measures have been undertaken in Andhra Pradesh as well, where departmental tractors are hired for reclamation of lands and liberal *taccavi* loans are granted for a variety of purposes such as the purchase of seeds, manures, agricultural implements and the reconditioning of ayacut lands. Emphasis is also laid on educating the ryots on the right methods of conservation of cattle manure and the preparation of compost. Periodical reviews on the development of ayacut under the various projects implies a close watch on the progress of utilisation of waters.

In the Andhra region, there is the State Irrigation Development Board consisting of 2 Members of the Board of Revenue, the Director of Agriculture and the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) at the State level, and there are District Irrigation Development Boards consisting of the District Collector, the Superintending Engineer and the District Agriculture Officer at the District level. These Boards are in charge of the development of ayacut under the irrigation projects. Special staff have been appointed for purposes of propaganda, prompt provision of implements, seeds, etc. demonstrations and for assistance in reclamation work.

To evolve a permanent cropping pattern for the Tungabhadra Project area and to solve other problems arising in the wake of the project, an Agricultural Demonstration-cum-Research Farm has been opened at Yemiganur. The necessary administrative coordination has been achieved for the work connected with the localisation of the ayacut lands. There is also a proposal to start two Agricultural Farms for imparting practical training

to the ayacutdars and their sons on the techniques of irrigated systems of agriculture etc. Under the Kaddam Project in Telengana area, 50 per cent of the commanded area is under forests and the construction of distributaries and field channel is in progress. Here too special demonstration plots are organised and run by the Agricultural Department in the Project area to educate the ayacutdars on better methods of farming.

In Bombay a special officer having agricultural and engineering experience has been asked to investigate into the utilisation of irrigation waters taking into account the changes in cropping pattern in the various areas. In order to educate the cultivator in water utilisation, a programme for setting up trial-cum-demonstration farms in the commanded area of each completed but not fully utilised irrigation work has been drawn up to show to the cultivators the advantages of irrigation and the crops that can be grown under irrigation with profit and certainty. Credit facilities for changing over to irrigated crops will be offered to cultivators who are in need of finance. It is proposed to cover about 1,000 acres during the Second Plan period by such trial-cum-demonstration farms. Steps are being taken to prevent water logging and also to allay the fears of cultivators that irrigation tend to water logging. It is proposed to start research-cum-demonstration farms in the commanded areas of each completed irrigation work with a potential of more than 20,000 acres. Four research farms of 50 acres each have been set up in the Kakrapara Project area. Two such farms have also been established in the Rajkot Division. At such farms investigations will be carried out on water requirements of different crops, manurial requirements and rotational practices, trial of fruit trees and vegetables, demonstration of tried agricultural practices under irrigation, drainage and disposal of water and reaction of various agronomic practices on soil and sub-soil water. There is now a simpler procedure for obtaining sureties from tenants or owners of the land requiring irrigation water from works and for supply and for getting permits for use of water.

Alongside, certain other steps are being taken to deal with problems such as the release of water to cultivators before localisation and determination of final water rates, the manageable size of holdings, faulty and wasteful distribution of waters and the coordination of work between the extension of channels from tubewells and the full development of command under the channels already excavated. The State Government have also decided to review and revise the figures of area to be irrigated on the basis of "Standard Unit" areas so that in the case of crops requiring larger quantities of water, a suitable multiple can be applied to arrive at the area estimated in terms of this unit and the extent of shortfall in water utilisation in respect of each major and medium irrigation work can be assessed more appropriately to enable the Government to concentrate its activities in the areas where the shortfall is the greatest.

The administrative organisation is being improved and stream-lined in several States in accordance with their individual requirements. As the levels of water rates charged are often found to be a deterrent to utilisation, suitable revisions are being made. In Bombay there is no water rate for the first year for foodgrains and fodder crops, for the second year only one-third of the normal rate is charged and for the third year two-thirds; the full normal rate is charged from the fourth year. For other crops the first year payment is limited to half the normal rate, while the full rate is applied from the second year.

Village Panchayats in India

Village Panchayats are likely to be entrusted with growing responsibilities in the sphere of agricultural planning and development. How far such a development would be wise is currently a matter of controversy. In examining the subject, the details of the organisation, functions and achievements of the Panchayats, given here, can be of considerable assistance

ALL through recorded history, till the advent of British rule, village communities have formed more or less the unchanging backbone of Indian life. The introduction of landlordism and the ryotwari system, the establishment of civil and criminal courts, the growth of individualism and the development of transport and communications dealt a severe blow to these ancient institutions. The British Government did attempt to revive them through some half-hearted measures. A number of enactments on village panchayats came to adorn the statute books. But as the Taxation Enquiry Commission (The Matthai Commission) has remarked, "It was implicit in decentralisation as then conceived, that the emphasis was on the 'local' rather than on the 'self-government' aspect of local self-government." (Vol. III pp. 333—334).

The inauguration of provincial autonomy gave an impetus to the development of local self-government both in urban and rural areas. Almost all the provinces enacted legislation for the further democratisation of local self-government. The attainment of Independence augured the next stage. Article 40 of the Indian Constitution states that "the State shall take steps to organise Village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and activity as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." The First Five Year Plan recognised that "Panchayats have an indispensable role to play in the rural areas. As representing the best interests of all sections of the community, their status is unique."

Legislative measures are in force in all the States for the establishment of village panchayats. The existing Acts are generally comprehensive and cover important aspects like constitution, functions, and powers, financial resources and external control and clearly show the importance assigned to village panchayats whether as "the base of the entire administrative mechanism" or as an "inevitable administrative medium in an inevitably decentralised administrative set up" or as "a normal unit in the hierarchy of the local self governing institutions". In the implementation of the five year plans, the village panchayats have been assigned a position of paramount importance. The Second Five Year Plan emphasises that "rural progress depends entirely on the existence of an active organisation in the village which can bring all the people.....into common programmes to be carried out with the assistance of the administration" (Second Five Year Plan, p. 150). Village panchayats are to be a vital link between rural planning and the Community Development and National Extension Service programmes.

Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction of a panchayat is usually confined to one revenue village; sometimes, though infrequently, two or more small villages very near one another are grouped under one Panchayat. Thus the legislation in Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala (Travancore-Cochin area only) empower the State Government to declare any village or group of villages as the Panchayat area. Certain State Governments have adopted a minimum population for defining the range of villages to be brought under the panchayat system. This figure is 2000 in Mysore, and 500 in Punjab and Madras.

Categories according to Functions.—Some of the Acts classify the panchayats into two or three classes. The criteria adopted for such classification differs. In Madras, for example, the panchayats are divided into two classes; those with jurisdiction over a population of not less than 5000 and an annual income of not less than Rs. 10,000 are classified as Class I panchayats and all others as Class II. In Saurashtra (Bombay State), panchayats are classified as A, B and C. 'C' class panchayats discharge the normal sanitation and other functions. 'B' class panchayats take over collection of State dues including land revenue, and grants of small *taccavi* loans. 'A' class panchayats take over judicial functions as well. The Government contribution to panchayat revenues increases with the enlargement of their functions. The Saurashtra example is in tune with current thinking on the problems of local self-government, which seeks to devolve more and more powers on panchayats and other local bodies as and when they are capable and willing to perform them. It is generally agreed that the villager can be impressed with considerations of responsibility only to the extent of the earnestness displayed by the leadership of the State to transfer responsibility to the panchayats.

Categories according to Organisation.—Generally, the Acts envisage two different types of panchayat organisations. In some States like Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, Gaon Sabhas of all the adult residents of the area are to be constituted and these are to function through executive bodies (panchayats) elected by them. The work of the panchayats is to be supervised by the Gaon Sabhas through general meetings. On the other hand, in States like Punjab, Kerala and Mysore, Gaon Sabhas are not set up. The panchayats in these States consist of members who are elected on the basis of adult franchise. In Assam, there are two kinds of panchayats viz. (i) primary panchayats and (ii) rural panchayats. The former are composed of all the adults residing in the area and elect their own Executive Committees, while the latter are composed of the representatives of primary panchayats elected on the basis of one for every 200 members or fraction thereof. The strength of the panchayats varies from State to State. (For instance, 5 to 9 in the Punjab, 5 to 11 in Jammu and Kashmir and 7 to 15 in Bombay).

Judicial Functions.—The functions performed by village panchayats may be distinguished broadly between two groups, administrative and judicial. One of the most important functions performed by India's ancient village communities was the maintenance of law and order in the village. As we have seen, these institutions lost their prestige and power with the establishment of a hierarchy of courts. The consensus of opinion at present is that the panchayats which are being set up in India should be invested with more powers—both administrative and judicial—in order to enhance their prestige and authority.

In States like the Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir, the judicial function is performed by the ordinary village panchayat. In the Punjab, every gram panchayat is given civil, criminal and judicial functions. The panchayats concerned will elect five Adalati Panches from amongst themselves by direct voting. The Adalati Panches will constitute the Adalati Panchayat. In States like Uttar Pradesh and Assam separate independent bodies are set up; in Uttar Pradesh every District is divided into circles in which the area coming within the jurisdiction of a few contiguous Gaon Panchayats is combined to form one Panchayati Adalat Circle. On an average about five Gaon Sabha areas are combined, about 1530 persons being the average population of a Gaon Sabha. Each Gaon Sabha is authorised to elect five persons to act as Panches for the Adalat and the panel of 20 to 25 members thus elected to every Panchayati Adalat elects a person as Sarpanch. In Bombay the judicial functions are performed by the Nyaya Panchayats.

The Nyaya Panchayats and Panchayati Adalats thus constituted under the Acts are empowered to try both civil and criminal cases. They are authorised to try minor criminal cases like theft, where the value of the property does not exceed a certain amount, assault

or use of criminal force, trespass, causing danger, obstruction or injury to any public way etc. and civil suits for money due on contracts, suits for the recovery of property, suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring movable property etc. (within specified amounts). The Acts generally lay down that the panchayats should seek to effect a compromise between the parties before giving their verdict. Panchayats are usually given the power to impose fines (within specified limits) on any offender whom it finds guilty and may request the help of a higher authority to collect the dues. The Orissa Act provides for imprisonment in case of non-payment of fines for a period of 14 days, which may be extended up to one month with the previous approval of the State Government. These judicial bodies generally have exclusive jurisdiction over their own spheres but the Acts provide for appeals in case there is a grave miscarriage of justice.

Nyaya Panchayats have done impressive work in the administration of civil and criminal justice in spite of the fact that they are beset with numerous difficulties. For example, in Uttar Pradesh there are over 8000 Nyaya Panchayats. The Panchayat Raj Report of the Uttar Pradesh Government for 1956-57 says that nearly 35 per cent of the cases decided by the Nyaya Panchayats were settled through compromise. During 1955-56 Nyaya Panchayats disposed of 120,900 cases out of 140,500 put up before them. Revisions against the judgment of Nyaya Panchayats were filed in only 7,500 cases or about 10.5 per cent. The figures for other States show a similar trend.

The establishment of Nyaya Panchayats has invited some criticism. The critics point out that since the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, litigation has increased; that the panchayats have committed innumerable blunders; and that they are usually dominated by the stronger elements in the villages to the detriment of the poor and the weaker sections. There may be justification for these criticisms but the remedy does not lie in their abolition. Usually Nyaya Panchayats are handicapped in their progress only in the initial stages. These handicaps can be overcome with the passage of time, when they acquire more power, authority and prestige. Various schemes have been suggested to this end. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Amendment Act Committee has recommended that Nyaya Panchayats should be graded into three classes. To begin with, all the Nyaya Panchayats should function in the lowest class exercising the minimum of powers. After every six months the quality of work of each Nyaya Panchayat should be judged on the basis of well defined standards and the deserving ones should be promoted to the next higher class. It was also recommended that a provision should be made enabling the prescribed authority to degrade from the higher to the lower grade, such Nyaya Panchayats as had failed to maintain a minimum standard of efficiency.

Administrative Functions.—Under this head have been included all the non-judicial functions performed by the village panchayats and these are quite a large number. Generally the Panchayat Acts classify these functions under two heads—optional and compulsory. The compulsory functions relate to routine village administration, enforcement of State laws, village sanitation, watch and ward, supply of water, construction, repair and maintenance of wells, tanks, public roads, drains etc., the maintenance and regulation of the use of public buildings and lands reserved for public use, control of fairs and bazars etc. Among the discretionary or optional functions are included the improvement of agriculture, establishment of schools and libraries, improvement of livestock, promotion of cottage industries etc.

As environmental hygiene plays a vital part in shaping the health and well-being of the people, one of the most important functions assigned to village panchayats in all the States is the preservation and care of the health of the people under their care through

proper sanitation, conservancy, supply of pure drinking water, prevention of epidemics and contagious diseases, propaganda on hygiene etc. Detailed data are not available. In Bihar, the Administration Report for 1954-55 testifies to a fair record.

The construction, repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, culverts etc. are some of the obligatory functions of the panchayats in all the States. In the national extension and community project areas, during the year 1951-56, "6,029 miles of metalled roads and 38,000 miles of unmetalled village roads were constructed and 22,000 miles of existing roads improved" (Review of the First Five Year Plan, p. 115). The Panchayats which are not included in the community projects have not been able to show impressive progress in this direction due to extreme paucity of funds. Even the help given by the State Governments have not gone a long way in that direction. It is, therefore, proposed to group small Panchayats together and pool their resources. Madras is to establish a Panchayat Union in every N.E.S. block area. Each union is to be composed of a group of small panchayats who agree to join together to enable them to perform satisfactorily functions which they are unable to perform in their individual capacity. Only one 'union' has been established so far viz. the North Madurai Panchayat Union.

Almost all the States have included the development of education, libraries and reading rooms in the functions to be performed by the panchayats. Over the first Plan period, the number of villages with compulsory education rose from 20,261 to 38,726. In the field of school education, the total number of institutions is estimated to have increased by 29.3 per cent from 232,000 to 300,000 while the institutions located in rural areas have increased by 34.9 per cent from 189,000 to 255,000. At the beginning of the First Plan, rural areas had 84 per cent of the total primary and junior basic schools, 77 per cent of the middle and senior basic schools and 39 per cent of the high schools. It is estimated that by the end of the Plan these were 90, 77 and 44 per cent respectively. The following statement gives an estimate of the distribution of schools in rural areas as between villages in different population categories :

	Total number of villages	Number of villages with schools
Village with Population below 500	385,550	168,550
Village with Population between 500 and 2000	157,582	121,582
Village with Population between 2000 and 5000	29,595	20,241
Village with Population of 5000 and over	4,577	4,564
	577,304	314,937

Source : Review of the First Five Year Plan, p. 260.

Under the Second Plan the Central Government have constituted a Council for Rural Higher Education and have selected 10 existing institutions for development along the lines recommended by the Rural Higher Education Committee in 1955.

The panchayats are now being asked to shoulder direct responsibilities for economic development. The concept of panchayats as an agency of development and planning has been broadly accepted by all the State Governments and the panchayats are being given more and more powers in the economic sphere. The functions assigned to them in this sphere include, *inter alia*, the improvement of agriculture, animal husbandry, village

industries, marketing, cooperation etc. A concrete and important question of policy that presents itself to the State Governments in promoting the establishment of village panchayats and investing them with functions, and with powers suited to these functions is whether normally the range of activity of the panchayats can be usefully extended to all or even many of the functions enumerated as appropriate by the Planning Commission in the First Five Year Plan. They are :

1. Framing programmes of production for the village;
2. Framing budgets of requirements for supplies and finance needed for carrying out the programmes;
3. Acting as the channel through which, increasingly Governments' assistance other than assistance given through agencies like cooperatives, reaches the village;
4. Securing minimum standards of cultivation to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production;
5. Bringing waste lands under cultivation;
6. Arranging for the cultivation of land not cultivated or managed by the owners;
7. Organising voluntary labour for community works;
8. Making arrangement for cooperative management of land and other resources in the village according to the terms of the prevailing land management legislation; and
9. Assisting in the implementation of land reforms measures in the village. In this connection the Plan also contemplates Village Development Councils, to be formed in organic connection with the panchayat.

The Planning Commission has re-emphasised the need to allot more economic functions to the panchayats in the Second Plan. In Chapter VII, paras 12, 13 and 14 of the Second Five Year Plan, the Commission has stressed that over and above the functions enumerated in the First Plan the panchayats should function as the agency for promoting small savings, adaptation of standards of good management and cultivation to local conditions and their enforcement, association with the work of maintenance of land records, determination and redistribution of surplus lands arising from the imposition of ceilings etc.

The Congress Village Panchayat Committee has expressed that it is against the multiplication of different kinds of bodies at the village level and considers that the village panchayat itself should be the core of economic planning, and that all development plans should be woven round it. The Village Panchayat Committee set up by the Local Self Government Ministers' Conference (Simla 1954) also endorsed in the main, the recommendation of the Planning Commission.

Record of Achievements.—In the light of these aspirations concerning the future role of panchayats, it would be worth while to recall the achievements in some States*:

1. In Bihar, financial assistance by the State has stimulated a great deal of constructive activity in the field of irrigation, drinking water supply, communications, sanitation, education, etc. The Bihar Panchayats have also to their credit the construction of 144 miles of embankments on the banks of Kosi and Boor Gandak.
2. In Uttar Pradesh the 'Shramdan' campaign resulted in a contribution estimated at over Rs. 90 million over a period of 5 years.

*Panchayats & District Development Administration by P. C. Suri : Indian Journal of Public Administration, Jan.—March 1957.

3. In Rajasthan panchayats have executed water supply works worth Rs. 1,05,16,000 during 1955-56.
4. In Punjab, a sum of Rs. 3,03,00,000 was contributed by the people in Community Projects and N.E.S. areas. This work was done almost exclusively by panchayats.
5. During the last five years the Kevadra Panchayat in Saurashtra has to its credit construction of works for over Rs. 73,000, a multi-purpose cooperative society which runs two flour mills, two hullers, one cane crusher, a 40 acre demonstration farm, a cow shed and a stud-bull; a godown for storing fodder, social education classes; playgrounds for children; water seal latrines; an Ayurvedic dispensary and a library. The Panchayat collects resources for specific schemes and functions by allocating its work between its different members.

During the first plan period, in national extension and community project areas, 11,451 village panchayats and other statutory bodies were established. During the same period, *ad hoc* bodies like Vikash Mandals, Village Councils etc., numbering 24,829 were also set up. According to the official review of the first Plan, some of these have been or will in due course be replaced by village panchayats.

Functions limited or unlimited.—Expert opinion is divided regarding the range of functions which should be entrusted to the panchayats. As against the views of the Planning Commission, the Congress Village Panchayat Committee and the Village Panchayat Committee of the Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference, the Taxation Enquiry Commission has urged a cautious policy in this regard. To quote the Commission, "a cautious policy in this matter would be preferable to undue optimism about the variety of functions which village panchayats can discharge We consider that such specific functions in the sphere of economic development and production as are more appropriately discharged by cooperative societies should, as a rule, be excluded from the functions listed as devolving on village panchayats. We also consider it very necessary that instead of the multifarious functions which now figure in the enactments, a few well chosen and clearly defined duties should be assigned to the panchayats and that these should be coordinated with similar functions assigned to district local boards or other rural boards. In respect of items such as village schools, village communications, village sanitation and water supply, minor irrigation works, etc., we believe there is very considerable scope for associating panchayats more effectively with the local plans of development, and that the actual widening of activity in these specific directions has much to commend it in preference to an impressive expansion of functions which often merely remains on paper" (Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, Vol. III, p. 355).

The Committee on Plan Projects of the National Development Council appointed in December, 1956 a Study Team with Shri Balvantrai Mehta as leader to study and report on Community Projects and the National Extension Service. The team feels that democratic decentralisation alone can lead to effective rural development and hence recommends the reorganisation of the administration of development work under elected bodies of villages. It is proposed that the present structure should be abolished and elected Panchayat Samitis consisting of persons elected by the group of village panchayats in the Block area should be given full responsibility for the development of agriculture, village industries, primary schools, etc. It has also suggested a three tier system consisting of the Village Panchayat at the base, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad at the district level—which should be started and operated simultaneously in the whole district. The Team has

recommended that the responsibility of maintenance of minor irrigation works should be placed on the Panchayat Samiti or the Village Panchayat according to the size of the work and cost of maintenance.

The State Governments have in the last few years assigned more and more development functions to the village panchayats. Thus in Madras, the panchayats have taken up the construction of houses with loans from the Government under the "Low Income Group Housing Scheme" and the improvement of cart-stands, village bazars, etc., under the scheme "Loans to Local Bodies for Productive Enterprises." In the Punjab sizeable plots of land are reserved for the panchayats at the time of consolidation of holdings, and so far 45,332 acres have been transferred to them. The panchayats were able to derive from these lands an income of Rs. 506,892 during 1954-55, Rs. 1,056,381 during 1955-56 and Rs. 1,946,753 during 1956-57. In Bihar the panchayats have been recognised as agencies for the execution of all rural development schemes. They have been associated in the execution of major national schemes like the execution of the flood protection embankments in Burhi Gandak and the Kosi project. They have also organised multi-purpose cooperative societies. The Government of Bihar have decided to associate the panchayats with land reform policies and more panchayats are being entrusted with the collection of land revenue. The panchayats have also been associated with field surveys, collection of statistics etc. though they have not been entrusted with these duties specifically. In Bombay the Government have decided that all development work in the Community Development and N.E.S. areas should be done through panchayats. In Saurashtra A and B class panchayats are entrusted with the collection of land revenue and the maintenance of land records. In the Marathwada area the obligatory functions of the panchayats include framing programmes of production, bringing waste lands under cultivation, making arrangements for the cooperative management of land and other resources in the village, and organising collective farming credit societies and multi-purpose cooperative societies. In Uttar Pradesh the panchayats are associated with the Community Development and N.E.S. programmes, and some have been assigned the function of collecting land revenue. The panchayats are also required to maintain vital statistics as prescribed by the Government. In Kerala all N.E.S. schemes are executed through village panchayats. The Government of Kerala proposes to give the panchayats more powers on the lines of the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee.

Sources of Finance.—The sources from which the panchayats derive their income are taxes, fees, fines, loans, grants, contributions, etc.

In most States the revenue from taxation constitutes the largest single source of income for the panchayats. The panchayats are empowered to levy taxes on persons, property and business. The taxes generally levied are the property tax, the service tax, taxes on land revenue or rent of land, taxes on trades, professions and callings, taxes on animals and vehicles, taxes on the sale of goods etc. A general provision is sometimes included in the relevant enactments to the effect that panchayats may with the sanction of the State

Government levy any tax which the Government itself is empowered to levy. Revenue from fees, fines etc. forms a very small part of the income of panchayats though there are instances of appreciable yield from these sources, particularly where land management has been statutorily entrusted to the panchayats.

One of the novel features of the tax structure of the panchayats in some States is the labour tax. It is levied in some form or other in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar the labour tax is levied on all able-bodied persons at the rate of 12 units of labour each per annum or cash payment in lieu thereof. During the period 1952-56 the Bihar panchayats were able to exact 1,00,67,437 units of labour which converted into cash is calculated at equivalent to Rs. 50,33,178.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission, however, has not favoured the imposition of a labour tax. According to the Commission, "A 'labour tax' should be ruled out altogether as a possible feature of local or other taxation." In pursuance of this recommendation some of the State Governments are undertaking a reappraisal of their taxation policy. Bihar has decided to abolish the labour tax at the earliest opportunity. On the other hand, the Village Panchayat Committee of the Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference has recommended that greater dependence and emphasis should be placed on 'Shramdan' by the village community for carrying out local public works. The Committee has also recommended that panchayats be given powers to impose compulsory service for public purposes within their jurisdiction and that it should be left to the discretion of State Government to make suitable provisions in the Panchayat Legislation.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended that a substantial part of the finances required by each new panchayat should be placed at its disposal by the State Government. The Commission is of the opinion that it will be helpful to the development of village panchayats if it is ensured that a panchayat need not resort to taxation as soon as established. The Commission feels that certain taxes should in effect be reserved for being utilised solely by or for local bodies. These taxes are taxes on land and buildings; octroi; taxes on vehicles other than those mechanically propelled; taxes on animals and boats; taxes on professions, trades and callings, taxes on advertisements other than newspaper advertisements; theatre or show tax; duty on transfer of property; taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways; and tolls.

On the other hand the Village Panchayat Committee of the Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference held the view that there was not much scope for increasing the income of the panchayats from tax items and recommended that State Governments should give increasingly larger grants to panchayats and that a suitable portion of land revenue be given to them. The Planning Commission has also recommended that a proportion of the land revenue collected in each village should be assigned to the panchayat for local development. The Commission suggests that the State Governments may consider making grants to village panchayats in two parts, a basic proportion, say 15 to 20 per cent of the land revenue

with an additional grant extending up to say 15 per cent on condition that the panchayat raises an equal amount by taxation or voluntary contribution. Panchayats should be assisted in developing sources of recurring income (Second Plan pp 154-155).

The Annual Conference on Community Development held at Mount Abu recently reiterated that panchayats should be made an integral part of the community development programme. The Sub-committee on Panchayats recommended that "a certain amount should be earmarked out of the Block budget for each panchayat for works or schemes to be planned and undertaken by them". The Sub-committee also recommended that the land revenue allotted to panchayats may be fixed according to (a) the population (b) the total land revenue collected in the panchayat limits and (c) the backwardness of the area.

The State Governments have taken or propose to take various steps to augment the resources of the panchayats. Thus in Madras an additional surcharge is to be paid to the panchayats under Madras Act XXX of 1955. Loans are granted to panchayats and other local bodies for various developmental activities. Grants are also made for the improvement of inter-village communications and for the establishment of single teacher schools. In Rajasthan the panchayats are allotted 3-1/8 per cent of the land revenue as grants. The Government of Punjab has set apart Rs. 8.4 million for assistance to the panchayats during the Second Plan. The Bihar Government is contemplating earmarking 6 1/4 per cent of land revenue for the panchayats. A sum of Rs. 11 crores was spent on village panchayats by all the States during the First Plan. During the Second Plan, it has been proposed to increase this to Rs. 12.1 crores. The subject of panchayat revenues has been engaging the attention of other Governments too in the light of the new role these bodies could possibly occupy in national development.

—C. SIDHARTHAN

NEWS AND NOTES

(i) RELIEF FOR TEA

The Government of India have reduced the excise duty on teas which are not used in the manufacture of packaged tea, to half anna per lb with effect from June 1. It has also been decided to halve the cess on tea exported outside India to Rs. 2 per 100 lbs. This interim relief is expected to help garden finance, especially in the case of marginal companies.

Producers in India are at present experiencing difficulty in selling their tea abroad in competition with other countries because of increase in costs of production. Costs have risen owing to the higher prices of foodgrains, bonus payments to labour and the general rise in cost of living.

While quality teas will find ready markets, producers of common tea will continue to face low prices. India, the largest producer of common tea, suffers from increasing competition on world markets from African tea owing to improvements in quality and lower costs. It has to be remembered that average price quotations ("all tea") tend to conceal one of the principal aspects of the 1957 price situation, namely the highly selective and discriminating buying policy at all auction places. The comparatively few high quality parcels on offer fetched exceptionally high prices in some months, while plain tea from India, Pakistan and Ceylon was sold at discounts of upto 70 per cent. This widening of the price differential was specially marked during the summer. It may be difficult to formulate a working scheme to give exclusive relief to common tea, because most producers, especially in Northern India, manufacture good quality as well as common tea.

The very slow and halting development of tea consumption in the main export markets, together with the substantial rise in domestic consumption in producing countries, have been a general post-war feature. In importing countries, population growth accounted for a large part of the rise in new imports and on a per caput basis, rise in offtake has been inconsiderable. In the United Kingdom, which has the largest per caput consumption in the world, and where practically every adult person is a consumer, further rises seem likely to be small. Despite vigorous promotion efforts, per caput consumption has not improved in the United States either; it has fallen continuously in Canada and Australia.

Consumption in the producing countries themselves, however, has risen. At present between 30 and 35 per cent of world output (excluding U.S.S.R and China)—estimated at 7 lakh metric tons in 1957—is taken up by domestic requirements compared with about 20 per cent before the war. India now absorbs approximately one-third of its total output. Since partition, the domestic off-take has increased by about 40 per cent in India and 130 per cent in Pakistan. The per caput consumption in Japan rose by almost 60 per cent during the last seven years. If the production and consumption of tea have been more or less in balance in recent years, and if no unwieldy surpluses have emerged, this is largely due to the continuous increase in domestic demand. Aware of the important function and growing needs of the home market, the Government of India recently established a special Tea Promotion Committee on the recommendation of the Tea Board. It is reasonable to expect consumption in India to go up by about 50 million lbs. during the Second Plan period, notwithstanding the fact that only 40 to 50 per cent of the homes are accustomed to the drink.

(ii) AGRICULTURE AT MOUNT ABU CONFERENCE

Greater participation by the people's agencies and new incentives for increasing food production figured in the discussions of the seventh annual conference on Community Development, held at Mount Abu from May 20 to 24.

In reviewing the suggestions of the sub-committee on agriculture, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, reiterated the necessity for giving top priority to agricultural production and demanded that the village level worker, should devote at least 70 per cent of his time for concerned work. He stressed the need to narrow the interval between the supply of irrigation facilities and their full utilisation. For this, it is necessary to synchronise and co-ordinate the following four processes, reducing to the minimum any mutual time-lag:

- (i) Construction of the dam or barrage for storing water;
- (ii) Construction of the canal and distributary system by the Government agency ending at definite and convenient points in every village;
- (iii) Construction according to the time schedule fitting into item (ii) by the beneficiaries of field channels in every village so as to irrigate every acre that could be served by the project as soon as water is available in the canals; and
- (iv) Improvement of agricultural techniques.

The Conference took note of the fact that agricultural yield in the country was now limited by meagre supply of soil nitrogen. This problem could be tackled by taking suitable measures like growing manure for each village in the cultivator's own fields without interfering with the normal cropping pattern. The need for a mass campaign to achieve this was emphasized.

Amongst the steps that lend themselves to mass approach, and emphasising self-help, the Conference recommended the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and conservation of soil moisture by bunding. Adoption of agronomic practices like proper spacing and weeding was also suggested.

The Conference recommended that village institutions like panchayats and co-operative societies should be set up and encouraged to foster mass initiative, through self-help and collective action, to enable every family to adopt integrated plans for increasing agricultural production.

Steps necessary to ensure the provision of adequate and timely credit to agriculturists were also discussed. Despite increase in the membership and deposits of co-operative societies, there was a definite shortage of funds to meet the total credit requirements. A suggestion was made that the Reserve Bank should consider an increase in its limit of accommodation for co-operative credit and marketing alike.

Considerable stress was laid on training co-operative personnel. Orientation training and short-term courses were recommended in this behalf. The conference agreed that the training of members could best be carried out through non-official organisations like the All-India Co-operative Union and the State Co-operative Federations. One effective method recommended for training large number of villagers was the holding of short duration village camps.

Shri A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, dealt with the question of small and large size co-operative societies. He said the aim was to have a co-operative society for each village. Where population and other considerations ruled out efficient functioning of separate societies, four or five villages could be grouped together for the formation of a co-operative institution.

The principal obstacles in the achievement of the targets of additional food production for every village in the C.D. and N.E.S. blocks have been the inadequacy of the efforts of the extension agency to create enthusiasm among the farmers and the delays in providing essential supplies like improved seeds, fertilisers, implements and agricultural credit.

In current conditions, self-help and maximum utilisation of local resources are the principal methods for making increased production a people's programme. In Madras State, for example, each village has set up a seed multiplication association which distributes the seeds to its members and other farmers, thus relieving the extension agency of the task of collection, purchase and distribution of seeds.

The functions of the extension agency and the Agriculture Department should be limited to educating Gram Sahayaks and the farmers in the improved methods of cultivation and the encouragement of the people's agencies to organise and evaluate the campaigns for increased production. People's agencies such as the panchayats, co-operative societies and Gram Sahayaks should be increasingly entrusted with the planning, execution and supervision of the production programme, selection of farm leaders for agricultural extension and the management of grants-in-aid and equipment for demonstration. The organisation of village production councils or committees consisting of representatives of panchayats, co-operative societies and Gram Sahayaks could be of considerable assistance.

Among the types of self-help and self-financing schemes to be undertaken by the people's agencies are the multiplication of nucleus seeds, production of adequate quantity of compost, bunding and terracing, repairs and minor irrigation works, flood protection and drainage works through *shramdan*, protection of crops against damage by cattle, pests and diseases, afforestation of waste lands and encouragement to the co-operative societies to provide credit and assistance in marketing.

It was emphasised at the Conference that animal husbandry and agriculture were complementary and must progress side by side, to impart a healthy balance to the country's rural economy. The Conference recommended that in each block there should be one full-fledged veterinary dispensary or hospital and at least two peripatetic or stockmen centres, besides a mobile dispensary attached to each district to facilitate the taking of prompt control measures against out-break of cattle diseases.

For the development of poultry, Shri S. K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development, advocated a new scheme under which registered breeders in the village could be assisted through subsidies and loans. The intensive development of poultry, he said, should be taken up in blocks which afforded both environmental and marketing facilities. This aspect of the programme would prove particularly beneficial to Harijans and other economically backward people who, at present, could not derive full advantage of the agricultural programme.

Shri A. P. Jain strongly supported the suggestion for developing inland fisheries. He was, however, in favour of a survey of the blocks to find out the areas particularly suited for such development. This would ensure the best utilisation of the limited resources.

(iii) WORKING OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND N.E.S. PROGRAMMES

"The whole approach, content and technique of the programme in the field of social activity should be examined thoroughly." This is one of the principal conclusions of the Fifth Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation on the working of the C.D. and N.E.S. Programmes.

The report is based on four elaborate field inquiries into the organisation and operation of the community development and the N.E.S. programmes, the organisation and working of the panchayats, the dissemination of improved agricultural practices and the growth of people's participation and finally, the maintenance of records in the development blocks. The emphasis in these inquiries has been on a relatively intensive study of a few selected topics rather than an extensive review of all aspects of the programme.

Regarding people's participation, the report says that while rural households have participated in large numbers in the construction of village roads, school houses and drinking water wells, they show little interest in the organisations for recreation and social inter-course. The value of people's participation per capita measured in money value tended to decline towards the close of the block period.

Agriculture.—While there is some progress as regards improved seeds, fertilisers, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and minor irrigation, in other items of agricultural development like land reclamation, soil conservation and consolidation of holdings, there is much less activity. Also in a large number of blocks which are located in the less favoured dry, hilly or tribal areas the impact of the programme has been small. To achieve a reasonable level of activity in these blocks, which form a large part of the country, is the major problem for this programme.

In the selection of the first community projects, preference was given to areas where the scope for increased agricultural production in the short run was greater. In view of the present need for larger agricultural output, it might be well to pursue this principle more vigorously in selected development blocks during the remaining years of the Second Plan. At the same time, it is necessary to develop the content of the programme with reference to the needs of less favoured areas.

Organisation of Blocks.—The population covered by the block is, on an average, 25 per cent higher than the figure indicated in the block pattern. In the hilly and tribal areas also most blocks have considerably higher populations. Large blocks do not have proportionately larger personnel and finance. This has led to dilution of the programme. There are cogent reasons for making the blocks fit into the existing administrative units. But, if blocks larger than the programme as prescribed are taken up, the block personnel and finance should be proportionately increased.

Shortage of block personnel continues to be serious. For example, 40 per cent of the blocks had no B.D.Os for varying lengths of time, the average being five months, and 60 per cent of the N.E.S. and C.D. blocks had to do without agricultural specialists for 5 and 10 months respectively or about one-fourth of the average periods of their operation. The P.E.O. recommends that the blocks should be increased in number only as the supply of personnel increases. The programme and the staffing pattern of the blocks should be in accordance with the special needs of particular areas.

Pointing out that the turnover of both the B.D.Os. and the agriculture extension officers was "not too high", the report says that the large majority of them satisfy the minimum qualifications. If the recommended reorganisation of the programme—democratic decentralisation, pooling of resources of block and development departments, area development, generally larger blocks with increased number of block staff and V.L.Ws.—has to be successful, the B.D.O. must needs have higher calibre with more administrative assistance.

Expressing the view that the block pattern of development staff has served a useful purpose, the report says that in the field of agriculture especially, it will be necessary to strengthen the specialist staff, at least in the "better favoured" blocks where the level of activity is already appreciable.

Extension work in other fields.—Another recommendation is that stress should also be laid on the development of extension work in all fields besides agriculture and specialists relieved as much as possible of administrative work. There is now little extension work outside agriculture. This implies that there must be in these fields more specialists than are required for the running of the basic service unit.

The contact between the Block specialist and the Gram Sewak should be developed. The role and jurisdiction of the latter should be clearly defined. At present the contacts between the Gram Sewak and Block Level specialist in fields other than agriculture are few; most of the specialists are engaged in routine work while the Gram Sewak is mainly an extension worker. Moreover, the Block Level specialists feel that they can do without the Gram Sewak who, according to them, is either not available or not qualified to act as a channel for the transmission of technical assistance to the villager.

As a result partly of underbudgeting and even more of shortfall in expenditure, the annual expenditure per capita is Rs. 1.4 in N.E.S. blocks and Rs. 2 in C.D. blocks, that is, 70 per cent and 55 per cent respectively of the amounts envisaged in the block pattern. The report recommends that the procedure involved in making funds available to the block should be simplified. In the first two years of Community Projects much advance had been made in decentralisation of sanctioning authority and in other matters of procedure, but there is room for considerable improvement.

People's participation works out to an average of Re. 1 per person per year in N.E.S. blocks and Rs. 1-8-0 in C.D. Blocks. Larger contributions could be mobilised in the latter because of the larger funds available to them. It would seem that the educational effort of the staff and the radiational influence of the work done have not been quite effective.

To secure more benefit out of the programme for the underprivileged sections of the rural society, the programme must be reoriented considerably in favour of non-agricultural or rather non land-holding classes, particularly the Harijans.

Co-operatives.—The Report recommends that every attempt should be made to bring in the poorer sections of the rural population within the fold of the co-operative movement. The policy of linking loans to credit-worthy purposes rather than to credit-worthy persons should be put into practice more effectively.

Panchayats.—Progress towards the objective of covering all villages with panchayats is being steadily made. However, progress is uneven and there are wide inter-State variations.

Provision should be made for the systematic education of the members of the Panchayat on their duties and responsibilities. The standard of literacy among the members of the panchayats is generally very low. As a result, the running of the institution is left largely to the President or the Secretary.

The report recommends that official control of panchayats should be reduced to the minimum. Panchayats in many States cannot, on their own, incur expenditure except of a minor character. Their power in other directions is also circumscribed. This has dampened the enthusiasm and thwarted the initiative of the panchayat members.

The inspection of the panchayats should be improved. It should not be merely inspection but guidance too. At present the Panchayat Inspection Officer has charge over a wide area and inspection tends to be mechanical.

The Report says that the stress should be on measures to promote fuller exploitation of the sources of income at the disposal of the panchayats rather than on an expansion of the list of taxes they are, by law, required or permitted to impose. Systematic experiments should be tried with specific purpose grants from the government matched by contributions raised by the panchayats from the village people.

The panchayats' role in economic development has been negligible. They have no relation with co-operative societies even though societies exist in the majority of the panchayat villages. Panchayats have taken no major initiative in promoting agricultural improvement in the villages, and the management of their own lands has been far from satisfactory.

The P.E.O. is of the opinion that additional responsibility, especially for development work, should not be imposed on the panchayats, at least for some time to come. Panchayats in many areas do not discharge even their elementary civic responsibilities adequately. The load placed on them should be increased only as they gain experience and strength.

(iv) IRRIGATION AND POWER TEAM'S REPORT ON CHAMBAL PROJECT

The Irrigation and Power Team of the Committee on Plan Projects in its report on the Chambal Project emphasises the economic benefit that would accrue from hastening the programme of utilization of canal irrigation in the areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh covered by the project. It considers that the period of ten years for realizing the benefit of irrigation can be reduced to half, provided its recommendations relating to agricultural aspects are immediately implemented. With the advent of canal irrigation the present pattern of agriculture, which requires considerable improvement, will undergo a revolutionary change.

The Team was set up under Shri N.V. Gadgil in February 1957 by the Committee on Plan Projects of the National Development Council. The Team was entrusted with the task of conducting investigations on the Chambal and Lakkavalli Projects with a view to securing economy and efficiency in the utilisation of scarce resources.

The report points out the "inordinate delays" in the implementation, by the States, of decisions taken by the Control Board, and in the preparation of detailed estimates and schedule of rates. To remedy the situation, the report has made certain recommendations which would render the job of the Chairman of the Board a wholetime function.

The Team has proposed dovetailing construction of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam with that of Gandhi Sagar Dam, accelerating canal construction and lining canals with lime concrete instead of cement concrete. As a result of these proposals the Team hopes to effect economy amounting to a crore of rupees. The provision of lime surkhi concrete bedding in the canal reaches passing through rocky terrain, instead of cement concrete, would alone result in the conservation of scarce materials like cement as well as a saving of about Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs.

Agriculture.—The Team discusses the agricultural problems under three headings: (a) changes in agricultural pattern, (b) serious problems already existing, and (c) urgent steps to be taken for deriving maximum benefits from canal irrigation.

At present, the crop yields are poor and even the elementary principles of dry farming are not observed. Milk yield is disgustingly low on account of poor feeding and poor breeding. The area under cash crops is almost insignificant. The future crop pattern would largely depend upon the extent to which the State Agriculture Department is able to solve the problems of agriculturists under altered conditions.

Present Problems.—The Team discusses the measures to prevent water logging, salinity and bad drainage, installation of tubewells, encouraging use of pumping-sets and avoiding accumulation of salts by proper culturable practices. The levelling of land in many places to ensure maximum advantage from irrigation seems indispensable. The total area in each of the States requiring levelling is estimated at 15 to 20 per cent or about a lakh or a lakh and a half acres. The total provision proposed to be made for this purpose is Rs. 30 lakhs for Rajasthan and Rs. 46 lakhs for Madhya Pradesh during three years recoverable from cultivators in 5 yearly instalments.

The Committee has suggested the removal of the wild "ber" bush infesting the land in most areas coming under the Chambal Valley Project. This would easily increase the average yield by 2 to 3 maunds of foodgrains per acre.

Horticulture.—Horticulture has immense potentialities and can bring about revolutionary change in the agricultural economy of the States. There is also immense scope for the development of sugar industry although the present area under sugarcane is very small. The favourable points are that there is fertile soil and good climate and there would be plentiful supply of canal water. The creation of "Sugarcane belts" to concentrate cane cultivation has been suggested.

The Team has recommended the construction of pucca roads simultaneously with canals. With the on-set of monsoon, most of the roads in the proposed canal area get out of order and villages remain completely cut off for months.

Referring to the considerable area of culturable waste land, the Team suggests that the States may lease out these areas to progressive enterprising agriculturists for sufficiently long period, or start co-operative farming.

Estimates of expenditure for three years, both recurring and non-recurring, on various agricultural schemes proposed by the Team aggregate to Rs. 59.3 lakhs for Rajasthan and Rs. 57 lakhs for Madhya Pradesh, including the amounts recoverable from cultivators.

In view of the increasing value of lands, consequent upon availability of irrigation facilities, a betterment levy is recommended. The main principle to be followed should be to fix the levy at half the estimated increase in the value of land as a result of the benefits of irrigation.

Power Generation.—Owing to the present financial difficulties, the load growth in the Chambal region will not be as rapid (i.e. increasing five-fold in five years) as forecast earlier. Hence it is suggested that foreign exchange expenditure on Rana Pratap Sagar Power Plant may be postponed but the civil works be started in the Second Plan period.

The Report recommends the installation of the fifth generation unit at the Gandhi Sagar Power Station. With this installation and in conjunction with the thermal plants, it is possible to meet a system demand upto 1,20,000 KW. The addition of the fifth unit

not only serves to meet the load demand in the interim period till additional hydro-capacity is commissioned, but also provides spare generating capacity for all the three hydro stations, namely Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Kotah in the ultimate stage.

For deriving early and maximum benefits from the sale of power that will be developed by the Chambal Project in successive stages, the Report says that it is essential that the State Electricity Boards of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan should co-operate closely and plan on the full utilisation of the hydro power when available, based on short-term power sales understandings between the two Electricity Boards.

Administration.—The report recommends that the State Finance Secretaries should be *ex-officio* members of the Board and technical designs should be regularly subjected to check by an independent technical agency. Agricultural expert should also be made a Member of the Board or at least consulted regularly.

Estimated Cost.—The total development of the Chambal Project with all the three dams power houses and transmission lines, Kotah Barrage and canal system, was originally estimated to cost Rs. 77 crores. Out of this, the Gandhi Sagar Dam and its power-houses, transmission lines, Kotah Barrage and the canal system, intended to be completed by the end of the second Five-Year Plan, were originally estimated to cost Rs. 48.03 crores. This figure is now revised to Rs. 63.59 crores in view of rising costs.

The Project underwent several changes before it was officially sanctioned in 1954 though work had been started in 1953. These changes were inevitable in view of the then existing princely States.

The Gandhi Sagar Dam and the Kotah Barrage are expected to be completed by 1959 and the Canals and distributaries by 1962-63, though the period of completion of the canals can be advanced provided funds are available.

On completion, the Chambal Project would irrigate 14 lakh acres and generate 210,000 KW of electricity. By the end of the Second Plan it is proposed to achieve almost full irrigation benefits and to generate a maximum of 92,000 KW of power.

In order to keep a check on the quality of work being done at the Project, the Report commends the practices followed on the Bhakra Project, that is, to appoint a special Inspection and Control Organization under the Chief Engineers so as to have an objective analysis of factors influencing quality of work.

(v) INTERIM REPORT OF HIGH LEVEL FLOOD COMMITTEE

Absolute or permanent immunity from floods is not physically attainable by methods of control known so far, says the High Level Committee on Floods appointed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, in its interim report on general assessment, principles and policies.

The Committee adds that flood plan zoning, forecasting and warning and other measures should be given due importance as these do not require much capital investment.

The flood problem in India can be categorised into three types, inundation, erosion of banks and change in river course. While general characteristics of the problem are fairly known, effective action requires detailed study in specific areas.

Four Zones.—India has been divided into four zones for purposes of flood control—the North West rivers system, the Ganga river system, the Brahmaputra system and the Peninsular rivers system. In the Kashmir valley, insufficient channel capacity of the Jhelum and congestion at its outfall are responsible for floods. In the Punjab, drainage is inadequate. The problem in the Ganga basin is mainly of inundation, though at places erosion and bad drainage also lead to floods. The Kosi causes enormous losses due to oscillating bed. In the Sunderbans, tides synchronising with high floods breach embankments. On the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, erosion is a major problem though inundation also occurs. The main feature in the Peninsula is inundation of delta areas. The difference in the Himalayan and non-Himalayan rivers is mainly in respect of sediment load and frequency of occurrence of floods.

Annual Damage.—After taking into account indirect losses, the annual national income of India would go up by about Rs. 100 crores if there were no floods. The highest annual per capita damage and per acre loss of net area sown is in Assam. Since 1950, the maximum damage by floods has been caused in the Ganga basin and next in the Brahmaputra valley.

The meagre available data do not warrant an inference that loss by floods has been on the increase in recent years. Agricultural crops have suffered most, next urban and rural property and public utilities third. Precise data are lacking and there is scope for improvement in the techniques of assessment and reporting. Estimates of damage should be more realistic.

The Committee emphasises the urgency and importance of completing investigations and of preparing comprehensive basin-wise flood-control plans. These should fit in with other phases for water resources development, such as irrigation and power, as far as possible. The flood-control aspect of a multi-purpose project should be considered simultaneously with others and financial allocations made for all of them at one time.

Utility of Embankments.—The suitability and usefulness of embankments as a method of flood control have been a matter of controversy. The Committee concludes that in general, embankments are a satisfactory means of flood protection if properly designed, satisfactorily executed and adequately maintained in locations where they are technically indicated, but a suitable combination of embankments with other methods, such as storage dams, detention basins, etc., is often more efficient and desirable.

Other Methods.—The Committee categorises other methods of flood protection as (i) those aiming at physical control and (ii) those at reducing or redistributing the damage. The physical control methods are storage reservoirs, detention basins, channel improvements, diversions, raising habitations above flood levels and watershed improvements. Methods of reducing or redistributing losses are evacuation, zoning, changes in building and in their use, flood warning and flood insurance.

Soil Conservation.—The Committee emphasises that control over excessive sediment is important in flood control. Soil conservation helps in reducing the sediment load in rivers making them less liable to change their courses or erode their banks. The effect of these measures on high flood discharges is not marked, but medium floods are moderated and their frequency reduced.

Soil conservation measures comprise the maintenance of a mantle of vegetation, terracing, contour-bunding, contour-cultivation, gully plugging, check dams, etc. The Committee recommends the following priorities for this work: (i) catchment areas of multi-purpose dams, (ii) Himalayas with their foothills; (iii) the Indo-Gangetic plain; and (iv)

the Deccan Plateau. To increase the tempo of works, watersheds should be arranged in this order of priorities and detailed schemes prepared for works requiring immediate treatment.

The soil conservation organisations in the States should be strengthened. There should be a unified authority for this work. The State Governments should have boards for evolution and execution of soil conservation schemes. Projects requiring Central loan assistance should be submitted to the Central Soil Conservation Board for approval. That Board should obtain the concurrence of other Central departments if the cost of the schemes is to be shared with them.

Priorities of Flood Schemes.—Observing that priorities of flood-control schemes must be decided on the basis of an integrated view of various considerations with proper emphasis on human and social aspects, the Committee lays down the following order: (i) emergent schemes; (ii) continuing schemes; (iii) schemes for the protection of important urban and industrial communities; (iv) schemes for augmenting food production and (v) schemes combining other beneficial utilisation of waters. In the matter of investigations for the preparation of master plans also, this pattern of priority should be adopted. The priorities for schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan as well as those included in the master plans already prepared should accordingly be reviewed. Frequent reviews of priorities should be undertaken as factors which go to determine them keep on changing.

Modifications in the functions of the State, Technical Advisory Committees, State Flood Control Boards, River Commissions and the Central Flood Control Board, which according to the Committee are overlapping, have been suggested. A State having serious flood problems requiring extensive measures should have a separate planning unit to formulate schemes and prepare an integrated outline plan.

(vi) MULTI-PURPOSE SCHEME FOR MACHKUND BASIN AREA

The Government of India have sanctioned a multi-purpose scheme for improving land and agricultural practices and living standards of people in the Machkund basin in Koraput district of Orissa.

Four-Fold Objectives.—The primary object of the scheme is to prevent soil erosion and bring about permanent improvement of lands. Secondly, it is intended to wean the tribal population—mainly Adivasis—living in this area from the system of “Podu” or shifting cultivation and to acquaint them with improved agricultural practices. This is expected to raise agricultural output and provide employment and economic relief to the tribals. Thirdly, the soil conservation work in this area will serve as a good training ground and for demonstration purposes for personnel engaged in similar work in the areas covered by river-valley projects. Fourthly, by preventing silting of the Machkund reservoir by conservation methods, it will be possible to grow plants of economic species such as cashewnut, sissoo and bamboo.

Targets and Achievements.—Under this scheme, the duration of which is five to eight years, 82,560 acres in the Machkund basin, which are sloppy, will be contour-bunded and provided with grassed waterways. An additional area of about 4,000 acres of barren hills will also be afforested during the Plan period. About 12,000 acres were contour-bunded and 640 acres of barren hill slopes afforested in 1957.

Ultimately, the scheme is expected to benefit 300 villages, having a population of 48,228 people living in an area of 290 square miles. The net additional area available for cultivation after soil conservation will be 129 square miles. The Central aid for the scheme was Rs. 3,12,500 as grant and Rs. 55,100 as loan for 1957-58. For the current year, the Central aid is expected to be about Rs. 4-678 lakhs.

(vii) TRAINING FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL STAFF

A major recommendation of the Committee on Agricultural Services in the States, one of the ten committees appointed by the Crops and Soils Wing Conference of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research recently in session in Simla, relates to the in-service training of the personnel of State Departments of Agriculture.

It is proposed to establish an agricultural staff college at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, to train senior personnel of the Agricultural Departments and four regional staff colleges for junior officers. This recommendation is in consequence of the need to provide more adequate and regular opportunities and incentives for professional improvement to agricultural workers.

The Committee has also recommended the establishment of agricultural schools in all districts to provide suitably trained students for admission to the agricultural colleges, and that one agricultural school should be attached to each agricultural college. This arrangement would enable the more elementary types of agricultural education to be imparted at the school stage instead of at agricultural colleges.

Another recommendation is that the State Agricultural Departments should be more fully developed especially in regard to agricultural engineering, land reclamation, soil conservation, farm management and agricultural marketing.

(viii) LOGGING TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION CENTRE

The Government of India, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, organised a Training and Demonstration Centre at Batote in Jammu and Kashmir State, for training Indian forest workers in methods of timber extraction and logging. The Government of Switzerland and F.A.O. assisted in supplying the necessary modern equipment. The Centre commenced operation on March 17, 1958.

Experts consider that due to obsolete methods of extraction and logging, considerable losses of valuable timber occur in India. It is felt that by using technical methods developed in other countries, a large number of problems connected with timber harvesting in the coniferous regions of northern India can be solved. Through the introduction of better hand-tools and knowledge of their proper maintenance the efficiency of the forest workers can be enormously increased. The introduction of mechanical skidding and transportation and the training of teams in their rational use, together with the construction of simple and economical mountain roads, will in many cases solve the problem of extracting timber with the minimum loss.

(ix) DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN MAY, 1958

- May 6 All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1957-58 released.
 8 All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum, 1957-58 released.
 12 Sub-section 3A of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 applied in Bihar and U.P.
 20 to 24 Annual Conference on Community Development held at Mount Abu.
 21 50,000 bales of Indian cotton allowed for export.
 23 Export duty on oilcakes specified in item 21 of the Second Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act abolished.
 28 All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco for 1957-58 released.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Fairly good seasonal showers were received in most parts of the country.

The rainfall during the pre-monsoon period so far (from 1st March to 28th May) was in excess of the normal in Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madras and Mysore; normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, East Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Kerala; deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Konkan, Vidarbha and Rayalaseema and scanty in West Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

As a result of favourable pre-monsoon showers, the sowing of autumn paddy, maize and irrigated crops like sugarcane, cotton and vegetables was in progress under favourable conditions in the north, central and eastern parts, while in the South that of kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane and vegetables on lands where irrigation facilities are available was also in progress quite satisfactorily. Sowing of jute was almost complete in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The condition of the standing crops like jute, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco and vegetables was reported to be satisfactory.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases reported from Assam, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

(ii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill, 1958

This Bill is meant to consolidate and unify the different sets of laws relating to land revenue and tenancy which are in force in the different integrating units of the re-organized State of Madhya Pradesh.

The main provisions of the Bill are :

- (1) There would be two classes of tenures (besides Government leases in respect of land held by the State Government), namely, Bhumiswamis and Bhumidharis.

(2) The exemption from liability to pay land revenue for Muafi and Inam lands, shall be revoked and the Muafidar and Inamdars treated as tenure holders in respect of land cultivated by them. Where such land is held for the maintenance of any public, religious or charitable institution, a provision has been made for the grant of a suitable annuity.

(3) Government lands shall be disposed of only in Bhumidhari rights by sale or exchange.

(4) The important restrictions on transfer by tenure holders are : (i) No mortgage shall be valid unless a minimum area of land as may be prescribed is left with the tenure holder; (ii) no usufructuary mortgage shall be valid if it is for a period exceeding six years and unless there is a condition that on expiry of the period of the mortgage, the mortgage shall be deemed, without any payment whatever, to have been fully redeemed; (iii) Bhumidharis shall be protected from the effects of any voluntary court sales unless a charge is created on the land; (iv) prohibition of transfer by sale, gift or otherwise as a result of which the transferee becomes entitled to land which together with the land held by himself or by his family in the aggregate will exceed such ceiling limits as may be prescribed.

(5) Provision has been made prohibiting subletting or leasing by tenure-holders except by disabled persons;

(6) The maximum rent payable by a tenant shall be four times the land revenue in case of irrigated land including bund land in the Vindhya Pradesh region and two times in other cases, but in case the agreed rent is less, such rent shall continue.

(7) Occupancy tenants shall be permitted to purchase the rights of their tenure-holders on payment of compensation in annual instalments, not exceeding 15; a rebate of 10% shall be allowed if the amount is paid in lump-sum. The compensation shall be ten times the rent payable where the land is held from a Bhumiswami and seven times in other cases, and may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue in case of default in payment.

(8) Provision has been made for the constitution of Gram Sabhas for the management of villages for which Gram Panchayats have not been established.

(9) Record of rights shall be prepared in respect of rights of residents of villages over Government (occupied) land and private land respectively.

The Government of Mysore propose to introduce the Mysore Tenancy Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958, to provide interim protection to tenants from ejectment pending the finalisation of the comprehensive land reforms law for the whole reorganised Mysore State on the basis of recommendations of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee which submitted its report on 10-9-1957. As follow-up action on the report could not be taken due to certain difficulties, and the interim protection which had been provided to the tenants by the suspension of the various laws applicable to different areas was due to expire on 31-12-1957, the State Government extended the life of the interim measure upto 30th June, 1958 by promulgating the Mysore Tenancy Laws Amendment Ordinance, 1957, which was subsequently replaced by an Act of the State Legislature.

As the comprehensive laws for the whole State recommended in the Report have not yet been enacted, the State Government propose to introduce this Bill so as to continue till 31-12-58 the interim measure adopted in 1957. Opportunity has been taken by the State Government also to amend the Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and Continuance of Tenancies) Act, 1957 so as to continue till 31-12-58 the tenancies which expire during the calendar years 1957 and 1958.

* * * *

The Government of Madras have formulated proposals for the amendment of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. The need for amending the principal Act has arisen on account of certain difficulties experienced by the State Government in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Under the principal Act the intermediary is entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of his private land and lands under his personal cultivation. Compensation was paid for lands in respect of which a person other than the intermediary got a ryotwari patta and was not payable in respect of land in which the intermediary himself got the ryotwari patta. Experience of working the provisions relating to compensation contained in the Act has revealed that in certain cases compensation has been paid to an intermediary in respect of land for which he has got ryotwari patta. The Madras High Court has recently given a ruling that in such cases the person concerned retains his character as a ryot and the ryotwari pattern is given to him under Section 11 of the principal Act and not under Section 13. It is necessary in the interest of administrative convenience and speedy implementation of land reforms to provide for the removal of this anomalous position. The Bill seeks to do this.

The Punjab Village Common Land Regulation Bill, 1958

The Punjab Government have brought up a Bill to replace the Punjab Village Common Lands Regulation Act, 1948, and to introduce a uniform law throughout the State.

The Bill seeks to provide for the vesting of shamlat deh lands (village common lands) in the village panchayats for being utilised for the benefit of the village community in the prescribed manner. Another important provision is that every house site shall belong to a person who owns the house irrespective of whether he is a proprietor of the land in the village or not.

The Assam Consolidation of Holdings Bill, 1958

The Government of Assam have brought forward the Assam Consolidation of Holdings Bill, 1958, to provide for consolidation of agricultural holdings for better and more efficient cultivation. The salient features of the Bill are stated below :

The State Government may at any time issue directions for drawing up a scheme of consolidation in respect of any particular area. The scheme will be prepared by a Consolidation Officer who will be not below the rank of a Sub-Deputy Collector.

In drawing up the scheme, certain principles will be taken into account to ensure that as far as possible allotment of new plots to an owner in lieu of his original plots is made at a place where he holds the largest area and that owners belonging to the same family are allotted adjacent plots and the exchange of plots is made on the basis of the prevailing market rates etc.

After the draft scheme has been drawn up, it will be given due publicity in the village by the Consolidation Officer and in case any objection is received within a month of the publication of the scheme, the Settlement Officer for consolidation will hear the same and pass necessary orders, an appeal from his order, shall lie to the Settlement Commissioner for Consolidation. The draft scheme will be modified in the light of orders of the appellate authority and finally submitted to the State Government for approval. The scheme as approved by the Government will be published in the official gazette and a schedule laid for initiating the operations fixed so as to leave sufficient time to complete preliminaries.

The Consolidation Officer will issue allotment orders to each owner affected by the scheme and the allotment orders will indicate the plot number and revenue payable etc., of the plots allotted to him together with the date of enforcement of the scheme. On receipt of the allotment orders, the owner shall take over the possession of the plot with effect from the date of enforcement. Where amicable settlement is not possible, the Consolidation Officer shall intervene and carry out the exchange of plots. As soon as the scheme is enforced, the rights and liabilities of an owner in his original holdings shall be transferred to his new holdings. If there is any encumbrance on the holding like lease, mortgage etc., the lessee or the mortgagee will have his rights only in the new holdings and if there is a difference between market value of the new holding and that of the original holding, due compensation shall be paid by the State Government in a single instalment to the owner who receives a holding of less market value, the amount of compensation being realised in three instalments from the owner who receives a holding of greater market value.

No land in an area where consolidation schemes have been put through and exchange of plots carried out, will be allowed to be transferred or re-partitioned to create a plot of less than 12 bighas (about 4 acres) nor any existing plot of this size can be transferred or repartitioned except to the owner of a contiguous area or to a cooperative society. The restriction also applies to the transfer of a holding which has been consolidated once irrespective of whether it is below 12 bighas or above except to the following :

- (i) the tenant who cultivates the said holding or a contiguous holding; or
- (ii) the owner who cultivates the contiguous holding ; or
- (iii) landless cultivator.

The draft Bill further provides that the above provisions for prevention of fragmentation may be extended, if necessary, to any other area, not included in a scheme of consolidation at any time by notification in the official gazette.

(iii) LAND TAXATION

The Government of Bombay have published a Bill to repeal the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950. Since the agricultural income-tax is levied only in Hyderabad area of the reorganised Bombay State, it is proposed to abolish this tax with effect from 1st April, 1958.

The Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage (Amendment) Act, 1958 received the assent of the Governor of Punjab on 21st April. The Act seeks to extend the jurisdiction of the principal Act to the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956 were comprised in the States of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

The Bengal Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1957 received the assent of the Governor of West Bengal on 13th January, 1958. The Act seeks to give effect to the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the recovery of agricultural income-tax from shareholders of a company. The Supreme Court has decided that the dividend received by a share-holder of a company out of its agricultural income is non-agricultural in the hands of the share-holders. Such dividend could no longer be included in the computation of the total agricultural income of the share-holder and assessed to tax. Hence collection from companies of tax payable by share-holders was not possible so that, under the above Act, tax would now have to be paid by the companies themselves on their behalf and not on behalf of the share-holders. The Act also provides for the upward revision of the rates of tax in case of every company, firm or other association of persons assessable to tax under the Act. It has specified all the rates of tax in terms of naye paise (decimal coinage) in the following manner :

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX

A. (1) In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family (other than a Hindu undivided family consisting of brothers only) or Ruler of a Part B State :

	Rate
(a) On the first Rs. 1,500 of the total agricultural income	Nil
(b) On the next Rs. 3,500 of the total agricultural income	Five naye paise in the rupee.
(c) On the next Rs. 5,000 of the total agricultural income	Eight naye paise in the rupee
(d) On the next Rs. 5,000 of the total agricultural income	Twelve naye paise in the rupee.
(e) On the next Rs. 5,000 of the total agricultural income	Nineteen naye paise in the rupee.
(f) On the balance of the total agricultural income	Twenty-five naye paise in the rupee.
(2) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which consists of brothers only.	

	Rate
(a) If the share of a brother is Rs. 3,000 or less	Two naye paise in the rupee.
(b) If the share of a brother exceeds Rs. 3,000	The average rate applicable to the share of such brother if he were assessed as an individual.

B. In the case of every company, firm or other association of persons.

	Rate
On the whole of the total agricultural income	Forty naye paise in the rupee.

(iv) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The programme of cooperative development for 1958-59, finalised as a result of discussions held by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the State Governments envisages a total outlay of Rs. 734.23 lakhs. The details under broad heads are as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cooperative Credit	159.80
Cooperative Marketing	195.94
Cooperative Processing	56.10
Warehousing	44.90
Cooperative Farming	29.57
Cooperative Training and Education	49.22
Additional Departmental Staff	167.43
Other Schemes	31.27
TOTAL	734.23

Central assistance on account of this programme is expected to be Rs. 382 lakhs, out of which Rs. 266 lakhs will be loans and Rs. 116 lakhs grants. Statewise details are given below :

Financial Outlay on Co-operative Development—1958-59

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Co-operative Credit	Co-operative Marketing	Co-operative Processing	Co-operative Warehousing	Co-operative Farming	Co-operative Training & Education	Additional Departmental Staff	Other Schemes	Total
Andhra Pradesh	14.73	29.52	4.45	2.50	1.87	8.76	7.62	5.74	75.19
Assam	6.04	8.33	6.00	4.00	0.15	2.10	10.00	0.50	37.12
Bombay	21.89	41.49	14.09	5.00	5.18	9.06	18.00	11.15	125.86
Bihar	9.57	18.61	10.00	...	1.06	2.91	11.94	1.75	55.78
Jammu & Kashmir	1.18	1.25	0.50	...	0.32	0.74	0.01	...	4.00
Kerala	4.58	5.56	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.97	2.50	0.39	17.82
Madras	6.16	18.02	9.10	...	3.00	3.66	3.60	1.00	43.94
Madhya Pradesh	16.31	16.64	1.18	7.00	5.70	2.75	18.33	1.79	70.00
Mysore	16.53	13.94	1.58	3.50	4.10	1.38	8.00	1.62	50.65
Orissa	3.21	0.66	1.68	6.00	0.78	1.10	7.90	0.50	21.23
Punjab	8.15	5.20	2.43	3.90	2.80	1.35	13.79	1.21	38.83
Rajasthan	6.67	4.68	...	...	0.60	1.61	13.17	...	26.73
Uttar Pradesh	23.29	16.37	4.69	8.00	1.72	8.87	44.45	2.00	109.39
West Bengal	9.83	10.16	...	4.00	1.13	2.00	5.94	...	33.06
D. I. I.	1.29	0.24	...	...	0.20	0.35	0.45	1.72	4.25
Himachal Pradesh	3.14	3.47	...	...	0.20	0.40	0.96	...	8.17
Manipur	3.16	0.29	...	...	...	0.37	0.14	...	3.96
Tripura	2.44	1.05	...	...	...	0.18	0.40	...	4.07
Pondicherry	1.13	0.46	...	...	...	0.26	...	...	1.85
Laccadive & Minicoy	0.195	...	...	...	...	...	0.036	0.90	1.131
N.E.F.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	1.00	1.20
ALL-INDIA	159.80	195.94	56.10	44.90	29.57	49.22	167.43	31.27	734.23

During April grant amounting to Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to the All-India Cooperative Union to meet the expenses in connection with the Third Indian Cooperative Congress.

Achievements in the training and education programmes up to 31-3-1958 are as under :—

	No. trained	Target for the Second Plan
Higher category	310	500
Intermediate rank, generals as well as specialists	1,136	1,800
Subordinate category	14,000	30,000
Block level cooperative officers	1,220	4,000
Non-officials	55,000 (about)	930,000

(v) PANCHAYATS

The sub-committee on panchayats, which met during the annual conference on Community Development at Mount Abu recommended that the panchayats should have a definite role in community development and be made responsible for planning and implementing programmes for the villages.

The sub-committee further recommended that a certain amount of the Block budget should be earmarked for each panchayat for works or schemes to be planned or undertaken by them. It was also suggested that a portion of the land revenue should be made available to the panchayats, taking into account the following considerations :—

- (a) the population of the area;
- (b) the total land revenue collected in the panchayat limits; and
- (c) the backwardness of the area.

The States may also provide for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue where it is supported by the panchayat for levy within its limits. The sub-committee also recommended that financial assistance may be provided by the Centre for setting up centres for the training of secretaries, sarpanches and panches. The sub-committee commended to the State Governments the suggestion that the panchayat administration be organically integrated with the Development Commissioner's Organization from the State headquarters to the village level.

(vi) EXTENSION TRAINING

Details of the progress in training extension personnel are as follows :—

Village Level workers—

(a) *Basic Agricultural Schools/Wings*.—13,790 trainees had successfully completed one year course in basic agriculture at the 64 Basic Agricultural Schools/Wings, and 4,891 were under training by the end of March 1958.

(b) *Extension Training Centres*.—All the 75 Extension Training Centres established during the First and Second Plan periods, including 34 integrated institutions functioning in Uttar Pradesh and Madras, were in operation at the end of March. 26,404 village level workers had been trained and 7,324 were under training.

2. **Training of Gram Sevikas in Home Science**.—816 Gram Sevikas had completed training in 27 Home Science Wings and 446 were under training.

3. **Agricultural Workshops (Scheme for training of Village artisans)**.—There are now 20 workshop wings in operation. 308 artisans have been trained, and 209 are undergoing training.

4. **Training of Group Level Workers**.—As a result of the experience gained in running this scheme for just over three years, it has now been decided to revise it to fully meet its two-fold objectives, viz.,

- (i) Orientating in extension philosophy and methods,
- (ii) Bringing the supervisory staff employed at the Block level upto date in their respective subject matter.

Separate courses for orientation part of the training as distinct from specific subject matter training are proposed to be organised. Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Community Development to organise orientation training courses for Group Level Workers along with the Block Development Officers. The subject matter training is to be organised

by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on regional basis at a few selected colleges of agriculture and animal husbandry. In view of this, all the 18 Group Level Workers Centres have been closed down with effect from 31st March, 1958. 3,509 supervisory staff had completed training in these Centres by the end of March.

5. **Farm Youth Exchange**.—A group of 16 young farmers (12 men and 4 women) left for the U.S.A. on 22nd April under the above programme. The young farmers will stay in that country for six months as guests of selected American farm families. The special feature of this year's programme is that the participants will be given special training in farm leadership activities so that on their return to India they will be able to organize young farmers' clubs.

(vii) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The milk distribution scheme was taken up by the Ahmedabad Corporation in April, 1955 to provide good quality milk to school children and hospitals and to bring about an overall improvement in the milk supply of the city. A beginning was made with the supply of about 50 maunds of milk per day and the supply has now increased to about 350 maunds of whole milk and re-constituted skim milk, the latter specially for school children.

In order to cover the entire milk supply of the city in stages, a project estimated to cost Rs. 31.4 lakhs has now been taken up by the Corporation. This project envisages the handling of about 1,500 maunds of milk per day. Arrangements will be made for procuring milk from rural areas, a milk treatment plant will be set up in the city and distribution of milk in bulk dispensers and bottles will be undertaken through a chain of sales depots located in the different quarters of the city. Assistance in the form of equipment costing Rs. 15.84 lakh (\$330,000) is being taken from UNICEF. Under this aid-programme, supply of milk worth Rs. 23.57 lakhs shall have to be made free of cost by the Ahmedabad Corporation over a period of 10 years to pre-school and school children at the rate of six ounces per head per day. Free supplies shall be made daily to 23,550 pre-school and school children during the first year—for approximately 300 days to pre-school children and 200 days to school children.

The production of butter and skim milk powder at the Kaira Cooperative Milk Union, Anand has been progressing according to schedule. The Milk Union has also planned to undertake the manufacture of condensed milk for which equipment has been installed.

The construction of the Central Dairy building under the Delhi Milk Scheme is progressing. The building for the milk collection and chilling centre at Alipore is nearing completion and construction at another centre (Moradnagar) has been taken up. A site has been acquired at Palwal for setting up a milk chilling plant.

(viii) PLANT PROTECTION

During April and May the Central Plant Protection Stations sold about 3½ tons of pesticides and issued on loan 254 plant protection machines (35 power-operated and 219 manually-operated) to the State Departments of Agriculture, N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks, cultivators, etc. During the same period training in plant protection was given to 350 State Government officials of various categories (281 V.L.Ws., 68 Gram Sevaks and one Agriculture Extension Officer). The stations also participated in 15 exhibitions of local agricultural importance.

Fruit Preservation.—A emergency meeting of the Central Fruit Products Advisory Committee was held in New Delhi on April 18. The main items of the agenda were important problems facing the fruit preservation industry, grant of loans, bank credits and up-grading of fruit products for purpose of transport by rail and export promotion.

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has been authorised, with the approval of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to sponsor *bonafide* requirements of the industry for issuing actual users' licences for the import of essential foreign materials.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane.—During the month under review, the condition of the standing sugarcane crop was generally satisfactory. Preparation of land for the next sowing was in progress in different parts of the country. Irrigation of newly sown sugarcane crop in U.P. was continued.

Sugar.—The total quantity of sugar produced by factories in India, during the current season up to the 31st May, 1958 amounted to 19·63 lakh tons against 19·75 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. During the week ending 31st May, 1958, 19 factories were reported to be in operation as against 61 factories in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories were 13·46 lakh tons on the 1st May, 1958 against 13·14 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1st November 1957 to 31st May 1958 were 11·74 lakh tons against 12·27 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 31st May the factories showed a closing stock of 12·12 lakh tons against 12·70 lakh tons on the same date of the previous year.

During May, the Government of India released 2·69 lakh tons for free sale in the market. This brings the total releases out of the 1957-58 season's production to 9·18 lakh tons including 4·79 thousand tons released for export. Sales for export from 1st January 1957 amounted to 1·53 lakh tons and the entire quantity was exported by 31st March, 1958, after which there have been no exports. The policy regarding further exports during the current season is under consideration of the Government of India. The Sugar market during the first two weeks of the month generally rules firm and the rates showed a rising tendency due to rumours about exports of sugar, good demand, pre-monsoon buying and scarcity of stocks at some centres. In the second half of the month, particularly during the last week, the markets in general showed a downward trend owing to release of a special quota for free sale. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres:—

(Rs. per maund)							
Market	Quality	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58	31-5-58
Hapur	Crystal	37·27	37·27	37·36	37·36	36·18	37·09
Kanpur	D-28	36·50	37·00	37·00	37·50	37·00	36·50
Calcutta	Indian	38·00	38·25	38·50'	38·37	38·25	38·25
	Medium						
Nagpur	D-24	41·50	41·50	42·25	N.R.	42·25	42·50
Madras	Imported	38·94	39·12	39·12	39·94	38·75	38·75
Bombay	D-28	40·00	40·00	40·37	40·00	41·00	39·27
Patna	..	37·00	37·00	37·00	38·00	38·00	36·00

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur.—The average daily arrivals in Hapur amounted to 118 maunds. The stock of gur in this market stood at 1,30,500 maunds at the end of May 1958 against 79,500 maunds in the corresponding month of the previous year and 1,47,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

The gur market in the country exhibited a mixed tendency during the month. At Hapur, the rates advanced during the second half due to brisk demand and bull support. At Madras, the market was dull and prices showed an easing tendency during the third and fourth weeks, but towards the close of the month, the rates recovered. The market at Calcutta slightly eased, while the Bombay market firmed up, particularly in the last week. The table below shows the week-end wholesale prices of gur at important centres:—

(Rs. per maund)							
Market	Quality	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58	31-5-58
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	15·25	15·62	15·62	15·75	16·50	16·75
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium).	19·00	19·00	18·50	18·50	18·50	18·50
Madras	II Sort	12·75	12·75	12·75	10·81	10·81	12·75
Bombay	Kolhapur	22·00	21·50	22·00	22·00	22·50	24·00

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

World supply position of linseed is expected to be tight during the current year, though there is a likelihood of some expansion of linseed area in U.S.A. induced by high prices of linseed and linseed oil.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of India continued at high levels during May. Domestic prices of linseed oil and castor oil continue to be out of parity with foreign quotations and hence prospects of substantial exports are not bright. The price of Brazilian castor oil is much lower than that of the Indian variety. The lowering of the export duty on castor oil seems to have had little effect in bringing about parity in the prices of Indian and foreign castor oil at overseas ports.

(a) Groundnut

Groundnut prices at Bombay and Madras ruled more or less steady during the month under review. At Hyderabad, however, there was a substantial rise. Groundnut oil prices at Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad continued at high levels owing to a variety of factors such as sustained interests by Vanaspati manufacturers in spot groundnut oil, hopes of an export quota for refined groundnut oil, expectation of larger demand for groundnut oil cake etc. Shortage of arrivals also accounted for the generally bullish trend. Groundnut oil prices (S. African variety) at European ports were steady at Rs. 53·39 per maund throughout the month.

The following table shows the trend of prices:—

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58	31-5-58
<i>Groundnut (kernel)—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	25.35	25.39	24.98	25.35	25.35	24.98
Madras (Superior)	23.24	23.40	23.09	23.55	23.55	23.24
Hyderabad	24.31	N.R.	28.31	27.06	28.25	27.31
<i>Groundnut oil—</i>						
Bombay	52.73	54.73	53.63	53.63	53.63	54.52
Madras	50.69	50.03	49.21	50.35	50.18	49.21
Hyderabad	50.81	N.R.	52.50	51.87	50.19	51.69
European ports (S. African)	53.39	53.39	53.39	53.39	53.39	N.A.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.A.—Not available.

Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—November, 1957 were negligible as against 12,191 tons of groundnut and 28,146 tons of groundnut oil during the same period of 1956.

(b) Linseed

Prices of linseed at Bombay tended to rise steadily during May. At Calcutta and Kanpur, however, prices were erratic though the undertone of the market was firm. Linseed oil prices at Bombay showed improvement. At Calcutta they ruled more or less steady while at Kanpur the trend was erratic. Export prospects of linseed oil continued to remain dull because of the considerable disparity in domestic and foreign prices. Price of Indian linseed oil at European ports improved slightly.

The following table shows the changes in prices:—

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58	31-5-58
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	21.31	21.49	21.86	22.22	22.27	22.41
Calcutta (Small)	21.87	22.00	21.87	22.00	22.12	22.12
Kanpur (FAQ)	21.00	20.25	22.25	22.25	21.00	21.00
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay	49.96	49.96	50.33	50.42	50.96	50.75
Calcutta	51.00	50.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.50
Kanpur	51.00	50.50	49.00	49.00	49.50	49.50
European ports (Indian)	51.92	51.43	51.18	52.90	52.90	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of linseed oil during November, 1957, amounted to 653 tons against 1,679 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports during January—November, 1957 were 14,087 tons against 43,238 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Castorseed

During the month under review prices of castorseed showed minor fluctuations. Movement of castor oil prices was rather irregular. Compared to the month-end quotations of April there was a small decline in prices of castor oil during May. Slackness in foreign demand for Indian castor oil was the main influence. In the middle of the month there were reports that Rumania had sold to the U. K. some portion of the castor oil purchased from India. There were also rumours that China was making a bid to offer surplus castor oil to the U. K. and the continent at competitive rates. Enquiries for Indian castor oil from U. S. A. were negligible. Another factor influencing prices was rumours that Russia was once again in the market for good quality castor oil. Export prospects for Indian castor oil do not at present seem bright because Brazilian castor oil is available at much lower rates. Prices of Bombay commercial variety at European ports recorded a small decline compared to the April month-end quotation.

The following table shows the trend of prices:

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58	31-5-58
<i>Castorseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	20.75	20.75	21.03	20.66	21.03	21.21
Kanpur (FAQ)	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78	18.28	18.83
Badeppalli (HC6)	19.25	19.75	19.33	19.25	19.33	19.53
<i>Castor oil—</i>						
Bombay (Commercial)	49.96	48.85	49.22	48.57	48.76	49.12
Kanpur (FAQ)	49.50	50.00	49.00	48.00	48.00	49.00
Madras (FAQ)	52.66	52.66	51.18	51.18	51.18	50.84
European ports (Bombay Commercial)	60.00	58.53	58.53	58.77	59.75	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of castor oil during November 1957 amounted to 535 tons against 4,450 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports during January—November 1957 totalled 43,381 tons against 35,826 tons during the same period of 1956.

(d) Coconut

Total arrivals of coconuts and copra during January—April 1958 in some of the important assembling markets of South India amounted to 60.8 million nuts and 29.2 thousand tons respectively, against 74.4 million nuts and 26.6 thousand tons of copra during the corresponding period of 1957.

The prices of Copra at Bombay and Alleppey ruled easy during the first half of May. During the latter half, however, the prices of Copra at Bombay recorded a significant rise. At Alleppey, there was some rise in prices in the early part of the latter half though towards the end of the month, the prices declined again. The prices of coconut oil at Bombay remained almost stationary. At Cochin, the prices of coconut oil tended to decline in the first two weeks, though in the subsequent weeks, the prices recovered the lost ground.

The following table shows the trend of prices:

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58	31-5-58
Copra—						
Bombay (Colombo)	55.50	56.16	54.85	54.85	58.77	58.12
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	54.57	52.96	52.62	54.57	55.82	53.93
Coconut Oil—						
Bombay (India)	82.28	82.28	82.28	82.28	85.22	85.27
Cochin (Good)	77.75	77.37	75.37	77.75	77.75	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

During November 1957, imports of copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 6,356 tons and 382 tons respectively compared to 9,208 tons of copra and 1,316 tons of coconut oil during November 1956. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—November 1957 aggregated 117,413 tons and 16,129 tons respectively against 58,476 tons of copra and 13,208 tons of coconut oil during the same period of 1956.

The different items of work programmed under the Second Five Year Plan development have been started at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod. These include *inter alia* a soil survey of the coconut growing tracts starting with the Malabar coast. A scheme for the purchase and supply of quality seed nuts to State Governments experiencing difficulty in procuring nuts has been started and a total of 14,500 nuts has been supplied to Assam and West Bengal.

(e) Vanaspati

Thirty-eight factories with an installed capacity of 31,060 tons worked during April and production was 26,029 tons. Total despatches amounted to 26,439 tons. The average prices for 36 lbs. tin of vanaspati during April were:

Market	Price (Rs.)
Bombay	33.41
Madras	31.95
Calcutta	33.44
Delhi	35.11

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s. Volkart Brothers at the end of April puts the country's production at 52.47 lakh bales compared to their earlier (March) estimate of 51.76 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1956-57 season were 49.73 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

An import quota of 30,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above from the sterling area was announced on the 28th May. The import licences issued against this quota would be valid upto the end of August.

Import of raw cotton into India during February 1958 amounted to 23,000 bales against 50,000 bales during the previous month and 78,000 bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total import of raw cotton during the first six months (i.e., September 1957 to February 1958) aggregated 184,000 bales compared to 485,000 bales during the same period of the previous season.

An export quota of 50,000 bales comprising 35,000 bales of 23/32" and below and 15,000 bales of cotton not above 3/4" stapling was announced on the 21st May. The latter part of the quota was fully taken up within a few days.

Exports of raw cotton from India during February, 1958 were 5,000 bales against 23,000 bales in the previous month and 36,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports in the first six months of the current season were 42,000 bales compared to 271,000 bales in the same period of the last season.

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

Cotton	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)					
	Consumption during				Stocks as on	
	March 1958	March 1957	September 1957 to March 1958	September 1956 to March 1957	31-3-58	31-3-57
Indian	3.54	4.00	26.51	27.24	12.98	12.22
Egyptian	0.06	0.06	0.43	0.63	0.19	0.28
Other foreign cotton	0.42	0.41	2.98	2.76	1.28	1.72
TOTAL	4.02	4.47	29.92	30.63	14.45	14.22

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 22-5-58	1-9-56 to 22-5-57
Arrivals	12.60	15.51
Consumption by mills	9.31	9.73
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants as on 22-5-58	7.23	6.62

Prices of cotton in India generally tended to move up during the first three weeks of May on account of expectation of an export quota, but declined later partly due to the announcement of import quota from soft currency areas. The prices of Jarilla MGF which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 735 per candy on 3rd May 1958 rose sharply to Rs. 775 in the next week. Thereafter the price sagged sharply to Rs. 700 at the end of the month. The price of Farm variety at Adoni which stood at Rs. 584 per candy at the end of April advanced to Rs. 622 by the middle of the month. It declined to Rs. 614 during the week ending 24th May.

The table below gives the week-end quotations at different markets:

State Centre Variety	(Rs. per candy)			
	Andhra Pradesh	Bombay	Punjab	
	Adoni Farm	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Abohar	
			Deshi	American
Week ending—				
26-4-58	584	740	523.60	733.04
3-5-58	590	735	No Transac- tion	No Transac- tion
10-5-58	580	775		
17-5-58	622	750		
24-5-58	614	755		
31-5-58	N.A.	700		

Prices of cotton at Karachi stood firm in the first fortnight mainly due to encouraging foreign enquiries; in the latter half of May, however, the prices suffered a significant decline. The table below gives the week-end quotations at Karachi.

		(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)	
Week ending		4 F Punjab (roller ginned)	
26-4-58		663.3	
3-5-58		665.7	
10-5-58		685.4	
17-5-58		652.1	
24-5-58		652.7	
31-5-58		N.A.	

The New York market displayed a cheerful tone during the first half of the month. Later the prices tended to ease on account of report of improved weather conditions in most of the cotton belts. The following table gives the week-end quotations of middling 15/16" at New York:

Week ending		Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
26-4-58		35.95	1,339
3-5-58		36.05	1,342
10-5-58		36.10	1,344
17-5-58		36.40	1,355
24-5-58		36.12	1,345
31-5-58		36.36	1,352

(v) JUTE

The All-India final estimate of Mesta for 1957-58 puts the area and production at 7,26,000 acres and 12,11,000 bales (of 400-lbs. each) against the partially revised estimate of 7,33,000 acres and 14,78,000 bales for 1956-57. This shows a decrease of 7,000 acres or 1 per cent in area and 2,67,000 bales or 18.1 per cent in production. The fall in acreage and production of mesta has occurred mainly in West Bengal and is due to unfavourable weather conditions such as prolonged drought and untimely rains during the growing period.

During May, weather conditions in the jute growing areas continued to be generally favourable. In several northern tracts, sowings have already been completed and the progress of young plants is reported to be good. In Assam, however, excessive rainfall has caused water-logging of many fields in certain areas.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during April amounted to 4.14 lakh bales compared to 4.82 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.76 lakh bales during April, 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July 1957 to April 1958 amounted to 54.11 lakh bales compared to 54.86 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during April 1958 amounted to 0.38 lakh bales compared to 0.19 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.35 lakh bales during April, 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of April amounted to 5.59 lakh bales compared to 5.61 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I. J. M. A. during April was 5.18 lakh bales compared to 5.15 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.21 lakh bales during April, 1957. Total consumption since the beginning of the current season upto the end of April amounted to 52.11 lakh bales compared to 50.90 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 13.69 lakh bales at the end of April against 14.69 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 13.31 lakh bales at the end of April, 1957.

During May the Calcutta loose jute market witnessed a mixed trend with narrow fluctuations. Initially prices of raw jute showed some increase on account of good demand and scarce supplies. Prices declined in the second week as sellers were eager to do business at lower rates. Reports of excessive rainfall in Assam tended to impart a firming up tendency in the third week. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties at Calcutta:

May/June Delivery

Variety	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58
Northern	25.50	26.00	25.50	25.75	24.75
Assam	25.50	26.00	25.50	25.75	24.75
Orissa	27.25	28.00	27.25	27.50	26.25
Deshal	24.50	25.00	24.00	24.50	23.00
Murshidabad	23.00	24.00	23.00	23.00	22.00
Jungli	22.50	23.25	22.00	22.00	20.50
Daisee	29.50	29.75	29.00	29.00	28.25

The pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market remained firm with narrow fluctuations and ruled more or less in sympathy with the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute:

May/June Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58
Mill Firsts . . .	220	225	225	220	210
Mill Lightnings . .	185	190	190	185	175
Daisee L. G. . . .	175	180	180	180	170
Pak N. C.	74	77	74	75	71

In the up-country centres, prices showed an erratic trend with an easy undertone on account of better crop prospects. Prices declined in Barpeta Road (Assam) and Jajpur Road (Orissa) but they were still above the Calcutta parity rates. In Chakia (Bihar) prices remained unchanged, while at Samsi (West Bengal) they recorded some gain. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres:

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58
Barpeta Road (Assam) . . .	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	18.50
Chakia (Bihar) . . .	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.00
Samsi (West Bengal) .	18.95	20.99	19.74	20.29	20.59
Jajpur Road (Orissa) . .	25.00	24.75	24.50	24.50	24.00

The Calcutta jute goods market was depressed due to discouraging overseas enquiries and the closing quotations were lower than the opening levels. Enquiries from U. K. and Egypt for hessian and from Russia for sacking as also reports of a new India Government tender for heavy goods tended to improve the level of prices but this tendency was more than offset by the buying policy of Argentina and prices again slumped. In an attempt to stabilise her economic position Argentina has decided on drastic cuts in her imports and this has affected demand for hessian. The threat of the strike by the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation was also causing anxiety in trade circles. All these factors led to a considerable fall in prices of sacking which dropped below the minima laid down by the I.J.M.A. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking:

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		26-4-58	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58
Hessian 40" × 10oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	41.50	41.25	40.62	41.40	40.20
Sacking B Twills . .	Rs. per 100 bags	101.20	102.30	100.70	101.10	97.80

(vi) TOBACCO

The All-India second estimate for 1957-58 tobacco crop puts the acreage at 909 thousand acres compared to the previous year's corresponding adjusted estimate of 879 thousand acres, i.e., an increase of 3.4 per cent. The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Bihar, Bombay and Mysore and is attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

During the month under review the prices of tobacco declined at Bombay and Calcutta. The price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay ruled steady at Rs. 60 per maund against Rs. 65 in the previous month. At Calcutta also, the prices of Motihari (medium) and Jutty (medium) varieties ruled steady at Rs. 141.16 and Rs. 91.16 per maund respectively compared to Rs. 143.16 and Rs. 99.16 at the end of April.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during April amounted to 19.58 million lbs., consisting of 15.31 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.85 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 3.42 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were lower at 18.28 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during April amounted to 11.46 million lbs. against 9.72 million lbs. in the previous month, and consisted of 11.22 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.05 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 0.19 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of April were significantly higher at 29.8 million lbs. against 22.5 million lbs. in March.

About 18.03 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco valued at Rs. 2.68 crores were graded for export during April against 16.42 million lbs. in the previous month. Of these, 17.87 million lbs. were flue-cured virginia.



PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES



SPECIAL FEATURE

All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during May, 1958

(From 1st May to 28th May, 1958 and from 1st March to 28th May, 1958)

(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-5-58 to 28-5-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to normal (Actual) m.ms.	Rainfall from 1-3-58 to 28-5-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	364	(+) 79	548	(—) 7
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	185	(—) 61	310	(—) 15
3. Gangetic West Bengal	44	(—) 59	85	(—) 50
4. Orissa	27	(—) 44	54	(—) 56
5. Chhota Nagpur	19	(—) 26	59	(—) 32
6. Bihar	33	(—) 20	57	(—) 32
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	3	(—) 18	17	(—) 50
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	2	(—) 13	11	(—) 72
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	2	(—) 9	19	(—) 53
10. Himachal Pradesh	13	(—) 39	112	(—) 40
11. Jammu & Kashmir	123	(+) 82	219	(+) 17
12. Rajasthan, West	1	(—) 9	1	(—) 93
13. Rajasthan, East	0	(—) 12	3	(—) 84
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	1	(—) 9	7	(—) 69
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	21	(—) 3	56	(—) 11
16. Gujrat	0	(—) 7	0	(—) 97
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 7	1	(—) 87
18. Konkan	10	(+) 1	10	(—) 18
19. Maharashtra	25	(+) 6	61	(+) 58
20. Vidarbha	1	(—) 9	24	(—) 31
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	6	(—) 33	23	(—) 66
22. Telengana	13	(—) 9	56	(—) 4
23. Rayalaseema	19	(—) 14	42	(—) 23
24. Madras	89	(+) 38	141	(+) 35
25. Coastal Mysore	170	(+) 86	177	(+) 56
26. Mysore, North	91	(+) 61	138	(+) 131
27. Mysore, South	134	(+) 48	193	(+) 43
28. Kerala	281	(+) 70	411	(+) 15

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 Reports issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1 Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in Progress during June

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Rice (Abi), Kharif Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Minor Millets, Ragi, Cotton, Gingely, Turmeric Ginger & Kharif Pulses.	Summer Paddy.
Assam	Winter Rice, Maize, Castorseed and Sesamum.	Autumn Rice, Potatoes and Plucking of tea.
Bihar	Kharif Paddy (Aman), Ragi, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Cotton, Sann-hemp, Groundnut and Castor.	..
Bombay	Kharif Paddy, Cotton, Jowar, Ragi, Bajra, Maize, Castorseed, Groundnut and Sann-hemp.	..
Kerala	Paddy, Ragi, Pulses, Sweet Potato and Turmeric.	Lemongrass.
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Paddy, Oilseeds, Kharif Jowar, Cotton & Sann-hemp.	Summer Vegetables.
Madras	Kharif Paddy, Ragi, Groundnut, Turmeric	Rabi, Jowar, Cotton and Groundnut.
Mysore	Jowar, Ragi, Potato & Cotton	Rabi Rice.
Orissa	Kharif Paddy, Cotton, Ragi, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Groundnut, Castorseed, Jute and Sann-hemp.	Summer Rice.
Punjab	Kharif Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Desi Cotton and Sann-hemp.	Tobacco & Summer Vegetables.
Rajasthan	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Sann-hemp.	Cotton (Dry).
Uttar Pradesh	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Groundnut, Castorseed, Tobacco, Cotton, Minor Millets, Pulses and Jute.	Zaid Tobacco.
West Bengal	Jute, Maize, Ragi, Autumn Rice, Broad-cast Winter Rice, Cotton and Sann-hemp.	Summer Til.
Himachal Pradesh	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Pulses, Ginger, Chillies, Tobacco, Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton, Turmeric.	Wheat, Winter Potatoes & Onions.
Manipur	Kharif Crops	..
Tripura	Kharif Paddy, Kharif Pulses, Sesamum and Mesta.	..
Delhi	Kharif Jowar, Bajra and Cotton	Zaid, Rabi Tobacco.

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	79,320(p)	26,846	28,282(p)
Jowar	42,904	40,367(p)	6,602	7,249(p)
Bajra	28,024	27,884(p)	3,379	2,885(p)
Maize	9,116	9,197(p)	2,554	3,009(p)
Ragi	5,693	5,831(p)	1,820	1,715(p)
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,987	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,749	2,744

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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 Kharif Pulses	15,507	16,484(p)	1,632	1,515(p)
Other Rabi Pulses	11,703	11,443	2,038	1,794
Potatoes	691	702	1,830	1,674
Sugarcane†	4,564	5,019	59,317	66,890
Spices—				
Ginger (Dry)	40	40	15	15
Pepper (Black)	233	234	33	33
Chillies (Dry)	1,490	1,450	355	354
Tobacco	1,013	1,022	295	306
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	12,692	13,450(p)	3,862*	4,200(p)*
Castorseed	1,405	1,415(p)	124	124(p)
Sesamum	5,653	5,446(p)	457	442(p)
Rape and Mustard	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
Linseed	3,781	3,758	414	349
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,978	19,843	4,001‡	4,723‡
Jute	1,739	1,908(p)	4,197‡	4,288(p)‡
Mesta	572	733(p)	1,159‡	1,478(p)‡

(p) Relates to partially revised estimates.

* 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 (—)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	27-2-58	79,027	79,320	(—)0.4	24,821	28,282	(—)12.2
Jowar	Final	6-5-58	41,411	40,367	(+)2.6	8,056	7,249	(+)11.1
Bajra	Final	10-4-58	27,453	27,894	(—)1.5	3,565	2,885	(+)23.6
Maize	Final	13-4-58	9,762	9,197	(+)6.1	3,064	3,009	(+)1.8
Ragi	Final	15-4-58	5,897	5,831	(+)1.1	1,716	1,715	(+)0.06
Small Millets	Second	26-4-58	10,588	10,791	(—)1.9	..	..	..
Wheat	Second	16-4-58	29,776	30,488	(—)2.3	..	..	..
Barley	Second	..	7,492	8,327	(—)10.0	..	..	..

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	18-4-58	22,021	23,422	(—)6.0	..	..	..
Tur	Second	14-3-58	5,407	5,565	(—)2.3	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	19-3-53	15,932	16,484	(—)1.0	1,401	1,515	(—)7.5
Other Rabi Pulses	First	8-3-58	8,264	9,913	(—)16.6	..	..	..
Tobacco	Second	28-5-58	909	879	(+)3.4	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	28-12-57	4,784	4,475	(+)6.9	6,403*	5,948*	(+)7.7
Potatoes	First	14-3-58	592	576	(+)2.7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	11-3-58	14,457	13,450	(+)7.5	4,271‡	4,200‡	(+)1.7
Sesamum	Final	8-5-58	5,268	5,446	(—)3.3	363	442	(—)17.9
Linseed	Second	27-4-58	2,795	3,021	(—)7.5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	28-4-58	2,744	2,884	(—)4.9	..	..	..
Castorseed	Final	8-4-58	1,325	1,415	(—)6.4	97	124	(—)21.8
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	12-4-58	19,201	19,480	(—)1.4	..	..	..
Jute	Final	15-1-58	1,754	1,908	(—)8.1	4,088‡	4,288‡	(—)4.7
Mesta	Final	8-4-58	726	733	(—)1.0	1,211‡	1,478‡	(—)18.1

*In terms of gur.

†Nuts in shell.

‡ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second 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)	909	879	(+) 30	(+) 3.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Bombay and Mysore States and is attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

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

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the tobacco crop during 1957-58. Past experience shows 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)			Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Andhra Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2		..
Nicotiana Tabacum				
(i) Virginia	172	175	(—)	3
(ii) Others	183	176	(+)	7
TOTAL	357	353	(+)	4
Assam@—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	23*	23		..
Bihar—				
Nicotiana Rustica	18	12	(+)	6
Nicotiana Tabacum	15	12	(+)	3
TOTAL†	33	24	(+)	9
Bombay—				
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1		..
Nicotiana Tabacum	230	217	(+)	13
TOTAL	231	218	(+)	13
Kerala—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1		..
Madhya Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	16	(—)	4
Madras—				
Nicotiana Rustica	6	7	(—)	1
Nicotiana Tabacum—				
(i) Virginia	8	5	(+)	3
(ii) Others	33	36	(—)	3
TOTAL	47	48	(—)	1
Orissa—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11		..

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Punjab—				
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1		..
Nicotiana Tabacum	5	6	(—)	1
TOTAL	6	7	(—)	1
Uttar Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Rustica	18	14	(+)	4
Nicotiana Tabacum	7	11	(—)	4
TOTAL	25	25		..
West Bengal—				
Nicotiana Rustica	25	22	(+)	3
Nicotiana Tabacum—				
(i) Virginia	(a)	(a)		..
(ii) Others	17	16	(+)	1
TOTAL†	42	38(A)	(+)	4
Mysore—				
Nicotiana Rustica	7	7		..
Nicotiana Tabacum—				
(i) Virginia	1	1		..
(ii) Others	96	85	(+)	11
TOTAL	104	93(A)	(+)	11
Rajasthan—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	17(A)	(—)	5
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	79	67	(+)	12
Nicotiana Tabacum	830	812	(+)	18
TOTAL	909	879	(+)	30

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Relates to 1956-57.

(a) Below 500 acres.

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

@Excluding NEFA which is non-reporting.

‡Variety-wise break-up estimated.

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.

TABLE No. 5
Production of Tea in South India

[000 lbs.]

District	April		January to April	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	4,889	3,087	12,009	9,003
Central Travancore	4,100	3,128	10,355	7,641
Cochin	335	263	1,010	792
Coorg	32	20	98	96
Kanan Devans	3,003	1,890	8,394	6,180
Kanya Kumari	50	37	177	146
Madurai	161	128	578	471
Malabar	53	16	154	95
Mundakayam	286	241	912	588
Mysore	270	229	806	920
Nilgiris	2,074	1,886	6,301	6,225
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,195	822	4,035	3,490
South Travancore	829	744	2,466	1,843
Tirunelveli	73	90	255	292
Wynaad	1,259	817	3,442	2,945
TOTAL	18,609	13,404	51,082	40,727

Source : United Planters Association of Southern India, Coonoor. *Includes revised figures for March, 1958.

5.1 Production of Tea in North India

[000 lbs.]

District	January to April	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	2,725	3,138
Cachar	2,808	2,381
Darjeeling	2,440	3,653
Dooars	7,551	8,947
Teraï	549	1,126
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	17	58
All Others	215	258
TOTAL	16,305	19,559

*Estimated.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

TABLE No. 6
Imports of Foodgrains into India

[Tons]

Commodities	Imports during the week ended				Progressive total from 1.1.58
	7-5-58	14-5-58	21-5-58	28-5-58	
Rice	21,747	4,929	24,537	21,013	246,865
Wheat	55,124	21,630	43,994	30,169	11,46,329*
TOTAL	76,871	26,559	68,531	51,182	13,93,194

* Rounding figure.

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured
(1957-58 Crop)

[Cwts.]

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
February 1958	80,324	15,793	6,121	1,022,238
March 1958	77,823	15,520	24,467	117,810
April 1958	62,226	14,897	25,477	102,600

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1956-57 Crop

[Tons]

Particulars	Upto March 31, 1958				Upto April 30, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Total	Arabica Plantation 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 (inclusive of gains in weight)	21,959	7,299	12,402(a)	41,660	21,959	7,299	12,405(a)	41,663
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	10,970	3,960	11,100	26,030	11,083	4,017	11,289	26,389
3. Sold for export	10,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228	10,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228
4. Balance as on 30.4.58	125	67	210	402	12	10	24	46
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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 sold to Sweden, Finland and Australia; and (iv) 800 tons sold to East Germany.

B—1957-58 Crop

Particulars	Upto April 30, 1958			Total
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight)	20,973	7,551	12,953(c)	41,477
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage).	1,566	251	682	2,499
3. Sold for export	3,782(d)	230		4,012
4. Balance as on 30-4-1958	15,625	7,070	12,271	34,966
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	3,590	1,654		5,244

(c) Includes 962 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(d) Includes 90 tons sent to London for quality tests in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

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
8-4-1958	Mysore	211·10 to 219·90	211·65	187·80 to 188·00	187·89	..	..
16-4-1958	Mangalore	201·30 to 210·75	207·62	160·20 to 180·90	175·87	143·00 to 160·30	144·57

TABLE No. 8
Imports of Raw Tobacco

Articles	[000 lbs.]	
	December 1957	Jan.,—Dec. 1958
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco		696
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture		11
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	206	2,252
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots		84
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco		43
Other Tobacco (Unmanufactured)		194
TOTAL	206	3,230

8.1 Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Articles	[000 lbs.]	
	December 1957	January— December, 1957
For Manufacture of Bidis	22	213
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	146	5,784
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	5	449
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	890	2,445
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	2,312	65,955
Virginia Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	37	2,805
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	4	17
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco		31
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes		10
Tobacco Stalks and Stems		226
Other Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	351	2,844
TOTAL	3,767	80,229

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

[In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated]

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			May 1958 (31-5-58)	April 1958 (26-4-58)	May 1957 (25-5-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	13·25	12·87	15·94
	Chandausi	Mixed	17·00	14·75	14·37
	Sagar	Pissi	16·00	14·37	14·00
Jowar	Akola	White	9·80	9·75	13·50
Gram	Abohar		11·56	11·00	10·81
Maize	Bahraich		12·75	12·00	14·50
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16·33	15·55	16·62
	Patna		15·00	15·00	17·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16·00	15·00	16·00
	Patna		16·00	16·00	18·00
	Bombay		20·27	19·44	18·31
	Madras	Nagpur	22·07	20·88	20·50
Potatoes	Patna		6·00	6·00	10·00
	Calcutta	Dosi Nainital	10·00	10·00	16·00
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	17·28	13·37	11·50
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39·27	40·00	36·00
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	38·25	38·00	35·00
Gur	Hapur		16·75	15·25	12·00
	Madras	II Sort	12·75	12·75	12·12
	Bombay	Kolhapur	24·00	22·00	23·00
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		22·00	18·00	20·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225·00	215·00	220·00
	Khurja	Desi	N.R.	195·00	205·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	224·00	224·00	240·00
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	61·72	51·42	41·12
		Pomfret	102·85	92·56	82·31
	Calcutta	Rohu	100·00	100·00	80·50
		Hilsa	No supply	80·00	60·00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	100·00	100·00	100·00
	Madras	Ungraded	100·00	100·00	110·00
	Bombay		114·00	110·00	104·00
	Jullundur		N.R.	N.R.	110·00

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	33.00	32.00	37.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	32.00	30.47	35.56
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	27.92	30.86	30.25
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24.08	25.35	26.75
	Madras	Superior	23.24	23.24	25.25
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22.41	21.31	22.25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21.00	21.00	20.75
Castor seed	Bombay	Bold	21.21	20.75	26.75
	Badepally	—	19.53	19.25	26.37
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37.50	37.50	37.50
		Black	32.50	34.00	36.50
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	11.00	11.15	12.50
	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	13.00	14.25
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	53.93	54.57	59.50
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		67.50	69.00	80.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	72.00	74.00	83.25
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54.52	52.73	60.37
	Madras		49.21	50.69	54.69
Linseed Oil	Bombay		50.75	49.96	44.81
	Kanpur		49.50	51.00	52.31
Castor Oil	Bombay		49.12	49.96	60.25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	49.00	49.50	60.75
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	66.64	68.30	74.06
	Bombay		63.31	66.11	70.56
Coconut Oil	Cochin		77.75(a)	77.75	58.81
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10.25	9.75	10.25
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8.75	8.25	7.50
	Bombay		9.36	9.00	8.25
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	123.76	157.22
	Tirupur	Cambodia	159.46	156.69	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	261.80	343.00
		320=F	N.T.	366.52	424.00
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	350.00	370.00	400.00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	241.71	241.71	282.87
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	210.00	220.00	235.00
		Mill Lightnings	175.00	185.00	215.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	27.75	28.50	34.00
		Pakistan—			
		District Middles	31.50	33.00	40.50
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India—			
		Medium Doar			
		Dust	1.64(a)	1.64	1.34
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.
		Plantation 'A'	248.00(a)	239.00	254.00
		Plantation 'PB'	N.S.	248.00	262.00
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	N.S.	220.00	248.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'			
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	230.00	225.00	238.00
N.T.—No transaction. N.S.—No supply. (a) Relates to previous week.					

TABLE No. 9—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	21.00	23.00	22.00
	Cochin	Good	15.30(a)	15.30	24.62
Chillies	Patna		44.00	43.00	80.00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	68.88	75.00	73.44
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	26.01(a)	28.76	44.37
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalinpong)	157.00	162.00	187.00
		Small (Mysore)	800.00	800.00	880.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips—(Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	2.50
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125.07	125.07	120.12
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	18.75	9.37	16.60
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	22.00	23.00	14.00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	187.61	181.03	141.56
		Mangalore	213.94	197.49	164.50
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	6.00	7.25	9.25
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	350.00
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.T.—No transaction.					
(a) Relates to previous week.					

TABLE No. 9.1
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. 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	29-5-58	12.50
Rice	Lyallpur	Saila Basmati	29-5-58	38.44
	Dacca		26-5-58	36.00
Gur	Lyallpur		28-5-58	8.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	24-5-58	68.50
				652.65*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	24-5-58	89.50
				852.74*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	24-5-58	14.75
	Lyallpur		28-5-58	26.50
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	24-5-58	175.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	26-10-58	33.00
				160.41†

*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.)	29-5-58	216.3/8 cents	14.13
			Winter July	"	29-5-58	186.3/8 cents	12.17
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-5-58	219.1/2 cents	14.33
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	30-5-58	160.7/8 cents	10.84@
	U.K.	London	Australian f.a.q. cargoes (c.i.f.)	Ton	24-1-58	£25-15-0	12.67

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.)	29-5-58	138 cents	9.65	
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash Unit (48 lbs.)	30-5-58	94 cents	7.92@	
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Metric Ton	30-5-58	£62 0 0	30.85	
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		British W.African 3% (c.i.f.) May/June Ton	31-5-58	£102 0 0	50.00	
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U. K. Metric Ton	30-5-58	£51 0 0	25.38 (Nominal)	
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina May/June (c.i.f.) Ton	30-5-58	£98 0 0	48.00	
Castor-Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) June/July Ton	30-5-58	£122 0 0	59.75	
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot Lb.	30-5-58	36.30 cents	1352.00*	
			July Lb.	30-5-58	36.29 cents	1351.00*	
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Ton	30-5-58	£115 0 0	273.80	

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 31-5-58 (Canada 2.71½ to 2.71¾ dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE—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 and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

[In Rupees]

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				May 1958 (31-5-58)	April 1958 (26-4-58)	May 1957 (25-5-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2.50(a)	1.75	2.25
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1.44	1.44	3.75
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.50(a)	0.50	0.50
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.60	0.60	0.75
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3.25(a)	3.25	4.00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9.00(a)	8.00	10.50
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2.75(a)	3.00	1.50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4.00(a)	4.00	2.75
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	2.96	1.81	1.62
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.65	0.32	0.50
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.41	0.40	0.44
Caulliflowers	Madras		Each	N.S.	0.50	0.50
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0.25	0.25	0.25

N.S.—No supply.

(a)—Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 12
Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres
[In Rupees per seer]

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			May 1958 (31-5-58)	April 1958 (26-4-58)	May 1957 (25-5-57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.82	0.82	0.87
	Calcutta		0.75	0.75	0.87
Mutton	Bombay		2.00	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.81	2.81	2.56
		Without bones	3.31	N.S.	2.81
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.50
Pork	Bombay		2.25	2.00	2.00
	Madras		2.31	2.31	2.56
Beef	Bombay		0.75	0.50	0.62
	Calcutta		1.25	1.50	1.25

TABLE No. 13
Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres
[In Rupees]

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				May 1958 (31-5-58)	April 1958 (26-4-58)	May 1957 (25-5-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3.50	3.00	2.50
	Madras	Prawus	Seer	1.03	1.31	1.03
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.00	1.87
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1.50(a)	1.50	1.75
Poultry—						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25(a)	1.25	1.50
	Madras	Small	Each	1.25	1.25	1.00
Duck	Bombay		Each	2.00(a)	2.00	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.50	1.50	1.50

(a)—Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 14
Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres
[In Rupees]

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				May 1958 (31-5-58)	April 1958 (26-4-58)	May 1957 (25-5-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation	Each	80.00	75.00	100.00
		2 seers of milk		to	to	to
				125.00(b)	100.00	130.00
	Andhra Pradesh—					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	360.00(b)	510.00	370.00
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	150.00	150.00	200.00
				to	to	
				400.00(b)	400.00	

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-5-1958.

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar—	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	300.00 to 350.00(b)	300.00 to 350.00	300.00 to 400.00
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	400.00 to 1000.00(b)	400.00 to 1000.00	500.00
Bullocks	Bihar—	Local 8 teething	Each	100.00 to 125.00(b)	100.00 to 125.00	150.00 to 220.00
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	400.00 to 800.00(b)	400.00 to 1000.00	500.00 to 800.00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-5-1958.

TABLE No. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-4-58	12-4-58	19-4-58	26-4-58	April 1958	March 1958	April 1957
Food Articles	103.8	105.1	105.9	105.7	105.2	102.3	104.3
Liquor and Tobacco	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	94.9	88.0
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.5	107.0
Industrial Raw Materials	113.6	113.6	115.0	114.2	114.1	111.3	116.7
Manufactures	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.2	108.0	107.6	106.2
All Commodities	106.6	107.3	108.0	107.7	107.4	105.4	106.5

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/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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 January	102	106	104	..	107
1957 December	101	108	102	..	105
1958 January	100	108	103	..	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/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*
1957	103	101	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 January	99	101	100	103	101	104	101	114
1957 December	105	107	103	106	106	107	106	118
1958 January	..	105	105	107	106	107	105	118

* Linked at January, 1956.

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

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for February 1958

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chilies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	122	..	87	..	62	70	100	72	103	81	118	..	140	..
Maibang (Assam)	114	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	103	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)	122	107	103	89	119	88	119	119	97	96	61	60	100	75
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	128	..	57	88	..	74	..	85	89	..	55	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	83	..	..	100	..	92	94	89	88	..	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	85	57	..	..	..	153	95	80	111	78	79	..	155	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	124	..	96	..	69	89	95	80	..	88	89	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	66	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	150	..	..	..	..	77	108	75	..	88	137	..	125	59
Meniguda (Orissa)	105	..	..	..	..	97	161	..	101	86	85	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	57	..	53	54	..	102	66	96	84	66	..	100	133
Shankargarh (U. P.)	91	76	89	..	..	85	103	64	..	97	103	..	70	90

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	January 1958	December 1957	January 1957
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	496	493	480
Srikakulam	Thettangi	566	588	460
West Godavari	Alamara	441	448	445
Kurnool	Madavaram	575	575	565
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	529	534	547
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	472	475	445
	Agaram	457	457	432
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	467	467	459
Mathurai	Eriodu	497	495	440
	Gokilapuram	429	430	403
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	452	451	474
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	434	437	405
	Kunnathur	442	456	446

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
50	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
51	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
52	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
53	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
54	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
55	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
56	117	115	81	89	107	107	110	111
57	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
17 February	118	116	84	92	111	109	112	114
18 January	127	124	83	91	117	115	118	120
18 February	126	124	81	89	117	115	118	120

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)		
State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agril. Labour		
				Man	Wo. man	Child	Man	Wo. man	Child
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	March 1958	8	1.00	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.62	0.50
2. East Godawari	Korakonda	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.75	0.62
3. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
4. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
5. Chittoor	Chittoor	"	8	1.25	1.00	0.62	1.25	1.00	0.62
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	March 1958	8	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	3.00	2.50	1.75
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Palghar	Feb. 1958	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
Madhya Pradesh—									
Rewa	Sohagi	Feb. 1958	6-7	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.62
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	March 1958	5½	..	..	..	1.37	0.50	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.50	0.38	0.75	..	0.38
Rajasthan—									
1. Ajmer	Ajmer	March 1958	7	1.50	0.87	0.62	1.50	0.87	0.62
West Bengal—									
1. 24-Parganas	..	March 1958	7	1.55	0.91	0.59	1.55	0.90	0.50
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	1.39	1.15	0.55	1.50	0.94	0.50
3. Midnapore	..	"	7	1.57	0.96	0.31	1.49	0.96	0.31
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	March 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	..	..	..

21-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Madhya Pradesh

21-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Madhya Pradesh										(In Rupees)
State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily work- ing hrs.	Plough- ing	Sow- ing	Weed- ing	Har- vesting	Other agri- cultural labour	
Madras—										
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	March 1958	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	..	..	1.63	0.75	
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0.37	
Madhya Pradesh—										
1. Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	March 1958	Man	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	
			Woman	10	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Child	10	..	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
2. Surguja	Basdai	"	Man	8	1.00	N.R.	N.R.	0.75	0.75	
			Woman	8	..	N.R.	N.R.	0.62	0.50	
			Child	8	..	N.R.	N.R.	0.37	0.37	
3. Morena	Bijapur	"	Man	7	1.50	1.25	1.00	2.00	1.00	
			Woman	7	..	1.25	1.00	2.00	0.75	
			Child	7	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.75	
4. Gwalior	Pichhor	"	Man	7-10	1.25	1.25	0.75	1.50	1.25	
			Woman	7-10	..	1.25	0.75	1.50	1.00	
			Child	7-10	..	1.25	0.75	1.50	1.00	

21-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Car- pen- ter	Black- smith	Cob- bler	Man	Wo. man	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	March 1958	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..	0.50
2. West Godawari	Korukonda	"	8	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.50
3. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
4. Guntur	Addonki	"	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
5. Chittoor	Chittoor	"	8	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.37
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	March 1958	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Palghar	Feb. 1958	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Rewa	Sohagi	Feb. 1958	6-7	3.00	3.00	2.00	0.50*	0.50*	0.50*
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	March 1958	5½	1.87	0.75	..	0.62	..	0.44
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
Rajasthan—									
1. Ajmer	Ajmer	March 1958	8	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	0.50
West Bengal—									
1. 24-Parganas	..	March 1958	7	..	..	..	0.91	..	0.54
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	..	..	..	0.69	0.37	0.28
3. Midnapore	..	"	7	..	..	..	0.59	0.46	0.54
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	March 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	..	1.00	0.75

* Per animal per month.

TABLE No. 22
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during April 1958 (from 29th March to 25th April 1958)
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 region
		During the month of April 1958 (from 29-3-58 to 25-4-58)	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
I. ANDHRA PRADESH—						
1. Andhra	1. Nandyal	1,382	..	2,079(a)	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
..	2. Lakshmi Cotton	4,521	1,780	17,652(b)	2,801	..
..	3. Northern	844	..	2,112(c)	556	..
..	4. Western	6,866	2,621	21,119(d)	4,968	..
..	5. Mungari	59	..	441	723	..
..	6. Coconadas	911	1,086	2,201	1,991	..
..	TOTAL	14,583	5,487	46,204(e)	11,039	..
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	4,434	7,717	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
..	2. Jarilla	..	..	4,591	4,716	..
..	3. Hyderabad Oomras	299	49	299	135	..
..	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	..	..	..	..
..	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	..
..	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..
..	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	..
..	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	..
..	TOTAL	299	49	9,324	12,568	..
STATE TOTAL—						
..	Cotton Lint	14,882	5,536	55,528(a)	23,607	..
..	Cotton Waste	94	..	1,172	929	..
II. ASSAM						
..	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	..
..	Comillas	1,539	260	7,100	3,537	The whole State.
..	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 22—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	2. Surti Suyog		NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.			
3. Gujerat Dholleras	3. Gujerat Dholleras					
4. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio).	4. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio).					
5. Jarilla	5. Jarilla					
				_____N.A._____		
6. Barsi = Nagar Oomras	6. Barsi = Nagar Oomras					
7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar					
8. Cambodia	8. Cambodia					
9. Dharwar/Upland/Laxmi	9. Dharwar/Upland/Laxmi					
10. Kumpta Ordinary	10. Kumpta Ordinary					
TOTAL		_____N.A._____				
Cotton Waste		_____N.A._____				
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	}	Surat, Broach, Panchmahala, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.			
2. Surti Suyog	2. Surti Suyog		_____N.A._____			
3. Gujerat Dholleras	3. Gujerat Dholleras					
4. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio)	4. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio)					
Others	Others					
TOTAL				_____N.A._____		
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	}	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.			
	2. Surti Suyog		_____N.A._____			
	3. Cambodia					
TOTAL		_____N.A._____				

TABLE No. 22—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. BOMBAY—contd.						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholeras Wagad	N.A.		Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zala-wad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.		
	2. Kalyan					
	3. Mathio					
	4. Pratap					
	5. Deviraj (134-Co2)					
	6. Others					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	N.A.		Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.		
	2. Hyderabad Oomras					
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani					
	4. Kumpta Ordinary					
	5. Warangal & Kadas					
	6. Mungari					
	7. Verum (including H-420 & 197/3)					
	8. Hyderabad American					
	9. Other Americans					
	10. Others					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	N.A.		Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.		
	2. Verum (including H-420 & 197/3)					
	3. Oomras					
	4. Cambodia (including Buri)					
	5. M.P. American					
	6. Other Americans					
	7. Others					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	N.A.		Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.		
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras					
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar					
	4. Cambodia					
	5. Aharwar Upland/Laxmi					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	N.A.				
	Cotton Waste					

TABLE No. 22—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV. MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia)	N.A.		The whole region.		
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras					
	TOTAL	829	N.A.	103,005	N.A.	
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U. P. Deshi	1,541	1,147	9,555	9,305	The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American	957	1,366	13,344	24,046	
	3. Jarilla	5,975	3,757	120,300	114,382	
	4. Malvi	8,345	2,882	60,853	25,685	
	5. M. B. Oomras	778	338	23,076	16,266	
	TOTAL	17,596	9,490	227,128	183,684	
3. Bhopal	1. Malvi	N.A.		The whole region.		
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	18,425	9,490	330,133	183,684	
	Cotton Waste	322	134	1,449	629	
V. MADRAS—						
1. Western		..	..	..	..	The whole State.
2. Mungari		..	..	..	..	
3. White and Red Northerns		..	..	..	..	
4. Madras Cambodia	12,632	12,983	35,513	35,653		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	757	260	9,625	15,166		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..		
7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..		
8. Tiruselveli	559	1,895	783	2,224		
9. Karunganni	1,899	5,009	3,234	6,396		
10. Chinnapathy	..	..	..	..		
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	15,847	20,147	49,155	59,439	
	Cotton Waste	5,556	4,945	50,295	41,280	

TABLE No. 22—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	Punjab Desi	1,904	466	24,344	20,426	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	Punjab American	3,036	4,098	68,747	72,983	
	TOTAL	4,940	4,564	93,091	93,409	
2. Jullundur	Punjab Desi	176	161	7,101	2,289	Kangra, Hoshiar- pur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	Punjab American	535	2,294	33,469	61,543	
	TOTAL	711	2,455	40,570	63,832	
3. Amritsar	Punjab Desi	202	..	5,350	1,293	Amritsar and Gur- daspur.
	Punjab American	613	745	21,474	28,115	
	TOTAL	815	745	26,824	29,408	
4. Ferozepur	Punjab Desi	2,419	744	25,744	18,630	Ferozepur.
	Punjab American	18,585	22,149	245,242	238,851	
	TOTAL	21,004	22,893	270,986	257,481	
5. Patiala	Punjab Desi	9,808	2,364	125,148	90,483	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohin- dergarh and Kapurthala.
	Punjab American	7,013	6,125	127,716	165,868	
	TOTAL	16,821	8,489	252,864	256,351	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	44,291	39,146	684,335	700,481	
	Cotton Waste	491	801	2,866	2,401	
VII. UTTAR PRA- DESH—						
1. Upper Doab	U.P. Desi	..	39	3,981	3,299	Dehra Dun, Saha- ranpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	Perso-American	..	61	2,874	2,323	
	TOTAL	..	100	6,855	5,622	
2. Middle Doab	U.P. Desi	..	..	146	162	Mathura, Farrukh- abad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	Perso-American	..	..	1,712	1,825	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,858	1,987	

TABLE No. 22—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VII. UTTAR PRA- DESH—<i>contd.</i>						
3. Lower Doab & Bundel- khand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	49	..	151	Kanpur, Fateh- pur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	11	..	247	
	TOTAL	..	60	..	398	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	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. Desi	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	..	60	100	9,111	7,609
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	964	1,847
VIII. WEST BENGAL—						
1. Comillas	..	3,037	1,641	9,039	6,709	The whole State.
2. Hyderabad American	..	3	..	3	52	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	..	3,040	1,641	9,042	6,761
	Cotton Waste	..	846	1,306	3,006	4,817

TABLE No. 22—concl'd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. MYSORE	1. Mysore American .	2,510	1,921	7,588	2,533	The whole State.	
	2. Kumpta Ordinary .	6,018	3,370	15,397	8,704		
	3. Jayadhar . .	13,670	..	20,521	..		
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam . .	..	998	218	4,566		
	5. Lakshmi . .	17,248	..	23,945	..		
	6. Others . .	16,974	..	30,708	..		
	STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint .	56,420	22,128(f)	98,377	38,335(g)		
	Cotton Waste ..						
X. RAJASTHAN	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans .						The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi .						
	3. M.B. Oomras .						
	4. Malvi . .						N.A.
	5. U.P. Desi . .						
	6. Jarilla . .						
	7. Others . .						
	STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . }						N.A.
	Cotton Waste . }						
XI. TRIPURA	Cotton Lint Comillas . . }						The whole State.
	Cotton Waste . }						

N.A.—Not available.

- (a) Includes 106 bales not reported before.
 (b) Includes 1,197 bales not reported before.
 (c) Includes 79 bales not reported before.
 (d) Includes 59 bales not reported before.
 (e) Includes 1,441 bales not reported before.
 (f) Includes 15,839 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.
 (g) Includes 22,532 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

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MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

That the food situation coming up against "bad weather" no longer holds its terrors is evident from the prophylactic and curative measures ready on hand just now. Some areas in Northern India have suffered heavy shortfalls in foodgrains output. Fair price shops have been promptly opened in these places and in a few are supplemented by test works. Wherever hoarding is suspected, emergency powers have been assumed by the authorities to force the stocks out. On June 1, the Government had in stock 16.72 lakh tons of foodgrains, consisting of 10.57 lakh tons of wheat and 6.15 lakh tons of internally procured rice. Shortly another 5 lakh tons of wheat would be imported under an interim arrangement; to be further reinforced by 7 lakh tons (in wheat, milo and maize) coming under the U.S. Development Loan Fund. The comparatively easier rice position will be strengthened with imports from Burma, which, with the recent additional commitment of 50,000 tons, amounts to the annual total of 3 lakh tons. While passing difficulties are thus being overcome the Government are determined to see the country attain food self-sufficiency as expeditiously as possible. This is now an inflexible top-priority objective. An immediate shift of emphasis from major to minor irrigation works and larger supplies of fertilisers are expected to contribute towards it.

The Southern Region Minor Irrigation Conference, held at Hyderabad and presided over by the Union Food Minister, made a constructive review of the problems concerned, and recommended *inter alia* periodical assessment of the potential developed under the minor irrigation schemes and its utilisation, with a view to ensure fulfilment of targets. For the evaluation of results, a random sample survey on all-India basis was suggested; as also an organisation under the State Governments for regular inspection of the works and a separate fund for maintenance and repair of wells, to be raised from a new levy on the beneficiaries, possibly augmented by a Government contribution.

Progress of major irrigation projects and their utilisation have none the less gained momentum, with the State Governments applying themselves more vigorously to the task of co-ordinating the different stages of irrigation. On July 1, the Union Home Minister opened the Sirhind feeder canal on the Harike (Sutlej) Project, which when completed will benefit an area of over 17 lakh acres in the Punjab and Rajasthan. Nearly half the length of the feeder is now complete; the remaining part is scheduled to be completed in about a year. The Punjab Government have creditably compensated the land owners involved, along with the completion of the route. It is also reported that by the end of June, the target of constructing 150.5 miles of embankments on the Kosi, was virtually fulfilled, thus saving nearly 5 lakh acres of land from the risk of recurring flood damage.

In his Convocation address at the Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore, the Union Minister for Co-operation indicated how the Third Plan was going to be far more ambitious in the matter of forest development than the Second. Against an annual target of 80,000 acres in the Second Plan, he envisaged 2 lakh acres for the Third Plan and a total expenditure of Rs. 50 crores.

The significant contribution of agricultural products to the current export drive has been again underlined by the abolition of export duties on groundnut and groundnut oil, castor oil, sesamum and sesamum oil, kardiseed, nigerseed and linseed. The extension of the Indo-Finnish trade agreement to the end of the calendar year is also noteworthy; tobacco, hides and skins, cashewnut, spices, tea, coffee, vegetable oils and fibre are among India's major exports to Finland.

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The setting up of a Development Council for food processing industries is a step significant from the standpoint of 'small scale' employment, not confined to the towns. This Council will watch the fortunes of fruit and vegetable preservation, biscuits, confectionary, chocolate and cocoa powder, glucose and dextrose powder, aerated waters, flour milling, milk and malted foods.

The latest United Nations Report on Population has rather disturbing forecasts to convey. That world's population in the twenty-sixth century will be so large that an individual will not have more than one square metre of the earth's surface is a matter of only remote, vicarious concern at present, but the prospect of a cent per cent increase in population in the course of the next thirty years raises problems of immediate interest. The report puts faith on the future development of technology and closer international collaboration. With reference to the latter, Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation has put forward the suggestion of a 'geo-welfare' year to mobilise world-wide efforts of scientists, universities and Governments to solve the common problem of food. Mr. Sen, who has already discussed the idea with a few of the world's top men, believes that if it is translated into practice, the surpluses of the world could automatically be diverted to meet the requirements of deficit nations and that every aspect of human welfare would be examined with greater understanding by all nations. More expeditious development of national resources also forms part of the scheme outlined.

That both Burma and China could report better rice harvests is comforting. According to an announcement by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, extension of acreage and improvement in yield have combined to raise the annual output by as much as 40 per cent in some areas; the total area under rice rose by 25 lakh hectares.

No less interesting to a rural economy is the news that the Soviet Union is going ahead with the large-scale construction of houses of silicalcite, described as a new building material made of sand with a small addition of lime. The material is claimed to have aroused international interest.

A World Agriculture Fair has been announced to be held in New Delhi towards the end of 1959. The Fair is designed to enable national groups of farmers and experts to compare ideas and experience. The world will have a first-hand opportunity to take a peep into Indian agricultural progress in recent years. The Fair, sponsored by the Bharat Krishak Samaj, will synchronise with the eleventh annual meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, also to be held in the city.

Agricultural Productivity in India (1910-11 to 1956-57)

The impression that productivity in Indian Agriculture is going down is not borne out by facts. The following article, which discusses yield trends over nearly half a century, reveals that for a number of commodities, the yields have improved, particularly for foodgrains since 1952

Somehow or other, there seems to be an impression that crop yields in India are on the decline inspite of the increase both in area and in production as a result of the various measures undertaken under the Grow More Food Campaign since 1943-44 and the Integrated Crop Production Programme since 1950-51. The question of yield trends, therefore, merits careful study because a decreasing trend in yield reflects either deterioration in soil fertility or growing inefficiency of cultivation practices. Both these aspects of Indian agriculture have been receiving adequate attention under the various developmental measures undertaken, especially after the attainment of Independence. If there is a declining trend in yields, it should certainly be investigated and suitable measures to arrest it undertaken immediately. This study seeks to examine the long-term trends in area and yields of a few selected crops in India over the following three periods :

- (i) 1910-11 to 1945-46;
- (ii) 1945-46 to 1949-50; and
- (iii) 1949-50 to 1956-57.

During the first period, there has not been any significant improvement in the method of estimation and the collection of statistics relating to area and production of crops in India. These statistics were collected with a concern for accuracy only in the temporarily settled States, while in the permanently settled areas they were no more than 'guess estimates'.

During the second period, there were some attempts to improve the collection of area and yield statistics, in both the temporarily settled and the permanently settled States. A technique for the scientific assessment of yield per acre of food crops and some selected cash crops like cotton was evolved by the I.C.A.R. The collection of area and yield statistics in the States of Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal, was also improved. The *chowkidari* system of collection of statistics was replaced by a system of collection by specially appointed staff in Bihar and Orissa, while in West Bengal, both area and production statistics were arrived at with the help of sample surveys. These improvements have, however, affected the comparability of these statistics. Besides, this period was also influenced by several far-reaching developments—

- (i) The entry of Japan in the Second World War and its consequent effects on food situation in the country;
- (ii) Surplus of short staple cotton and shortage of food supplies, necessitating diversion of area under cotton to food crops;
- (iii) The Bengal famine, its effects and the introduction of G.M.F. Campaign followed by food controls, procurement, rationing and price control; and
- (iv) Post-war conditions and political disturbances prior to Independence in 1947.

All these events had affected in some way or other the collection of crop statistics. Estimates of production were sometimes subject to influences like the proneness of State Governments to over-rate their deficits and minimise their surpluses in relation to procurement and Central allocation of food supplies. However, an attempt was made to find out the trend in yields of crops during this period by making suitable forward corrections in the estimates of area and production of crops with the coverage and the method of estimation as was prevalent in 1943-44.

During the third period, an intensive drive for increasing production of foodgrains as well as certain cash crops like cotton, jute, oilseeds and sugarcane was initiated in 1949-50 under the Grow More Food Campaign and the Integrated Crop Production Programmes. These were assimilated later in the Five Year Plans. The production of food crops and some cash crops was also estimated on the basis of scientifically conducted Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

Since 1949-50, the statistics of area and production were collected both in respect of reporting and non-reporting areas, especially under cereals and gram and under important cash crops like cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane. As a result of these improvements, the statistics of area and production of crops were not comparable from year to year. To obtain comparable series of area and production with 1956-57 as base, the area and production of these crops were adjusted backward upto 1949-50 in the light of the index numbers of agricultural production and area. These index numbers designed to indicate the broad trends in area and production were constructed under a scheme which took into consideration all the non-comparable elements in the annual statistics. The resulting adjusted figures of area and production are utilised in this study to establish the trends.

For the first period, the time series for area, yield per acre and the percentages of area irrigated were carefully studied and smooth curves showing trends were fitted to the data with the help of orthogonal polynomials. For the second and third periods, it is not possible to fit the non-linear trend based on as limited as 7 or 8 years' data. An examination of the scatter of these data suggested that a straight line offered the best fit to acreage and yield per acre and accordingly, trend lines have been fitted to acreage and yield per acre data for these two periods. As in the first period, the effect of irrigation has also been taken into account by making a simultaneous study of the extent of irrigation (wherever this factor is of importance) along with the trends in areas and yield rates.

First Period (1910-11 to 1945-46).

Dr. Panse, Statistical Adviser, I.C.A.R., made a special study of the trends in areas and yields of principal crops in India for this period in a few selected temporarily settled States and a few selected crops as indicated below—

Rice—Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras.

Wheat—Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Jowar—Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras.

Maize—Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Cotton—Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

Sugarcane—Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madras.

The results of this study were published in the June 1952 issue of this Journal. The main conclusions of that study are recalled below—

Rice—There had been a steady expansion of area under rice in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay while it remained practically stationary in Uttar Pradesh and recorded a decline in Madras. In respect of yields, Madras showed a significant rate of increase in the early part of the period under study and remained more or less stationary thereafter; taking the period as a whole, there has been an overall increase in the yield rate for this State. This may be attributed to the overall increase in the irrigated area of the crop. The yields in Madhya Pradesh did not show any change despite expansion of area. This may be attributed to expansion of area under irrigation. Otherwise, expansion of area should have lowered the yield rates. In Bombay, the yield had been perceptibly on the decline. This was due to expansion of area without any appreciable increase in the proportion of the irrigated area. A similar declining tendency was observed in Uttar Pradesh also. On the whole, there was clear evidence of expansion of area and also in the proportion of irrigated area under the crop. Yield levels had shown a decline in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, an increase in Madras and no change in Madhya Pradesh.

Wheat—The area under wheat remained more or less steady in the Punjab, recorded an increase in Uttar Pradesh and a gradual decline in Madhya Pradesh. In yield, the Punjab showed a steady increase, probably due to expansion of irrigated area, while Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh show a steady decline. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, this may be due to expansion of area without any change in the irrigated area. In Madhya Pradesh, the yield declined upto 1925, whereafter it remained stationary indicating no trend in yield rates.

Jowar—A considerable and steady expansion of area under jowar in Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Uttar Pradesh was noticeable. It was stationary in Bombay and declined in Madras. During the first half of the period, the yield increased in Madras and Bombay and during second half declined. The yield rates in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh do not show any marked trend although there was a slight decline in the latter due to expansion of area. On the whole, there was evidence of expansion of area under jowar, except in Madras, accompanied by a lowering of yield.

Maize—There was no appreciable trend in any of the items, namely, area, irrigation or yield rates in either Uttar Pradesh or Punjab.

Cotton—For the period before 1940, the area under cotton showed an increasing trend in the Punjab and a declining trend in Madras. In Madhya Pradesh, the area had the record level of 53 lakh acres in 1925-26, whereafter there had been a steep decline. In yields, steady increase, both in the Punjab and Madras was visible which may be due to expansion of irrigation. The yield rates were steady in Madhya Pradesh.

Sugarcane—A steady increase in area in all the three States, especially, during the last fifteen years of the period was observed. An increase in yield rates was also evident.

Conclusion—For cash crops, the study revealed clear evidence of generally increasing yield rates and in respect of sugarcane an expansion of area as well. In respect of food crops, an expansion of area was perceptible in some cases as also an increase in the proportion of the irrigated area. Yield trends were uneven showing an increase for certain crops in certain States, a decline in certain others and no perceptible change in the rest. Generally speaking, an expansion of area under a crop has contributed to lowering of yields while

an increase in the proportion of irrigated area had a countervailing effect. There was, therefore, little ground for the belief that there had been a deterioration in fertility or in the standards of husbandry in this period.

Second Period (1945-46 to 1949-50).

The crops and States covered in the first period were also taken into consideration for the study under the second period. The figures of area and production of crops since 1943-44 were not comparable from year to year due to changes in coverage and method of estimation. To obtain a comparable set of figures of area, production and average yields per acre of crops, the data published from year to year were corrected to represent the same coverage and method of estimation as obtained in 1943-44. Such corrected figures are given in Statement I. The trend in area and yields per acre are given in Chart I. In Statement II are given the percentages of irrigated area under each crop for each State.

The following conclusions emerge from a study of these data :—

Rice—In Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, there had been a steady expansion of area under the crop. In the case of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, the expansion of area was, however, accompanied by lowering of yield rates, while in the case of Uttar Pradesh yield rates also recorded a rise. In Madras, however, there had been a steady decline in acreage and yield rates during the period under study. The percentage irrigated area under the crop did not show any appreciable change in Madras and Bombay; it showed a decline in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Wheat—In the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, there was decline in area accompanied by rising trends in yield rates. The percentage area irrigated improved from 48.2% in 1945-46 to 54.2% in 1949-50 in the case of the Punjab, while it was maintained at 2% in Madhya Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, acreage increase was accompanied by a downward trend in yield rates. This may, perhaps, be due to the decline of percentage area irrigated from 54.7% in 1945-46 to 45.3% in 1949-50.

Jowar—In all the States studied *viz.*, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras, both the acreage and yield rates fell during the period under study.

Maize—In the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, there had been a decline in acreage and yield rates as in the case of jowar. Yield rates did not show any improvement despite a slight increase in the percentage area irrigated.

Sugarcane—In Madras, both acreage and yield rates increased. In Uttar Pradesh there was no perceptible change in area but yield rates declined. In the Punjab, however, both area and yield rates declined during the period under study. In all these States, there was not any appreciable change in the percentage of irrigated area under the crop.

Cotton—In the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Madras, there was a decline in area under the crop. This may be attributed to the planned diversion of area under cotton to food-grains as a result of surplus of short staple cotton in the country during the period. On the other hand, yield rates increased in the Punjab and Madras mostly due to the introduction of improved varieties of cotton.

Conclusion—It was noticed that generally there was an expansion of area under rice, wheat and sugarcane accompanied by a lowering of yield rates. In the case of cotton, the decline in area was accompanied by an increase in yield rates. In the case of jowar and maize, there was a decline both in area and yield rates.

Third Period (1949-50 to 1956-57).

This period marks the progress of an intensive drive for increasing production of food-grains and certain commercial crops like cotton, oil seeds and sugarcane. The integrated crop production programme initiated in 1950 was later on assimilated in the Five Year Plans. Judged from weather conditions, the year 1949-50 was more or less a normal year for agricultural production. The years 1950-51 and 1951-52 were really bad for agriculture because of abnormal weather conditions such as floods followed by drought in 1950-51 and failure of rains in 1951-52. But since 1952-53, there has been a steady improvement in agricultural production, barring the slight setback in 1954-55, resulting from unfavourable weather conditions.

The figures of area and production of crops during this period are not comparable from year to year due to changes in the method of estimation and coverage. To obtain a comparable set of figures, the adjusted figures of area and production have been worked out from 1956-57 in the light of index numbers of area and production with 1949-50 as base. The adjusted area, production and yield per acre of crops selected for each State have been given in Statement III. In Chart II are given the average yield per acre and their trend. A study of these data show the following trends :—

Rice—In all the States studied *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, there has been a steady increase in area accompanied by increase in yield rates. In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, the percentage of irrigated area remained throughout high 92 to 94 per cent in the former and 69 to 75 per cent in the latter. In Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, irrigated area under the crop is, however, low at about 10 per cent. and in Madhya Pradesh it remained at about 18%.

Wheat—In all the States studied there was an expansion of acreage. In Madhya Pradesh, yield rates show an increase while in Uttar Pradesh, no variation in yield rates is visible and in the Punjab yield rates show a downward trend.

Maize—In Uttar Pradesh, both acreage and yield rates show a rising trend accompanied by a slight improvement in the percentage of irrigated area. In the Punjab, on the other hand, there is expansion of area accompanied by lowering of yield rates. The percentages of irrigated area declined.

Jowar—In Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, there is expansion of area, accompanied by increase in yield rates in the first three States and lowering of yield rates in the last. In Uttar Pradesh, both area and yield rates declined. The percentage of irrigated area under the crop is, however, small in all these States.

Sugarcane—In the Punjab, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, there is expansion of area accompanied by increase in yield rates. But in the important sugarcane growing State of Uttar Pradesh, an increase in area is accompanied by decline in yield rates. The percentage of area irrigated remained almost the same throughout the period.

Cotton—In the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, the area increased accompanied by increase in yield rates. In Madras while area has increased, yield rate shows a declining trend. The percentage of area irrigated showed a slight improvement in the Punjab and Madras. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of irrigated area is negligible. In Andhra Pradesh, both acreage and yield rates went down.

The average yield per acre of crops obtained from the results of crop cutting surveys of wheat and rice are given in Statement IV. Chart III relates to these data with the trends indicated therein. It is generally granted that the yields obtained from crop-cutting survey results are more reliable than the yields per acre worked out from area and production of

crops. It will be seen from the data given in Statement IV that yields per acre of rice and wheat in all the States for which data were available show a consistent upward trend except in the case of the Punjab where there was a declining trend for the wheat crop. The decline in the Punjab may be attributed to the large expansion of area under the wheat crop from 3,805,000 acres in 1949-50 to 5,140,000 acres in 1956-57 an increase of 35 per cent. The production during the same period increased by only 23 per cent.

Conclusion—During the third period, there has been generally an expansion of area accompanied by increasing yield rates. This is partly due to some increase in the percentage of area irrigated under particular crops despite expansion of acreage and partly due to various efforts made under the integrated crop production programme.

Index of Agricultural Production :—

The index of agricultural production with 1949-50=100 has been worked out since pre-war to 1956-57 and is given in Statement V. It will be seen that prior to 1949-50, the year 1943-44 was the best year for agricultural production. In that year, the index stood at 107·4. Thereafter, it steadily declined to 93·6 in 1948-49; in 1950-51 and 1951-52 the index stood at 95·6 and 97·5 respectively. Thereafter, the index showed a steady increase from year to year. It was 102 in 1952-53, 114·3 in 1953-54 and thereafter steadily rose to 123 in 1956-57. This trend was shared by foodgrains and non-foodgrains more or less alike. The index of foodgrains was 108 in 1943-44, 95·3 in 1948-49, 101·1 in 1952-53, 119·1 in 1953-54 and 119·6 in 1956-57. Similar figures for non-foodgrains were 106·2 in 1943-44, 90·1 in 1948-49, 103·8 in 1952-53, 104·7 in 1953-54 and 129·8 in 1956-57.

No doubt, there has occurred an improvement in the production of all commodities since the pre-war period, even though there have been some setbacks in the years of unfavourable weather conditions (1945-46 to 1947-48 and 1950-51 and 1951-52). But since 1952-53 onwards, the improvement has been more or less steady; the index of agricultural production has been going up from year to year. As already indicated, from a study of the yield rates for the period 1910 to 1957, there is no evidence of a decline in yield per acre of crops in India. Whatever downward trend noticed in the case of one or two crops in some States is mostly due to a large expansion of area under the crop without adequate increase in the percentage of area irrigated and to some extent due to local conditions. Ordinarily, an increase in area is brought about by diversion of marginal land to a crop of low production

The index of productivity has been worked out from the index of area and production since 1949-50. The figures are given in Statement No. VI. The index of productivity for the period 1949-50 to 1956-57 is summarised in the case of all commodities, foodgrains and non-foodgrains in the following table :—

Year	Index of productivity (all commodities)	Index of productivity (foodgrains)	Index of productivity (non-foodgrains)
1949-50	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51	95·5	92·3	95·5
1951-52	96·1	93·2	90·9
1952-53	97·1	98·3	89·3
1953-54	103·2	108·4	90·3
1954-55	103·8	105·0	93·7
1955-56	101·8	102·7	91·4
1956-57	107·1	107·5	97·2

It will be seen that the index of productivity of all commodities has gone up by 7 per cent as compared to 1949-50. The index of area showed an increase of 14·8 per cent over 1949-50 as against 23 per cent increase in the production index (vide Statement VI). This shows that the increase has been proportionately higher in the case of production than in the case of area. Index of productivity in the case of foodgrains was higher by 7·5 per cent than 1949-50 while in the case of non-foodgrains it stands 2·8 per cent lower than 1949-50 level, though the latter index rose from 89·3 in 1952-53 to 97·2 in 1956-57.

Conclusion—Thus, it will be seen that in no State, the study shows consistent decline in the yield rates over the last forty-seven years. There is little ground for the belief that there has been deterioration in the fertility or standards of husbandry in recent years in India. On the contrary, there is clear evidence that productivity in agriculture especially under foodgrains has been showing a consistently upward trend since 1952-53.

V. S. MENON

STATEMENT I

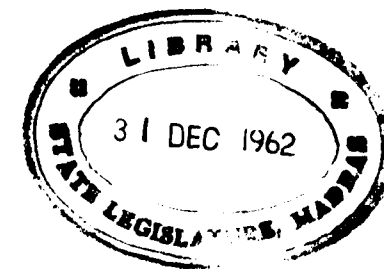
Corrected Estimates of Area, Production and Average Yield per Acre of Crops

Area—Thousand acres

Production—Thousand tons

Yield per acre—lbs.

State (Prior to Reorganization)	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
RICE							
Madras—							
Area . . .	10,925	11,014	10,203	10,986	10,435	10,329	10,487
Production . . .	4,932	5,054	4,241	4,919	4,330	4,265	4,014
Yield per acre . . .	1,011	1,028	931	1,003	929	925	857
Madhya Pradesh—							
Area . . .	7,776	7,970	8,037	8,026	8,126	8,231	8,839
Production . . .	2,385	2,265	2,161	1,823	2,173	2,222	2,569
Yield per acre . . .	687	637	602	509	599	603	651
Bombay—							
Area . . .	2,956	3,082	3,141	3,169	2,917	2,763	3,050
Production . . .	1,174	1,174	1,184	1,200	1,072	844	1,057
Yield per acre . . .	890	853	844	848	823	684	776
Uttar Pradesh—							
Area . . .	7,245	7,307	7,202	7,538	7,924	8,563	9,047
Production . . .	1,895	1,558	1,862	1,808	1,990	2,389	2,505
Yield per acre . . .	586	478	579	537	563	625	620
WHEAT							
Punjab—							
Area . . .	3,000	3,237	3,343	3,113	2,506	2,740	2,951
Production . . .	1,075	1,191	1,055	1,018	819	1,001	1,195
Yield per acre . . .	803	824	707	733	732	818	907
Uttar Pradesh—							
Area . . .	7,787	8,007	8,169	8,125	7,822	8,302	8,201
Production . . .	2,558	2,678	2,329	2,368	2,641	2,337	2,556
Yield per acre . . .	736	749	639	653	756	631	698
Madhya Pradesh—							
Area . . .	2,747	2,877	2,752	2,902	1,749	1,895	2,591
Production . . .	383	514	444	114	268	418	499
Yield per acre . . .	312	400	361	88	343	404	431
JOWAR							
Uttar Pradesh—							
Area . . .	2,408	2,295	2,569	2,297	2,438	2,053	2,348
Production . . .	541	511	569	427	510	265	460
Yield per acre . . .	503	499	496	416	469	280	439
Madhya Pradesh—							
Area . . .	5,656	5,208	5,054	5,017	5,018	5,053	4,513
Production . . .	1,330	1,069	1,018	826	1,119	752	802
Yield per acre . . .	527	460	451	369	535	333	443
Bombay—							
Area . . .	11,538	12,167	12,920	12,807	10,887	10,903	11,281
Production . . .	2,143	1,819	1,308	1,473	1,622	1,411	1,680
Yield per acre . . .	416	335	227	258	334	290	334
Madras—							
Area . . .	5,060	4,715	4,220	4,597	4,248	4,769	4,742
Production . . .	1,163	1,214	917	894	951	1,131	1,103
Yield per acre . . .	515	577	487	436	501	531	521



STATEMENT II

Irrigated Area under Crops in various States during the Years 1945-46 to 1955-56

(In thousand acres)

Crops	States (Old set-up)	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
RICE	Uttar Pradesh	700 (9.8)	1,036 (13.5)	809 (11.1)	706 (9.2)	804 (8.8)	1,058 (11.1)	1,060 (12.3)	1,060 (12.0)	948 (10.5)	913 (10.0)	820 (8.8)
	Madhya Pradesh	1,376 (22.6)	1,464 (23.9)	1,490 (17.3)	1,506 (17.2)	1,438 (16.3)	1,805 (20.2)	1,634 (18.2)	1,531 (17.1)	1,713 (18.8)	1,642 (18.0)	1,501 (16.3)
	Bombay	255 (9.8)	289 (11.2)	257 (10.3)	235 (9.7)	308 (9.7)	322 (9.9)	300 (9.7)	390 (12.2)	398 (12.1)	370 (10.9)	346 (10.6)
	Madras	8,183* (79.3)	4,839 (71.9)	4,319 (69.8)	4,303 (69.8)	4,146 (69.0)	3,756 (67.6)	3,978 (68.8)	3,733 (67.4)	4,618 (71.9)	4,978 (75.1)	5,118 (75.4)
	Andhra	..	4,204 (95.3)	4,119 (94.6)	3,937 (92.7)	4,298 (94.1)	3,981 (92.0)	3,975 (91.1)	3,834 (94.7)	4,350 (93.2)	4,391 (94.1)	4,486 (93.7)
WHEAT	Punjab	1,611 (48.2)	1,633 (52.4)	1,221 (47.8)	1,472 (53.6)	1,601 (54.2)	1,561 (50.4)	1,737 (54.2)	1,751 (57.8)	1,747 (55.7)	1,815 (52.7)	1,819 (48.4)
	Uttar Pradesh	4,443 (54.7)	4,086 (49.8)	3,724 (47.3)	4,066 (48.7)	3,712 (45.3)	4,041 (49.3)	4,134 (49.8)	4,134 (49.6)	4,623 (50.1)	4,593 (49.4)	4,571 (45.9)
	Madhya Pradesh	54 (2.0)	23 (0.8)	3 (2.2)	27 (1.4)	49 (1.9)	57 (2.2)	69 (2.5)	66 (2.4)	95 (3.4)	104 (3.4)	114 (3.3)
JOWAR	Uttar Pradesh	50 (1.9)	39 (1.7)	36 (1.5)	28 (1.3)	62 (2.6)	37 (1.6)	40 (1.7)	40 (1.6)	35 (1.5)	48 (1.9)	30 (1.4)
	Madhya Pradesh	2 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)	2 (Neg.)	2 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)	2 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)
MAIZE	Bombay	350 (3.3)	327 (3.2)	346 (3.3)	364 (3.6)	379 (3.2)	386 (3.3)	515 (4.6)	449 (3.8)	511 (3.2)	442 (4.2)	50 (4.5)
	Madras	424* (10.0)	408 (25.9)	403 (28.7)	457 (27.5)	420 (25.2)	349 (23.2)	392 (22.1)	397 (21.9)	361 (18.1)	442 (24.4)	430 (23.0)
	Punjab	347 (39.9)	357 (40.3)	260 (32.1)	263 (34.6)	335 (42.7)	236 (30.8)	297 (40.9)	312 (39.0)	328 (41.0)	321 (41.4)	306 (37.6)
	Uttar Pradesh	203 (7.9)	112 (4.6)	175 (7.5)	60 (2.9)	164 (8.5)	89 (4.3)	240 (11.8)	240 (11.3)	205 (8.1)	384 (14.8)	218 (9.2)
	Punjab	330 (85.7)	318 (87.1)	255 (86.1)	208 (87.0)	294 (91.3)	409 (91.5)	478 (92.3)	477 (93.2)	552 (93.9)	729 (95.2)	788 (93.6)
SUGARCANE	Madhya Pradesh	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)	2 (Neg.)	1 (Neg.)
	Madras	243* (14.9)	204 (23.7)	130 (20.6)	161 (21.2)	207 (29.2)	133 (17.9)	174 (19.8)	141 (19.4)	185 (21.5)	240 (23.9)	259 (23.2)
	Andhra	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.5)	3 (0.5)	2 (0.3)	3 (0.4)	17 (2.3)
	Punjab	232 (75.3)	255 (74.6)	209 (76.7)	228 (74.5)	204 (75.0)	231 (75.5)	301 (77.6)	273 (83.2)	242 (75.2)	258 (75.2)	27 (77.3)
	Uttar Pradesh	1,248 (68.6)	1,418 (69.5)	1,554 (67.5)	1,415 (66.9)	1,406 (67.0)	1,713 (68.4)	2,018 (68.1)	1,898 (64.2)	1,324 (67.1)	1,564 (68.2)	1,794 (66.0)
MAIZE	Madras	153* (95.0)	98 (92.5)	149 (94.9)	76 (91.6)	78 (92.9)	125 (94.7)	126 (94.7)	74 (92.5)	82 (91.1)	127 (94.1)	124 (96.7)

*1945-46 data for Madras include figures for Andhra also.

Neg.—Negligible.

None.—Figures in brackets indicate percentage of irrigated area to total area under the crop.

STATEMENT III

Adjusted Area, Production and Average Yield per Acre of Crops

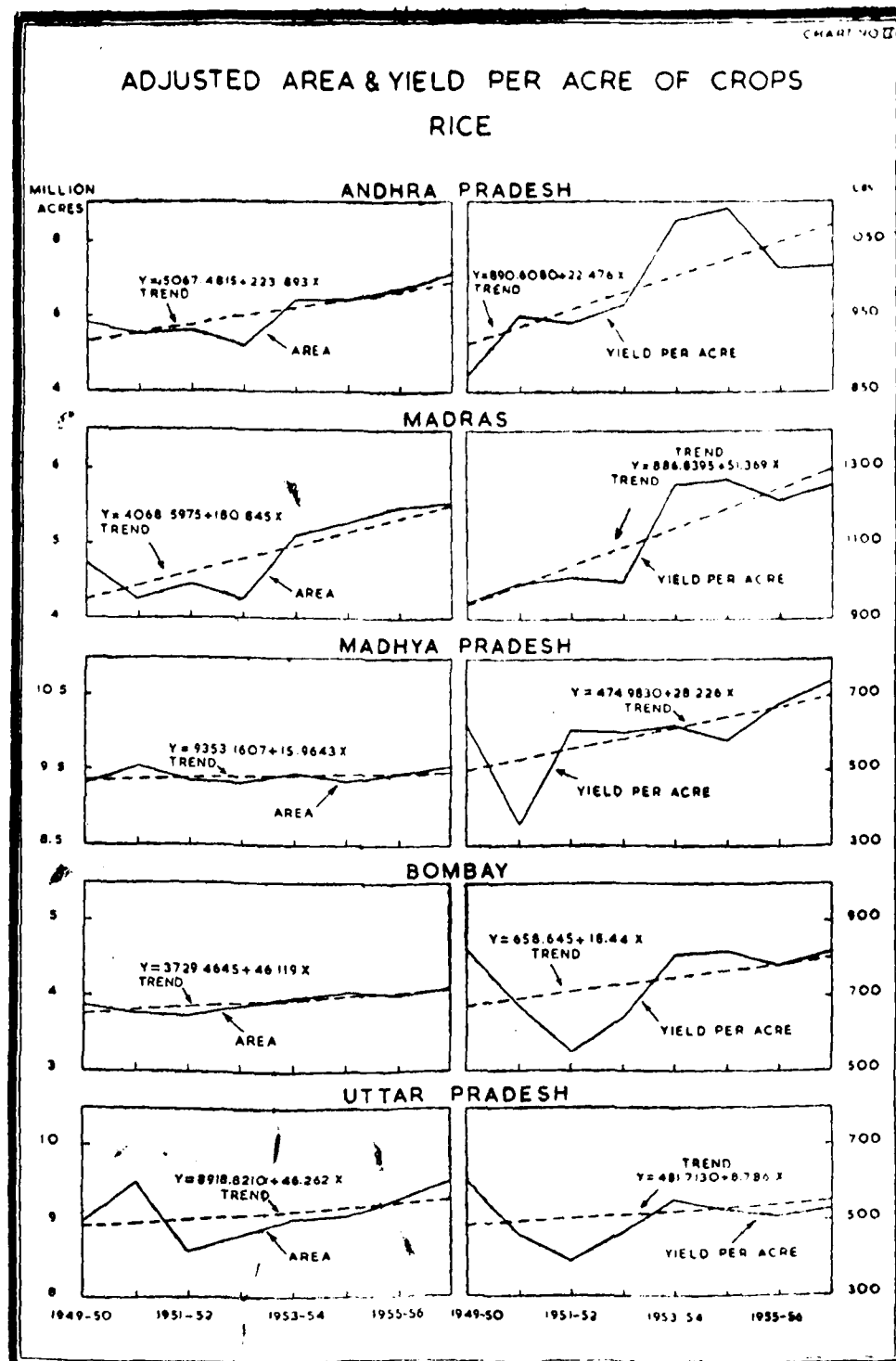
{ Area: Thousand acres
Production: Thousand tons
Yield per acre: Lbs. }

State (Reorganized set-up)	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
RICE								
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	5,821	5,158	5,012	5,143	6,372	6,361	6,728	7,104
Production . .	2,268	2,316	2,359	2,218	3,066	3,105	3,046	3,225
Yield per acre	873	951	942	966	1,078	1,093	1,014	1,017
<i>Madras—</i>								
Area . . .	4,722	4,257	4,449	4,239	5,097	5,266	5,491	5,538
Production . .	1,984	1,893	2,006	1,893	2,867	2,990	2,964	3,103
Yield per acre	941	990	1,010	1,000	1,260	1,274	1,209	1,255
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	9,301	9,558	9,366	9,335	9,473	9,363	9,456	9,547
Production . .	2,577	1,531	2,546	2,512	2,636	2,435	2,873	3,146
Yield per acre	621	359	609	603	623	583	681	758
<i>Bombay—</i>								
Area . . .	3,879	3,787	3,752	3,880	3,996	4,062	4,025	4,113
Production . .	1,423	1,134	922	1,117	1,457	1,491	1,412	1,506
Yield per acre	822	671	550	645	817	822	786	820
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	9,047	9,519	8,627	8,848	9,053	9,090	9,297	9,533
Production . .	2,446	1,967	1,525	1,852	2,255	2,156	2,547	2,267
Yield per acre	606	463	396	469	558	531	614	533
WHEAT								
<i>Punjab—</i>								
Area . . .	3,805	3,833	4,129	3,880	4,097	4,434	4,699	5,140
Production . .	1,710	1,496	1,651	1,710	1,735	1,943	1,751	2,114
Yield per acre	1,007	874	896	987	919	982	835	921
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	8,201	8,193	8,302	8,341	9,230	9,295	9,965	9,991
Production . .	2,585	2,678	2,533	2,824	3,106	3,284	3,041	3,139
Yield per acre	706	732	683	758	754	791	684	704
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	5,276	5,172	4,865	5,039	5,248	5,716	6,947	7,448
Production . .	1,038	1,201	805	1,069	1,133	1,411	1,541	1,604
Yield per acre	441	520	371	475	484	553	497	482
MAIZE								
<i>Punjab—</i>								
Area . . .	962	941	898	980	977	948	985	1,009
Production . .	584	347	528	587	523	436	389	651
Yield per acre	1,360	826	1,317	1,342	1,199	1,030	885	1,445
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	1,912	2,061	2,036	2,126	2,535	2,594	2,371	2,513
Production . .	542	641	682	805	663	801	616	979
Yield per acre	635	697	750	848	586	692	582	873

STATEMENT III—contd.

State (Reorganized set-up)	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
JOWAR								
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	2,348	2,336	2,388	2,473	2,274	2,506	2,170	2,180
Production . .	696	636	669	678	530	771	374	443
Yield per acre	664	610	628	614	522	689	386	455
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	4,501	4,337	4,477	5,384	5,658	5,350	4,780	4,359
Production . .	696	548	599	945	1,185	1,095	773	1,119
Yield per acre	340	283	300	303	469	458	362	575
<i>Bombay—</i>								
Area . . .	16,530	16,819	16,738	17,563	17,826	17,736	17,354	17,227
Production . .	2,849	2,530	2,957	2,512	2,985	3,527	2,607	3,159
Yield per acre	386	337	396	320	375	445	337	411
<i>Madras—</i>								
Area . . .	1,616	1,440	1,703	1,741	1,913	1,771	1,865	1,840
Production . .	321	280	355	340	494	462	478	470
Yield per acre	445	436	467	437	578	584	574	572
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	4,991	5,311	5,885	6,769	6,380	6,115	6,317	6,180
Production . .	1,056	1,020	1,099	1,344	1,174	1,276	1,124	1,052
Yield per acre	474	430	418	445	412	465	399	381
SUGARCANE								
<i>Punjab—</i>								
Area . . .	325	373	466	434	387	414	452	487
Production* . .	363	440	537	488	441	511	556	539
Yield per acre (In terms of gur)	2,502	2,642	2,581	2,519	2,553	2,797	2,755	2,479
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	2,100	2,505	2,965	2,645	1,973	2,292	2,720	3,050
Production* . .	2,634	2,903	3,169	2,651	2,073	2,828	2,940	3,478
Yield per acre (In terms of gur)	2,810	2,596	2,394	2,245	2,354	2,764	2,421	2,554
<i>Madras—</i>								
Area . . .	76	123	124	73	78	126	121	129
Production* . .	202	317	320	192	228	357	341	373
Yield per acre (In terms of gur)	5,954	5,773	5,781	5,892	6,548	6,347	6,313	6,477
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	140	178	199	138	139	176	175	175
Production* . .	374	475	525	373	372	509	516	507
Yield per acre (In term of gur)	5,984	5,978	5,910	6,054	5,995	6,478	6,605	6,490

*Thousand tons of raw sugar (gur).



STATEMENT III—*conold.*

State (Reorganized Set-up)	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
COTTON								
<i>Punjab—</i>								
Area . . .	534	693	822	809	898	1,189	1,253	1,415
Production† .	270	310	400	436	554	613	605	800
Yield per acre	198	175	191	211	242	202	189	222
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	1,512	1,925	1,837	2,073	2,107	2,356	2,425	2,185
Production† .	289	268	261	393	419	433	403	653
Yield per acre	75	55	56	74	78	72	65	117
<i>Madras—</i>								
Area . . .	672	710	840	692	813	823	1,160	1,204
Production† .	280	214	281	201	257	256	335	358
Yield per acre	163	118	131	114	124	122	113	117
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>								
Area . . .	1,016	1,413	1,538	1,084	1,198	1,218	1,031	1,005
Production† .	154	171	221	135	118	158	131	135
Yield per acre	59	47	56	49	39	51	50	53

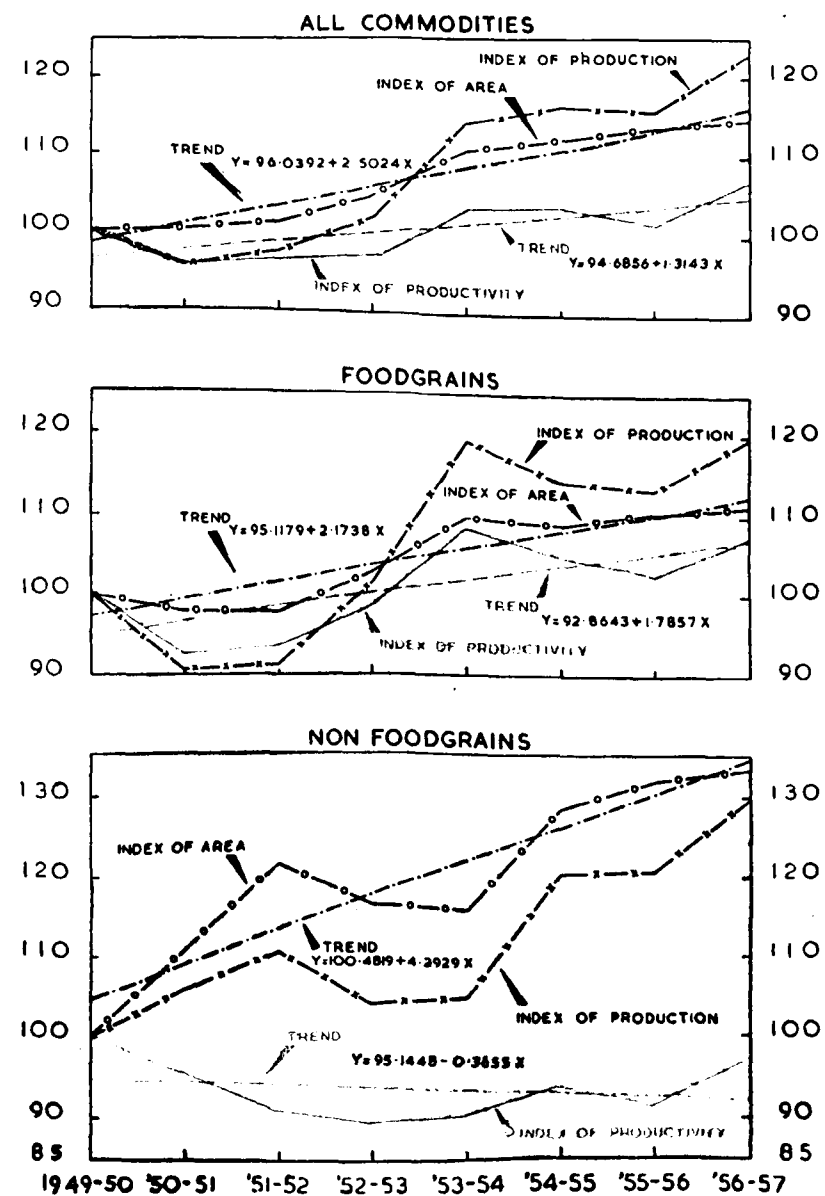
†Thousand bales.

STATEMENT IV

Average Yield per Acre (in lbs.) Based on Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys

State	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
RICE								
Uttar Pradesh .	480	434	360	438	532	504	591	511
Madhya Pradesh .	790	518	697	695	692	666	681	738
Bombay . . .	784	748	582	685	920	880	824	818
Madras . . .	837	933	993	973	1,044	1,135	1,120	1,304
Andhra Pradesh .	..	..	..	955	1,075	1,087	1,015	1,031
WHEAT								
Punjab . . .	988	887	867	987	959	985	833	921
Uttar Pradesh .	703	731	679	758	753	793	680	701
Madhya Pradesh	452	574	441	461	486	569	493	498

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY - INDIA 1949-50 TO 1956-57



STATEMENT V

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India

(Base: 1949-50 = 100)

Year	All commodi- ties	Food- grains	Non- food- grains
Pre-War average (5 years ending 1938-39)			
1939-40	102.5	103.1	101.3
1940-41	100.9	102.0	98.8
1941-42	103.5	98.4	113.7
1942-43	96.2	96.1	96.5
1943-44	104.0	107.3	97.3
1944-45	107.4	108.0	106.2
1945-46	103.9	105.4	101.0
1946-47	97.0	98.3	98.5
1947-48	96.5	95.2	99.0
1948-49	99.2	98.1	101.5
1949-50	93.6	95.3	90.1
1950-51	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	95.6	90.5	105.9
1952-53	97.5	91.1	110.5
1953-54	102.0	101.1	103.8
1954-55	114.3	119.1	104.7
1955-56	116.4	114.4	120.4
1956-57	115.9	113.5	120.7
	123.0	119.6	129.8

STATEMENT VI

Index of Agricultural Productivity in India

Year	Index of Agri- cultural Produc- tion	Index of Area	Index of Produc- tivity	Index of Food- grains Production	Index of Food- grains Acreage	Index of Food- grains Produc- tivity	Index of Non- food- grains Production	Index of Non- food- grains Acre- age	Index of Non- food- grains Produc- tivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950-51	95.6	100.1	95.5	90.5	98.0	92.3	105.9	110.9	95.5
1951-52	97.5	101.5	96.1	91.1	97.7	93.2	110.5	121.5	90.9
1952-53	102.0	105.0	97.1	101.1	102.8	98.3	103.8	116.3	89.3
1953-54	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.1	109.9	108.4	104.7	115.9	90.3
1954-55	116.4	112.1	103.8	114.4	109.0	105.0	120.4	128.5	93.7
1955-56	115.9	113.9	101.8	113.5	110.5	102.7	120.7	132.0	91.4
1956-57	123.0	114.8	107.1	119.6	111.3	107.5	129.8	133.5	97.2

Index of Production $\times$ 100
 NOTE—Index of Productivity = $\frac{\text{Index of Production}}{\text{Index of Area}}$

A Sample Study of Production, Consumption and Marketing of Wheat in Uttar Pradesh*

Is the average Indian cultivator becoming more price-conscious and marketing his produce to greater advantage to himself? Some light is thrown on this interesting theme, in this article, on the basis of on-the-spot data collected with the aid of the latest techniques

In assessing the trends in production, consumption and marketing of major agricultural commodities, especially from the point of view of their bearing on price movements, the lack of complete and reliable data on the consumption and sales pattern of the cultivators has remained a missing link.

In this brief study, an attempt is made to give some general indications of the trends of domestic consumption and sales pattern of wheat at 183 farms in Uttar Pradesh along with the concurrent changes in production and prices. The study is of a limited nature; as a specimen picture, the study fills up the statistical gap relating to the cultivators' consumption and sales pattern.

Importance of the Crop

Wheat is a very important food crop for the region covered by the study both from the area and production points of view. It covers about a quarter of the total gross cropped area of the selected villages and accounts for as much as 20·7 per cent of the total gross value of the crops produced at the selected holdings during 1954-55. Though in terms of the value of produce, wheat stands only second to sugarcane, in respect of area it is the biggest single crop.

Production

The area under the crop and the quantity of wheat produced at the selected holdings for the years 1954-55 to 1956-57 are given below:

Period	Area (Acres)	Production Average Yield	
		(Mds.)	(Mds. per acre)
1954-55	593·0	6546·8	11·0
1955-56	515·9	4510·1	8·7
1956-57	570·9	5141·0	9·0

*Based on the data collected in the course of the farm management studies conducted from 1954-55 to 1956-57 in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar Districts. The cultivators—the ultimate sampling units—were selected by a stratified random sampling design. Each district was divided into two zones and from each zone, five villages were selected with probability proportional to the geographical area of the village. The cultivators in each selected village were arranged serially according to the cultivated area and divided into 5 equal groups. From each group, two cultivators were selected at random. One village was substituted during the course of investigations and in some of the villages, all the 10 holdings could not be studied; as such, the data pertain to 19 villages and 183 farms. The production and consumption figures were collected through cost accounting method by field staff posted in each of these villages, who kept weekly accounts of the cultivators' production and consumption. Consumption data, however, were compiled at the Farm Management Centre for the year as a whole.

It may be seen that both area and production declined during 1955-56. The more than proportionate fall in production brought down the average yield per acre from 11·1 maunds in 1954-55 to 8·7 maunds in 1955-56. The decline in area and production may be due to abnormal rains in September and October, 1955. These rains unduly delayed sowings at some places, reducing yields. Though both area and production increased in the year 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56, the average yield during 1956-57 was still lower than that in 1954-55.

Consumption

The trend in domestic consumption of wheat—the staple food of the region—is as follows :

Period June-May	Quantities consumed as human food (mds.)	Index of consumption
1955-56	4048·5	100
1956-57	3184·7	78·7

Figures of total consumption are available for the period June-May. As the crop is harvested in April, the consumption for April and May may be mainly from the new crop. The considerable decrease in the consumption of wheat in 1956-57 may be due to smaller production during *rabi* 1956. Further analysis shows, as is generally expected, that in this case consumption is less elastic than production. As against roughly 31 per cent decrease in production, the decline in consumption has been only about 21 per cent. It is also likely that wheat has been substituted by inferior foodgrains to some extent.

Quantities marketed

After meeting the family and farm requirements of wheat, some quantity of the crop is also marketed to meet the financial commitments of the farm and the family. Quantities of wheat marketed during 1955-56 and 1956-57 are given below :

Period April-March	Quantity marketed (mds.)	Quantity marketed as percentage of production
1955-56	2086·3	31·9
1956-57	1383·5	30·7

The quantity marketed during the period April-March 1955-56 is higher than that marketed during April-March 1956-57. But it will be of interest to note that the percentage of quantity marketed to total production during 1956-57 almost remained the same in spite of the fall in the production of the crop during *rabi* 1956. Apparently, in order to meet the financial commitments, almost the same percentage of quantity had to be marketed with some reduction occurring in the consumption of the crop, possibly offset by the substitution of inferior foodgrains.

Distribution of Quantities marketed and the prices Received

In order to find out whether the changes in prices have in any way affected the sales pattern of the commodity, the percentage distribution of the total quantity marketed in different months is shown below :

(Price=Rs. per maund)

Year	April—July		August—November		December—March		Total	
	Per cent Quantity marketed	Average price	Per cent Quantity marketed	Average price	Per cent Quantity marketed	Average price	Per cent Quantity marketed	Average price
1955-56	53.1	10.9	25.1	13.0	21.8	15.0	100.0	12.7
1956-57	42.0	14.1	35.0	15.8	23.0	17.3	100.0	15.5

During 1955-56, about 53 per cent of the total quantity marketed was sold during the first four months (April—July) after the harvest, 25 per cent during the next four months (August—November) and 21.8 per cent during the last four months (December 1955 to March 1956). Corresponding percentages during 1956-57 are 42, 35 and 23 respectively. It may be seen that the average price during 1955-56 tended to harden till the harvest of the *Rabi* crop in April 1956. Subsequently, however, under pressure of new crop arrivals in the market, prices started declining. The average during the period April—July 1956 came down to Rs. 14.1 per maund as against Rs. 15.0 during December 1955 to March 1956. But afterwards again, price rose to reach Rs. 17.3 for the period December—March 1956-57.

Comparing the corresponding percentage of quantity marketed during each period in 1955-56 and 1956-57, it might appear that during 1956-57, quite a few cultivators postponed sales to some extent, in view of the low prices (as against the pre-harvest prices) prevailing immediately after the harvest and in expectation of better prices afterwards. Most of the cultivators, however, do not have the staying power or proper storage facilities; sales of the marketable surplus could not be postponed by them for long. The differences in the sales pattern in the two years are rounded up when the quantity during the eight months after the harvest are pooled. The quantities marketed during this period work out to about 78% and 77% of the total quantities marketed in 1955-56 and 1956-57 respectively. There has been some drop in distress sales during 1956.

As stated earlier, these data were collected only upto May 1957, and as such the effect of prices on sales pattern could not be indicated beyond May 1957. But comparing sales during April and May for the three years, 1955, 1956 and 1957, it appears that the cultivators tend to postpone sales as far as possible from the period immediately after the harvest.

Year	Quantities marketed during April and May (Mds.)
1955	406.0
1956	242.0
1957	175.1

Conclusion

The quantities available for consumption and sale depend both on production during the current year and stocks carried forward from the previous year. But in the absence of data on the monthly stock position, it is difficult to estimate the quantities carried forward from one year to another. In the circumstances, the relationship between quantities consumed and marketed to total production during the period and their inter-relationship have been studied assuming that the stock carried forward from the previous year's crop would not be considerable and would also not vary significantly from year to year. These assumptions are quite safe in view of the fact that the year for sales has been taken as from April to March. The crop is generally harvested in April and sown in October. For reasons already explained, considerable quantities of the commodity could not be kept by the cultivators till the harvesting of the next crop, specially when a steep drop in the prices of the commodity is generally experienced after the harvest of the crop due to rush of supplies to the markets.

Against the general background, the following conclusions may be offered :

1. The consumption of the commodity as human food decreased to some extent in 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56. This may be the result of the comparatively lower production available for consumption during the year. But due to the comparatively inelastic nature of the consumption, the reduction in quantities consumed has not been proportional to the fall in production. The requirements of this commodity as human food might have been substituted to some extent by inferior foodgrains.
2. With the decrease in production during the *rabi* season 1956, the quantities marketed were almost proportionately less, being about 31% of the total production in both the years.
3. With prices consistently hardening after two or three months of the harvest the cultivators tended to postpone some sales of the commodity from the period April to July, following the harvest of the crop to the period August—November 1956, as is evident from the corresponding percentage of quantities sold during the above mentioned periods in 1956.
4. The sales in April and May which may be considered as distress sales seem to have fallen from 1955 to 1957.

It may be inferred that price consciousness is growing among the cultivators. Some of them found possible to adjust domestic consumption and arrange sales of surpluses in response to changes in prices and production.

N. S. RANDHAWA

SPECIAL NOTE**Weather and Agricultural Conditions in 1957-58**

In India, of the four important rainfall seasons, viz. (1) South-West monsoon (1st June to 30th September); (2) post-monsoon (1st October to 31st December); (3) Winter monsoon (1st January to 28th February); and (4) pre-monsoon or summer monsoon (1st March to 31st May), the South-West monsoon is the most important, as it accounts for about 75 per cent of the total annual rainfall. The post-monsoon season comes second with 13 per cent of the total. Winter monsoon provides only about 2 per cent while pre-monsoon showers give about 10 per cent.

The south-west monsoon sets in June, spreads almost all over the country during July and August and gradually gets weakened in September. Rains during this period provide the necessary moisture for agricultural operations for the *kharif* crops which account for more than 80 per cent of the total area sown. The rainfall received during this period thus has a predominant influence on agricultural production.

This 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 Central and North West India. This branch of the monsoon comes first in the southern most tip of the country, viz., Kerala, generally at the end of May. The Bay of Bengal branch comes slightly later and confines itself to Assam, West Bengal, and North-Eastern India.

Generally speaking, the south west monsoon sets in during the first week of June over Kerala, Mysore, Bombay, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, during the middle of June over West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Vindhya Pradesh and by the first week of July over the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

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 monsoon showers are received in these months in Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Konkan and Malabar. In other parts of the country only light occasional showers are received, which are, however, very important for the growing of the *kharif* crops, especially in southern India as well as for the sowing of *rabi* crops. In Madras and Andhra Pradesh, the winds that bring rains during this period are known as the north-east monsoon. The rains during this period are of considerable local importance.

The winter monsoon commence in January and runs through to the end of February. The amount of rainfall received during this period is the lowest (2 per cent of the annual rainfall). But it is important for the proper growth of *rabi* crops, like wheat, barley, gram and pulses in Northern India, especially in the Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam.

Pre-monsoon showers during March to May amount roughly to 10 per cent of the annual rainfall. This season is generally dry over the landmass of northern and peninsular India where *rabi* crops are harvested and irrigated crops like sugarcane, cotton, summer rice and vegetables are sown. But some 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-east and south-east coast of Madras and to Kerala. In the north-east region, they help in 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 irrigated land.

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Weather conditions during 1957-58

The rainfall during 1957 monsoon has not been satisfactory in most parts of the country especially in the north and north-eastern regions. The onset of the south-west monsoon was delayed and the monsoon ended abruptly in September. The season which was generally good upto August had a set-back as a result of deficient rains during September to December. Appendix I gives the actual rainfall compared to normal during the four rainfall seasons during 1957-58 while Appendix II gives the rainfall conditions during the year.

1. *South-west monsoon*—The south-west monsoon has not been as favourable for agriculture in the country during the year under review as were the monsoons in last four seasons 1953 to 1956.

In 1953, the rainfall during this period was 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 some damage to crops. This was followed by bright sunshine in September thereby improving crop prospects to some extent.

In 1954, the rainfall during June, July and September was timely and well distributed but was erratic in August. It was excessive in Western India and deficient in South Bihar, Orissa, West U.P., Punjab and West Rajasthan. Excessive rains in eastern Himalayas in July and August caused floods in Assam, North Bihar, the northern districts of West Bengal and in parts of Eastern U.P. The recession of flood waters from affected parts and adequate and well distributed rainfall in September in the drought affected parts of South Bihar and other parts helped to improve the condition of standing crops and also proved to be beneficial for the re-sowing of fields which were washed away by floods. On the whole, the south-west monsoon in 1954 was favourable in its effect on 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. For this year too the south-west monsoon was favourable though not quite as much as in 1954.

In 1956 too, its onset was in right time and was more or less satisfactory for agriculture. However, the season was characterised by occasional heavy rains causing floods in U.P., particularly in the Meerut Division during September and occasional riverine floods in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal during July to September. The Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan were slightly affected by drought.

In the next year, 1957, the south-west monsoon came late. The monsoon set in over Kerala and Mysore during the first week of June and thereafter got weakened in these parts. The Bay branch of the monsoon also did not progress well. The unusual delay in its onset in North-East India and in the west coast and its tardy progress in many areas was made good to some extent by its progress towards the end of June. Its abrupt end in September led to drought in the north, north-east and central parts of India.

The outstanding features of the weather during the south-west monsoon period of 1957 are given below :

The Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon set in over Kerala and Coastal Mysore during the first week of June and thereafter, it got weakened in these parts. The Bay branch also did not progress. As a result, there was unusual delay in the onset of the monsoon in North-East India and the West Coast during the 1957-58 season.

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The monsoon that was behind schedule over many areas made good progress during the end of June and extended over the whole of North-East India, the South Saurashtra, South Gujarat and the Central India by the first week of July. Thereafter, the monsoon continued more or less to be active. By the end of the second week of July, the monsoon extended especially to Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Konkan, Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Telangana, Gujarat and Saurashtra & Kutch. During June, the monsoon showers were deficient in Chota Nagpur (South Bihar) and markedly so in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Vidarbha and excessive in Rayalaseema. During July the rainfall was generally normal except in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, where it was markedly deficient. During August, protracted spells of drought were experienced in North-East India and in the extreme South, the rainfall was markedly excessive in Jammu & Kashmir and North Mysore. North Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir were severely affected by excessive rain, and floods in August. The weather during September was marked by spells of drought, particularly long in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, West Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch, South Mysore and Kerala. The cessation of south-west monsoon in September was rather abrupt.

The rainfall conditions in the different regions during the south west monsoon in 1957 were as under :

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Jammu & Kashmir, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema	Excessive
Assam, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Uttar Pradesh West, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan East, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Kutch, Konkan, Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Telangana, Mysore North, Coastal Mysore and Madras State	Normal
Orissa, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Gujarat and South Mysore	Deficient

The south-west monsoon in 1957 was thus not favourable for agricultural operations because the onset was delayed and the monsoon ended abruptly in September. Prolonged spells of drought prevailed especially over North Eastern and Central parts of the country. The *kharif* crops, especially rice, were affected considerably in these regions due to deficient rainfall. Production of *kharif* crops, especially rice, minor millets and pulses during the year declined considerably as compared to the previous season. However, the season was comparatively free from pests and crop diseases.

2. *Post-monsoon 1957*—In North India, the cessation of the south-west monsoon rains was rather abrupt and post-monsoon showers were deficient over the area as a whole. The post-monsoon spells of drought were particularly prolonged in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh East. During December, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh received some rains in the first half of the month, but elsewhere the usual dry weather prevailed. In the central parts of the country, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch also suffered from protracted drought during September and October and the very light seasonal showers of December were also missed. South Telangana and Coastal Mysore experienced drought from about mid-September to mid-October and Kerala for the whole of September. However, there were mitigating rains subsequently.

The light December showers were also deficient in Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The rainfall conditions during the season in the different regions of the country were as under :

Regions	Rainfall conditions
West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan and North Mysore	Excess
Maharashtra, Telengana, Madras State, rest of Mysore and Kerala	Normal
Assam, East Rajasthan, Gujarat and rest of Andhra Pradesh	Deficient
West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan West, Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha	Scanty

The outstanding features of the season were—

North India—

- (i) The cessation of the south-west monsoon rain was rather abrupt.
- (ii) Post-monsoon rains were generally deficient.
- (iii) The post-monsoon spells of drought were particularly prolonged in Orissa, Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh.

Central parts—

- (iv) Drought prevailed during September and October in Madhya Pradesh East, Vidarbha, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch. The weather thereafter was dry as usual.

South—

- (v) Occasional drought prevailed during September and October in Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Rayalaseema, Coastal Mysore and Kerala. Some rainfall was received in Kerala during December. Elsewhere the weather has been normal during November to December. As a result of the unfavourable rainfall during this season, the sowing of *rabi* crops was affected considerably in the North Eastern and Central parts of the country. In the South, paddy, millets, pulses and cotton were sown generally under favourable conditions.

3. *Winter monsoon 1958*—The long spell of dry weather in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh was broken by some welcome showers received during January. In West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir the winter rainfall during January and February was much below normal. Elsewhere the usual dry weather prevailed up to the end of February. Central parts of the country, Madhya Pradesh, East Vidarbha, Gujarat and Saurashtra & Kutch also suffered from spells of drought during September and October, thereafter, the weather was generally dry as usual. In the south, some good rain was received during February in Kerala. Elsewhere, the season had been more or less normal.

The rainfall conditions during this season in the different regions are as under :—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Orissa & Kerala	Excess
Orissa, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Rajasthan West .	Normal
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Rayalaseema and North Mysore	Deficient
West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, Konkan, Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Mysore South and Madras State	Scanty
Coastal Mysore	Nil

Rabi crops were sown under unfavourable conditions during the winter monsoon period due to prolonged spells of drought prevailing during the main *rabi* growing regions during September to December. The growth of the *rabi* crops was also affected for want of adequate soil moisture. Consequently, production of *rabi* crops like wheat, barley and gram declined considerably in the affected regions. The condition of the standing crops in the South was, however, satisfactory during the season.

4. *Pre-Monsoon*—During the pre-monsoon period, in North East India, the light seasonal rainfall during March-April 1958 was deficient but for a spell of unseasonal rains during the fortnight ending 5th March. In the Central parts of the country, the weather was generally dry as usual. In the south, a few light showers were received during March and April; the season was more or less normal in this part of the country. The seasonal showers were deficient in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Coastal Andhra Pradesh and excessive in Jammu & Kashmir and Mysore North. Elsewhere, the weather was more or less normal. The rainfall conditions during the season were as under :

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madras State and Mysore	Excess
Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, East Madhya Pradesh, Telengana and Kerala	Normal
Konkan, West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Konkan, Vidarbha and Rayalaseema	Deficient
West Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh West, Gujarat Saurashtra and Kutch and Coastal Andhra Pradesh	Scanty

Preparatory kharif operations for the next season commenced in most parts of the country except in the areas which received deficient rainfall. In the southern areas, rains during the season proved to be beneficial for the sowing of paddy and cotton.

CROP PRODUCTION

Appendix III gives area and production of the main crops during 1957-58 as compared to 1956-57. It will be seen that production of both kharif and *rabi* crops declined generally even though there was not much decline in acreage. The decline in production was mainly due to long spells of drought during September to December 1957 and the insufficient rainfall during the growing period of *rabi* crops like wheat, barley, gram, *rabi* pulses and oilseeds. The production of rice during 1957-58 decreased by 3.46 million tons (12.2 per cent) over 1956-57, the actual production during 1957-58 being 24.82 million tons against 28.28 million tons in 1956-57. This decline is due to prolonged spells of drought during September-December 1957 largely over the central and north-eastern parts of the country. Crops in these parts were adversely affected during the growing period. The outturn of rice declined substantially this year as compared to the previous year in the drought affected States conspicuously 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 were generally favourable in the southern States. As a result a substantial increase in production was reported by Andhra Pradesh (0.33 million tons) and Mysore (0.17 million tons). The shortfall in rice production was, however, partially made up by the increase in production of other kharif cereals, especially of two major millets, jowar and bajra. The two major millets alone accounted for an increase of about 1.5 million tons during 1957-58.

Due to the abrupt cessation of the south-west monsoon, deficiency of the post-monsoon rains and the prolonged drought in certain parts, *rabi* crops during 1957-58 were affected particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay. The production of wheat and barley declined by 1.6 million tons (17.8 per cent) and 0.6 million tons (23.1 per cent) respectively in 1957-58 over 1956-57.

Among the cash crops, production of major oilseeds declined by 0.3 million tons. However, groundnut shows an increase of about 2 per cent in production. Other cash crops like jute, sesamum, castor seed, rape and mustard and linseed show decreases in 1957-58 over 1956-57. The shortfall is 11.8 per cent in the case of rape and mustard and 29.4 per cent in the case of linseed, 5 per cent in the case of jute, 18 per cent in the case of mesta and sesamum and 21.8 per cent in the case of castor seed. Cotton production is slightly better in 1957-58. The production of sugarcane also declined by 6.3 per cent. On the whole, the production of foodgrains and cash crops during 1957-58 shows a considerable decline as compared to 1956-57 mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions.

APPENDIX I Rainfall during 1957-58

(In mms.)

Rainfall Division	Rainfall Seasons									
	South west monsoon (1st June, 1957 to 30th September 1957)		Post monsoon (1st October 1957 to 31st December 1957)		Winter monsoon (1st January 1958 to 28th February 1958)		Summer or pre-monsoon (1st March 1958 to 31st May 1958)		Annual rainfall	
	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam (including Manipur & Tripura)	1,333	1,552	122	163	51	60	559	631	2,065	2,406
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1,766	2,188	55	161	23	29	328	401	2,172	2,779
Gangetic West Bengal	1,024	1,095	47	142	43	39	86	185	1,200	1,461
Orissa	728	1,094	38	205	50	36	54	132	870	1,467
Chota Nagpur	907	1,092	7	90	51	58	59	95	1,024	1,335
Bihar	804	1,086	20	82	17	32	57	94	898	1,294
Uttar Pradesh, East	646	940	9	64	21	36	17	37	693	1,077
Uttar Pradesh, West	781	922	59	43	11	55	13	41	864	1,061
Punjab (Including Delhi)	521	585	73	29	16	60	22	42	632	696
Himachal Pradesh	1,083	1,294	152	113	102	245	118	194	1,455	1,846
Jammu & Kashmir	491	236	132	110	61	119	257	189	941	654
Rajasthan, West	182	275	3	11	12	12	1	21	198	319
Rajasthan, East	597	625	13	26	9	13	5	23	624	687
Madhya Pradesh, West	811	975	11	54	10	19	7	26	839	1,074
Madhya Pradesh, East	1,010	1,197	38	97	26	39	57	68	1,131	1,401
Gujarat	577	787	27	38	1	5	0	9	605	839
Saurashtra and Kutch	424	444	30	18	1	5	1	11	456	478
Konkan	2,214	2,062	168	110	0	4	10	25	2,392	2,201
Maharashtra	534	515	122	104	1	8	61	45	718	672
Vidarbha	841	918	11	79	4	23	24	40	880	1,060
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	630	518	257	401	1	26	23	70	911	1,015
Telangana	805	730	95	90	7	21	57	61	964	902
Rayalaseema	544	427	79	172	6	13	45	60	674	672
Madras	246	285	672	566	17	53	143	109	1,078	1,013
Coastal Mysore	2,505	2,750	270	245	0	3	186	149	2,961	3,147
Mysore, North	502	440	190	119	7	9	154	64	853	632
Mysore, South	244	372	222	212	4	10	196	146	666	740
Kerala	1,775	1,644	553	496	50	32	429	398	2,807	2,576

Source : Weekly weather reports issued by the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona.

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APPENDIX II Rainfall Conditions during 1957-58

(Rainfall Seasons)

Rainfall division	South-west monsoon (1st June 1957 to 30th September 1957)	Post-monsoon (1st October 1957 to 31st December 1957)	Winter monsoon (1st January 1958 to 28th February 1958)	Summer or pre-monsoon (1st March 1958 to 31st May 1958)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	N	F	N	N
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	N	S	F	N
3. Gangetic West Bengal	N	S	N	F
4. Orissa	F	S	Ex	F
5. Chota Nagpur	N	S	N	F
6. Bihar	F	S	F	F
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	F	S	F	F
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	N	Ex	S	S
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	N	Ex	S	F
10. Himachal Pradesh	N	Ex	S	Ex
11. Jammu & Kashmir	Ex	Ex	F	Ex
12. Rajasthan, West	F	S	N	S
13. Rajasthan, East	N	F	F	S
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	N	S	F	S
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	N	S	F	N
16. Gujarat	F	F	S	S
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	N	Ex	S	S
18. Konkan	N	Ex	S	F
19. Maharashtra	N	N	S	Ex
20. Vidarbha	N	S	S	F
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	Ex	F	S	S
22. Telangana	N	N	S	N
23. Rayalaseema	Ex	F	F	F
24. Madras	N	N	S	Ex
25. Coastal Mysore	N	N	S	Ex
26. Mysore, North	N	Ex	F	Ex
27. Mysore, South	F	N	S	Ex
28. Kerala (including Laccadives)	N	N	Ex	N

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 more of the normal.

Source : Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona.

APPENDIX III
Area and Production of Principal Crops in India
 (1956-57 and 1957-58)

	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand tons unless otherwise indicated)	
	1956-57*	1957-58†	1956-57*	1957-58†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Foodgrains—				
(a) <i>Kharif cereals—</i>				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,821
Jowar	40,367	41,411	7,249	8,056
Bajra	27,884	27,453	2,885	3,565
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,064
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Total Kharif Cereals	174,829	175,529	45,104	42,981
(b) <i>Rabi cereals—</i>				
Wheat	33,580	29,657	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
Total Rabi Cereals	42,306	37,188	12,141	9,829
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
(c) <i>Pulses—</i>				
Gram	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur	5,686	5,598	1,954	1,396
Other Pulses	28,264	26,652	3,285	3,066
Total Pulses	58,215	54,655	11,503	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	275,350	267,372	68,748	62,026
II. Other Crops—				
Sugarcane (gur)	5,057	5,021	6,751	6,367
Black pepper	221	229	27	26
Chillies (dry)	1,476	1,534	342	355
Ginger (dry)	39	39	15	14
III. Oilseeds—				
Groundnut (nuts-in-shell)	13,450	14,457	4,200	4,271
Castor	1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum	5,446	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard	6,311	6,050	1,026	905
Linseed	4,156	3,318	384	271
Total Oilseeds	30,778	30,418	6,176	5,907
IV. Fibres—				
Cotton (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,893	20,158	4,735	4,753
Jute (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,908	1,754	4,288	4,088
Mesta (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	733	726	1,478	1,211

*Relates to partially revised estimate.

†Relates to final estimate.

NEWS AND NOTES

(i) EXPORT PROMOTION FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

With the current difficult foreign exchange situation, the Government have taken many export promotion measures. For the first time after many years, the export of cotton yarn has been allowed in a significant quantity. After a lapse of two years, the Government have allowed the export of groundnut oil and hand picked groundnut seeds. The export duties on groundnut and groundnut oil, sesamum and sesamum oil, kardiseed, linseed, nigerseed and castor oil have been abolished.

If exports are to contribute more substantially to foreign exchange earnings, a long term policy is needed even if it were at the cost of imposing appreciable cuts on internal consumption. The recent ordinance on sugar export meets this need to some extent. Sugar production in the last five years has gone up from 10 lakh tons to 20 lakh tons, but the bulk of the increase has gone into domestic consumption. The ordinance empowers the Government to release substantial quantities for export and fix export quotas for individual mills in proportion to their production. Provision has been made for canalising export through a single organisation, i.e. the Indian Sugar Mills Association, with a view to avoid competition among sellers and to secure the best price. During the current season the Government have released 50,000 tons for export. All sugar factories are required to deliver their quotas to the export agency. Defaulters shall have to pay an additional excise duty of Rs.17 per maund before the quantity is released for internal sale. Factories will be paid at a uniform rate on the net price realised by the export agency. The average loss on the export of the declared quota may not be more than 8 annas per maund on the quantity now in stock with the factories.

The present supply position of sugar is satisfactory. The season started with a carry-over of 4.3 lakh tons. Production during the year is estimated at 19.75 lakh tons. Taking into consideration the recent rise in prices and higher production of khandsari, it is expected that the year will close with a substantial carry-over. The Government have also taken measures to check further rise in prices.

(ii) GREEN MANURING

The problem of improving agricultural production in India is closely linked with that of increasing soil nitrogen, an element deficient in all types of soils in nearly all parts of the country. Even at the present low level of agricultural output, the major crops remove annually 3.8 million tons of nitrogen from the land, but the quantity of manure available for application to crops by way of farm yard manure, compost, green manure, oil cakes and inorganic fertilisers has a nitrogen content of only less than a million tons. The balance is made available through the natural recuperative processes taking place in the soil and outside and through the uncollected waste products of plant and animal life.

The common source of soil nitrogen is farm yard manure which is limited in supply, as a large portion of cattle dung is burnt for want of cheaper fuel. The quantity of nitrogenous fertilisers available in the country is hardly sufficient for a fourth of the present irrigated area of about 60 million acres. Besides, use of fertilisers is risky in areas which depend on uncertain rainfall; 75% of the cultivated area in India comes under this category. Though oil cake is an important source of concentrated organic nitrogen, its supply can be expanded only to a limited extent; the cost of manuring cereal crops with it is prohibitive.

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Research workers have found that green manure has a beneficial effect on cereal crops—the increase in the yield of paddy and wheat by applying green manure being 20 to 40 per cent. Among cereal crops paddy which occupies over 25 per cent of the cultivated area is found to respond most to green manure. The practice of green manuring, however, has not advanced much and barely 10% of the potential 100 million acres is green manured. Inadequate supply of green manure seeds offers the explanation. With a determined plan to raise suitable green manure shrubs, it must be possible to cover every village in the country from small nucleus materials. Taking into account the entire cropped area of over 350 million acres, the country should aim at producing about four tons of plant wastes per acre without depleting soil nitrogen or soil moisture or any of the other growth factors. Such a colossal task cannot be fulfilled unless the required plant materials are produced on the spot within each unit of cultivated area.

(iii) DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

The Government of India have set up a Development Council for Food Processing Industries. This is the 14th Development Council set up so far for different industries.

Constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, it will, among other things, recommend targets of production and co-ordinate production programmes. It will periodically review the progress of the industries and suggest norms of efficiency to eliminate waste, obtain maximum production, improve quality and reduce cost.

Arrangements for better marketing and distribution of the products of these industries will also be recommended by the Council. Among its other functions will be promotion of standardisation of products, increased labour productivity, labour welfare and collection and formulation of statistics.

(iv) OUTLOOK FOR COMMODITIES

The F.A.O. Committee on Commodity Problems which recently met in Rome, agreed that grain surpluses "may now be considered a chronic feature of the present world grain economy". In relation to surpluses, the Grains Report says that the heart of the problem lies in the level of prices or income guarantees to producers in many exporting and importing countries. Supports, if maintained substantially unchanged, combined with other aspects of national policies, will continue, with technological advances, to stimulate grain production above a level that can be absorbed by effective demand.

In the present world economic situation, particular interest attaches to the Committee's review. Its documentation shows that there has been a fall in the volume of agricultural trade from last year's unusually high level, accompanied by a marked decline in prices (with the exception of those of rice and cocoa) due mainly to the pressure of expanding world supplies at a time when the rate of growth of consumption has fallen off.

Superimposed on the agricultural commodity situation were the uncertainties created by the industrial recession in the United States, allied with a slackening in economic growth in several other countries. The immediate outlook for higher returns to producers does not appear promising, since supplies of most commodities continue to be ample and prospects for the 1958 crops in the northern hemisphere point to large harvests. To the long-standing problems of surpluses of staple crops are now added the problems of excessive export supplies of butter and of growing coffee stocks.

The Committee received reports from its specialised groups on grains, rice, cocoa, and coconut products. It also considered the report of its Sub-committee on Surplus Disposal, a consultative body which meets regularly in Washington to review developments in surplus disposal. It examined requests from governments for a review of the situation of citrus fruit and of dried fruits and dates, and considered whether special inter-governmental arrangements were desirable for the treatment of these commodities.

Preliminary consideration was given to the work conducted by F.A.O. on the problems of national food reserves. Work in this field has been undertaken at the request of the United Nations General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council; this work includes a study of the need for national food reserves in underdeveloped countries and of the possibility of using surpluses for establishing such reserves.

(v) WORLD TIMBER OUTPUT

Forests cover one-third of the earth's land surface. Up to now, two-thirds of them have not been brought into use; only a quarter of the forests under use are fully exploited.

The survey of the world timber production from 1946 to 1955, published by the F.A.O. shows that in most of Asia, Africa and Latin America, systematic exploitation of timber resources has begun only recently. With nearly 60% of the world's forests, these 'under developed' regions produce much less commercial timber (as distinguished from fuel wood) than Europe from her 3.5% share.

In 1955, wood used locally as fuel was four-fifths of fellings in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In more developed areas the proportion was much lower—15% in North America, 34% in Europe and 37% in Russia.

The uneven distribution of coniferous (softwood) and broadleaved (hardwood) trees is partly responsible for the fact that the underdeveloped areas have begun to develop their forest industries so late. Lumbering methods and conversion techniques have been developed mainly to suit the coniferous timbers found in largely homogeneous, fast growing forests. F.A.O. experts say that more hardwoods can be used as commercial timber if suitable methods of logging and conversion are developed.

Latin America, Africa, the Soviet Union and North America each possesses roughly one-fifth of the total world forest area. The remaining one-fifth is distributed between Asia with 14% of the world total, Pacific area (chiefly Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand) with 2% and Europe. One-third of the total area is occupied by softwoods. Asia is comparatively well-endowed as nearly one-fourth of her forests are coniferous. Europe's forests are three-fifths coniferous.

Asia produced 70,600,000 cubic metres of commercial timber or 8% of the world total in 1955. (For comparison, United States was the leading producer with 267,000,000 cubic metres). Japan and China were by far the biggest producers in Asia. Japan today accounts for nearly half of Asia's output and China is estimated to produce a fifth of the total.

(vi) DIARY OF EVENTS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST IN JUNE, 1958

- | | |
|--------|--|
| June 2 | A quota of chillies (dried) released for shipment up to the end of September.
A small quantity of U.S. cotton allowed to be imported under Indo-Burma-USA Tripartite Agreement of 1956. |
| 3 | A small quota of potatoes released for shipment to Mauritius up to the end of September 1958 by the co-operative societies of Bombay from all ports in the State. |

- Export quotas of 10,000 tons of HPS groundnuts and 20,000 tons of groundnut oil released.
- 4 Validity period of the tur husk quota of Madras origin extended upto the end of July 1958.
Notification applying sub-section 3A of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 issued to check rise in prices of wheat in Madhya Pradesh.
 - 5 A quota of onions released for shipment by all categories of shippers other than co-operative societies upto the end of August 1958. Advances against foodgrains to co-operative marketing and processing societies exempted from control by Reserve Bank.
 - 7 All-India Final Estimate of dry chillies, 1957-58.
Twelfth Annual meeting of the Crop and Soil Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry inaugurated at Simla.
 - 10 Notification applying sub-section 3A of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 issued to check rise in wheat prices in U.P. and Rajasthan.
 - 12 A further quota of 30,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) released for export during the period ending September 1958. Import of further 7 lakh tons of foodgrains from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 announced.
 - 14 Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement extended to 31st December, 1958.
 - 17 A quota of 5,000 tons of linseed oil cake released for export during the period ending September, 1958.
 - 27 Ordinance issued for compulsory export of sugar by factories.
 - 30 Export duties on groundnut oil and castor oil abolished.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Good monsoon showers were received in parts of West Coast and northern and southern regions of the country during the month under review. The chief features of the weather during the last week of the month were strong to vigorous monsoon along the West Coast and extension of the monsoon into Bihar, North Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and East Rajasthan.

The rainfall during the south-west monsoon period so far (i.e., from 1st June 1958 to the week ended 2nd July 1958) was in excess in Jammu & Kashmir, Konkan, Coastal Mysore and Kerala and normal in Gujarat, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and South Mysore. It was scanty in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Rajasthan and Telangana and deficient over the rest of the country.

Agricultural operations for the cultivation of kharif crops like autumn paddy, cotton, sugarcane and vegetables were in progress. These operations were, however, reported to have been effected to some extent in parts of Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Bombay. The condition of the standing crops such as autumn paddy, jute, cotton and sugarcane was generally satisfactory except in the areas affected by insufficient rainfall.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases reported from some parts of the country, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

(ii) GROW MORE FOOD

The Government of India have raised the contribution to State Governments towards the cost of land for seed farms from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 per acre. The States have been experiencing difficulties in acquiring land largely because of high cost. State Governments have now been authorised to lease lands, if immediate purchase is not feasible.

Against the Second Plan target of 4,328 farms for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, 1,437 (33 per cent) were set up in 1956-57 and 1957-58. The target for this year is 1,587, of which 1,565 will be in the States and 22 in Union Territories. Each farm will have its own seed store to supply improved seeds to cultivators.

The Central provision for 1958-59 is Rs. 438 lakhs—Rs. 200 lakhs as loan and Rs. 238 lakhs as subsidy to State Governments. In the previous two years, a total expenditure of Rs. 365.66 lakhs was sanctioned—Rs. 148.54 lakhs as loan and Rs. 217.12 lakhs as subsidy.

Research workers in many parts of India have evolved many improved strains of crops and plants to suit local conditions. But their practical utilisation has lagged behind; in many States the use of the improved strains, except in the case of cotton and sugarcane, has not extended to more than 10 to 20 per cent of the area for which they have been evolved.

During April, 9 oil engines and petrol pump sets were hired out in Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh; 9 borings were put down benefiting an area of 43 acres; and 1,229 acres were bunded in the State. In addition, an area of 527 acres was reclaimed and 154 acres were ploughed by departmental tractors; 2,379 acres were brought under mechanical cultivation in Andhra region. 1,951 tons of ammonium sulphate, 127 tons of superphosphate and 320 tons of other chemical fertilisers were distributed. 443 tons of improved paddy seeds and 28 tons of millet seeds were also supplied to cultivators.

During April, 7 village tanks in Delhi were under scrutiny for improvement. Twenty tons of chemical fertilisers and 1,548 tons of sludge and compost manure were distributed. About 700 acres were covered by plant protection measures. Six fishery tanks and spawning grounds were surveyed and 4 tanks netted to remove weed and weed fishes. A Fisheries Co-operative Society was also formed in Delhi.

In West Bengal, 91 tanks, benefiting an area of 2,666 acres were renovated, 2 small irrigation schemes benefiting an area of 209 acres were completed, and one pumping plant was distributed during May. About 57 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Rajasthan has published the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Bill 1958. The Bill seeks to provide for the abolition of intermediary estates held by *zamindars* and *biswedars* and for State acquisition of the rights, titles and interests therein.

The main provisions of the Bill are as follows:

Zamindari and *biswedari* estates shall vest in the State Government from the date to be notified in the official gazette. A *Zamindar* or a *biswedar* shall be allowed to retain house sites purchased by him or by his predecessor-in-interest for valuable consideration; as also private buildings, places of worship or wells or trees situated on such land or *khud-kasht*; groves, and tanks, ponds and embankments belonging to a *zamindar* or *biswedar* which are situated on *khud-kasht* land or on any other land not being a village site and in which no other person has any right of irrigation. Any other person to whom a property

of the nature referred to above belongs shall also be entitled to retain it. *Zamindars* and *biswedars* shall retain their *khud-kasht* land and will become the *khatedars* of that land. Where a *zamindar* or *biswedard* holds a *khud-kasht* land which is less in extent than the ceiling area, he may apply for allotment of land which along with the land already held by him or any member of his family as *khud-kasht* does not exceed the ceiling area. Land shall be allotted as *khud-kasht* out of the following categories:—

- (i) land surrendered by tenants;
- (ii) land abandoned by tenants;
- (iii) culturable unoccupied land within the estate; and
- (iv) similar land in the vicinity.

In case no such land is available for allotment, the application for allotment of *khud-kasht* land shall be rejected.

Compensation shall be worked out on the basis of net income. Gross income consists of :

- (i) income from rents payable by tenants (for land other than *khud-kasht* land);
- (ii) any cesses which are of the nature of rents;
- (iii) Ten years' average income from grazing dues from lands other than *khud-kasht* and *shamlat-deh*; and
- (iv) Ten years' average *sayar* income from lands other than *khud-kasht* and *shamlat-deh*.

In order to determine net income, the following deductions shall be made from the gross income :

- (i) amount payable by the intermediary on account of land revenue and agricultural income tax or any other tax, cess, rent, duty, penalty or charge payable under any law in respect of the estate excluding lands under *khud-kasht* or *shamlat-deh*;
- administrative charges including cost of collection, maintenance of accounts, management of estates and irrecoverable arrears of 25 per cent of the gross income.

Compensation shall be the aggregate of :

- (i) 8 times the net income;
- (ii) 25 per cent of the land revenue payable for *khud-kasht* and *shamlat-deh* lands.

Compensation shall be payable in cash or in bonds which will carry interest at 2½ per cent. Provision for payment of interim compensation has also been made.

The Bill provides that a transfer of land by way of sale, gift, grant or lease for non-agricultural purposes made after January 1, 1953 shall not be recognised if it has not been made in good faith and in the normal course of management. Any agreement or contract made by a *zamindar* or *biswedard* after January 1, 1953 relating to lease of any forest for a period of more than 5 years or relieving any tenant in whole or in part of his liability for payment of rent shall be null and void.

Necessary provision has also been made for the determination of compensation and for appeal and revision. Along with the *zamindar* or *biswedard* who will become the *khatedar* tenant in his *khud-kasht* land, tenants shall also become *khatedar* tenants according to the provisions of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. Tenants of *khud-kasht* land shall become sub-tenants.

The Rajasthan Cash Jagir Abolition Bill 1958 has been passed by the State legislature. The main provisions of the Bill are :

- (i) all payments of money on account of cash jagirs shall be discontinued from the first day of April 1958 and they will stand abolished from that date;
- (ii) notwithstanding this, ex-gratia payments will, however, continue to be made to the holders of these jagirs according to prescribed scale;
- (iii) where these jagirs were conferred in return for service, the liability to render such service shall cease with effect from 1st April, 1958; and
- (iv) the ex-gratia payment shall be equal to the amounts of cash jagir which were being paid monthly to the holder thereof.

The holders of cash jagirs entitled to a lower monthly rate will receive such payments for a longer period and smaller payments will be made to the holders of jagir entitled to a higher monthly rate.

* * * *

The Madras State Legislature has passed the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Bill 1958. The Bill contains provisions for the declaration by revenue authorities confirming or rejecting Bhoodan donations after making necessary enquiries; the constitution of a State Bhoodan Yagna Board and its conduct of business; the vesting of donated lands with this Board; and the redistribution of such lands to the landless poor. The allottees will have such rights and liabilities as may be prescribed by rules. Donations as well as allotment of lands will be exempt from stamp duties and registration.

The Bill also provides for the management of land in Gramdan villages. A Gramdan village means one in which at least two-thirds of the owners of land donate all their lands for Gramdan and the total extent of lands so donated is not less than one-half of the land in the village. Such a village may be declared by Government to be a Gramdan village by notification. The Bill provides for the constitution of a 'Sarvadoya Panchayat' in each Gramdan Village. The Sarvadoya Panchayat will have powers to arrange for the cultivation of the donated lands vested in it either by itself or by distributing them among residents whether jointly (i.e., in the form of cooperatives) or severally. It can also set apart lands for the general good of the community, such as growing trees, raising fruits and vegetables etc. The 'Sarvadoya Panchayat' can also undertake land improvements and other agricultural programmes such as reclamation of waste lands, soil conservation, irrigation etc.

* * * *

Agricultural tenants in the Patiala Division of Punjab have been given option to purchase dwelling sites under the PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955. The Government of Punjab has directed all *tahsildars* and *naib-tahsildars* to give priority to the disposal of such applications. The salient features of these provisions are :

- (1) A tenant who is in occupation of a dwelling house built at his own expense on a site belonging to the landowner has the right to purchase that site from the landowner at the price agreed upon in writing between him and the landowner or in the absence of any such agreement at such price as may be determined by the prescribed authority namely, the *Tahsildar* or the *Naib-tahsildar* having jurisdiction in the area concerned.
- (2) If a landowner fails to communicate to the tenant the price in respect of the site of the dwelling house within one month of the receipt of the notice by the former from the latter, or where the tenant is not willing to pay the price demanded by the landowner for the site, the tenant has the right to make an application to the prescribed authority for determination of the market value of the site. Such an application has to be made within three months of the date on which the period of one month expires.

- (3) If the tenant deposits with the prescribed authority the market value of the site of the dwelling house as determined, within six months of the date of service of the order upon him by that authority, the site shall be deemed to have been transferred to the tenant.
- (4) If the tenant fails to deposit the market value of the site of the dwelling house within the period of six months, he shall be deemed to have relinquished his right to purchase the site.
- (5) As far as evacuee land is concerned, the Custodian of Evacuee Property will be considered as the landowner.

* * * *

The Government of Orissa has promulgated the Orissa Tenants Relief (Amendment) Ordinance 1958. The ordinance seeks to extend the life of the Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955 upto December 31, 1958. The Orissa Tenants Relief Act 1955 was a temporary measure to provide effective protection to cultivating tenants from ejectment.

The State Government appointed a Land Reforms Committee in December, 1957 to consider and suggest comprehensive legislative measures on various aspects of tenancy and land reforms. The Committee submitted their report in April, 1958. As it will take some time to enact legislation on the lines recommended by the Committee, the promulgation of this Ordinance has been considered necessary.

(iv) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

The Government of Rajasthan is considering a proposal to amend the Rajasthan Jagirdars Debt Reduction Act, 1956. The Act of 1956 reduced the amount of secured debts of Jagirdars by one-fifth and the unsecured debts by two-fifths. The Act further provided that a certain proportion of the compensation payable to the Jagirdars, under the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, shall not be attached in execution of any court decrees. However, several cases have come to the notice of the State Government recently, in which the whole amount of instalment of compensation or interim compensation has been attached by the courts in execution of decrees. The State Government seeks to amend the principal Act, so as to provide that not more than one-fifth of the interim compensation and rehabilitation grant payable to the Jagirdars, be made liable to attachment in execution of court decrees.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has published a Bill to provide for the extension of certain laws to the transferred territories of the State. The Bill provides for the extension of the following Acts to those areas which were transferred to Andhra Pradesh after States Reorganisation:

- (1) The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. (Central Act XIX of 1883).
- (2) The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (Central Act XII of 1884).

The following Acts of erstwhile Hyderabad State are proposed to be repealed:—

- (1) The Hyderabad Agriculturists Loans Act, 1950.
- (2) The Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act, 1950.

The grant of *takkavi* loans in the Andhra area of the State is regulated by the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, while the grant of similar loans in the Telangana area is regulated by the Hyderabad Agriculturists Loans Act, 1950 and the Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act, 1950. As the provisions in the

two sets of Acts are for the most part identical, the Bill seeks to introduce a unified legislation for the whole State by extending the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 to the Telangana area, simultaneously repealing the Hyderabad Acts.

During May grants of Rs. 13,78,850 were sanctioned to the Central Committee on Co-operative Training, Bombay to meet the expenses in connection with the block level co-operative officers' training centres and the conferences to be held in Ranchi and Calcutta.

(v) EXTENSION TRAINING

A decision taken by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the integration of basic agricultural schools and extension training centres aims at achieving higher standards of training for village level workers. The training period has been extended from 1½ to 2 years and an integrated syllabus has been drawn up which, besides laying emphasis on agricultural training, includes effective village work, block placement and apprenticeship. The reorganisation will be taken up in each State separately.

This scheme, which embraces 64 basic agricultural schools and 75 extension training centres, will reduce the present total of 139 to 89 integrated institutions with higher training standards. This change is an offshoot of the decision to extend the period during which the country is expected to be covered by the community development programme from 1961 to 1963. Some of the institutions rendered surplus will be utilised to impart refresher training to village level workers.

The existing extension training centre at Nilokheri is being reorganised as a teachers' training institute for the orientation of instructors in modern teaching methods. The Institute will be under the supervision of the Directorate of Extension Training. At present about 600 instructors are working in various extension training centres, and special course in teaching methods and techniques would be useful in improving the quality of training imparted by them. The course at Nilokheri will be for three months covering the concept, philosophy and principles of extension and community development work, teaching methods, rural sociology and preparation and use of audio-visual aids.

(vi) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Second Plan includes the following schemes for the development of milk supply in the Union Territories:

- (a) The Delhi Milk Supply Scheme,
- (b) Agartala Milk Scheme and training of personnel in Tripura, and
- (c) Pondicherry Milk Scheme and training of technical personnel.

The Delhi Scheme was taken up for implementation in 1956-57. A provision of Rs. 148.22 lakhs has been made for 1958-59. It is proposed (i) to acquire land, start building construction and to order equipment for 20 milk collection & chilling centres; (ii) to complete the building programme of the Central Dairy and to install the equipment so as to bring the Dairy into commission; (iii) establish 200 milk depots and 10 all-day milk shops; and (iv) arrange recruitment and training of technical personnel. Construction work is making steady progress. A sum of £400,000, half of New Zealand's cash grant for the scheme, has been received and the services of a senior officer were also obtained from that country to assist its implementation.

The Agartala Milk Scheme was sanctioned last year at a total cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs. It is proposed to procure milk from rural areas lying along the three roads around Agartala and market it after pasteurisation. A budget provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs was made last year, out of which Rs. 29,150 (Rs. 25,690 for daily building and Rs. 3,460 for equipment) was spent. A Provision of Rs. 1.43 lakhs has been made for 1958-59. The dairy building is nearing completion. The Tripura administration has initiated action for the appointment of an officer, who would be responsible for running the scheme.

Under the Pondicherry scheme, a co-operative milk society started operation in 1955. The society purchases about 58 maunds of cow's and buffalo's milk daily and supplies it raw to the customers and to institutions like jails, hospitals, etc. It is proposed to extend the area of its operation to supply pasteurised milk and to increase its handling capacity to about 150 maunds a day at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. A total provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for the scheme in 1958-59.

The Bihar Government is taking up a scheme for supply of milk to Patna. A dairy to handle about 250 maunds daily is to be set up. Assistance of Rs. 5.50 lakhs (£40,000) has been sanctioned by the New Zealand Government under the Colombo Plan. The Madras milk project is under implementation and construction of buildings for the cattle colony has been taken up. The Milk supply scheme of Trivandrum is also progressing satisfactorily. A scheme for the expansion of the Co-operative Milk Union at Coimbatore has been taken up; this aims at setting up a milk treatment plant.

(vi) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

A Bill was introduced in the last session of the Lok Sabha to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Although the Minimum Wages Act has been in force since 1948, some State Governments have not framed rules for the determination of overtime wages to employees working in the scheduled employments. This has resulted in a number of employees working overtime without payment. The Bill provides "that where no provision exists for the determination of overtime rates it shall be double the ordinary rate of wages."

COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

In order to control the rise in prices and prevent hoarding of wheat the Central Government applied sub-section 3(A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act for a period of these months to Madhya Pradesh from 4th June and to Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh from 7th June. The Central Government can now require any stockist of wheat in these States to sell the whole or part of his stocks to any person or class of persons at the average price of three months prevailing in that locality prior to the issue of the notification.

On 12th June the Gram (Rajasthan) Price Control Order 1958 was passed, which fixed the maximum prices at which gram may be sold wholesale (exceeding ten maunds in any one transaction) in any place within the district of Sri Ganganagar at Rs. 10.50 per maund exclusive of the cost of gunny bags.

The Punjab Government promulgated the Punjab Foodgrains Dealers (licensing) Order 1958 in the entire State from 30th May, which provided that no person shall carry on business in any one or more cereals, i.e. wheat, gram, barley,

bajra, jowar, and maize, in excess of 50 maunds at any time except under a licence issued by the District Magistrate concerned. With prior concurrence of the Central Government the Governor of Bihar passed the Bihar Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958 on the 7th June. On the 11th June the Chief Commissioner of Delhi promulgated the Delhi Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order to maintain a watch on the availability of stocks of foodgrains. Under these orders any person engaged in the purchase, sale and storage for sale of foodgrains in quantities of 100 maunds or more at any one time is required to obtain a licence.

The Central Government by amending the Tripura Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956 on the 17th June, cordoned off Agartala town and banned movement of certain foodgrains from any place within the State to certain specified villages of the Union Territory.

The All-India Final Estimates of wheat, barley, gram and tur for 1957-58 have been released. They are as given below.

(Area : thousand acres)			(Production : thousand tons)	
Grains		1957-58 Final Estimate	1956-57 Partially Revised Estimate	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Wheat . . .	Area	29,658	33,580	(—) 11.7
	Production	7,654	9,314	(—) 17.8
Barley . . .	Area	7,531	8,726	(—) 13.7
	Production	2,175	2,827	(—) 23.1
Gram	Area	22,406	24,265	(—) 7.7
	Production	4,754	6,264	(—) 24.1
Tur or Arhar	Area	5,598	5,686	(—) 1.5
	Production	1,396	1,954	(—) 28.6

The production of wheat has declined sharply partly due to decrease in area and partly due to adverse weather conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production is shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh (0.6 million tons), Rajasthan (0.5 million tons) and U.P. (0.4 million tons). Among the major States, Bihar is the only one to record a sizeable increase in production (61 thousand tons) in spite of a fall in area.

The fall in the production of barley was shared mainly by U.P. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and was partly due to a fall in the area and partly to bad weather conditions during growing period. In the case of gram the fall was recorded mostly in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan due to fall in area, unfavourable weather condition prolonged spell of drought, hailstorms and other natural calamities during the growing period.

Abroad, prospects, for the winter wheat crop in the United States are good, the official May forecast being 27·1 million tons, almost one-half greater than the 1957 crop of 18·9 million tons. On the other hand, weather conditions in Canada are reported to have resulted in a deficiency of surface moisture which may delay spring seeding. The latest official estimate of the Philippine rice crop for 1957-58 is 3·17 million tons of paddy some 0·14 million tons less than the previous harvest. In China paddy production stood at 80 million tons in 1956-57 and good conditions are prevailing for the 1957-58 crop.

Imports of cereals in the current year upto the end of June amounted to 1·59 million tons, comprising 1·30 million tons of wheat and 0·29 million tons of rice as against 1·70 million tons of cereals imported during the same period of last year comprising 1·18 million tons of wheat and 0·52 million tons of rice. The U.S. Government has offered additional funds of 37 million dollars under P.L. 480 which will enable the Government of India to purchase about 5·8 lakh tons of wheat and 1·25 lakh tons of corn and Sorghum. Burma has also agreed to supply India with another 30 thousand tons of rice this year. This raises the expected supply from Burma during 1958 to 3 lakh tons.

Prices of foodgrains continued to rise during the month under review. The wholesale price index of cereals which stood at 101·1 at the end of May, rose to 106·5 in the third week of June. The pulses index rose from 84 to 91·5. The price indices of both cereals and pulses which upto May were generally lower than the corresponding indices in 1957, crossed last year's levels in June. In the third week of June, the indices of cereals and pulses were 4% and 7% higher than those in the same period last year.

As for individual grains, the rice index rose from 107 at the end of May to 114·1 in the third week of June, while wheat index rose from 87·8 to 93·3. The latest index of rice is 7·5% higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Wheat index which was always lower this year, rose in the third week of June by 5·7% over the corresponding figure of last year. In the case of coarse grains also the indices showed a continuous rise. Thus jowar index rose from 94·1 at the end of May to 102·3 in the third week of June. Bajra index rose from 113 to 123·8 and maize index from 113·5 to 124·5. Compared with last year, however, the latest jowar and bajra indices are still lower by 20·3% and 10·1% respectively, but the maize index has gone up for the first time in the year by 3·3% over the corresponding figure of last year.

(ii) SUGAR

The most outstanding event of the month was the promulgation of an Ordinance by the Government of India on the 28th June for promoting the export trade in sugar. It empowers the Government to release specified quantities of sugar for export and to fix quotas of individual mills in proportion to their production. Provision has also been made for canalising export through a single organisation to avoid competition among the sellers. The Government have decided to release 50,000 tons for export during the current season. All sugar factories are required to deliver their export quotas to the Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Calcutta, who are being appointed as the export agency. Any factory which fails to deliver its quota in whole or part shall have to pay an additional excise duty of Rs. 17 per maund on the quantity in respect of which default takes place before the same is released for internal sale. The sugar factories will be paid for the deliveries at a uniform rate based on the net price realised from the sale of sugar.

The total quantity of sugar produced during the current season upto 30th June amounted to 19·67 lakh tons against 20·14 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. During the week ending 30th June, 1958. Only one factory was reported to be working against 16 factories in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories were 12·12 lakh tons on the 1st June 1958 as against 12·70 lakh tons last year. Total despatches from 1st November, 1957 to 30th June, 1958 were 13·50 lakh tons against 14·27 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 30th June the factories showed a closing stock of 10·37 lakh tons against 11·10 lakh tons on the same date last year.

During June the Government released 1·73 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market. This brings the total releases so far out of 1957-58 seasons's production to 11·40 lakh tons, including 54·48 thousand tons for export. There were no export sales during the month.

The sugar market opened steady. Towards the middle of the month prices showed a firming up tendency due mainly to anticipation of Government's announcement of a scheme for the promotion of sugar exports. However, the announcement of the Government, at the close of the month to export only 50,000 tons during the current season together with the warning to the trade that suitable steps would be taken in case prices went up unduly, had a sobering effect on the market. The level of prices prevailing at the end of the month was generally higher than in the beginning. The following table gives the week-end wholesale market prices of sugar at certain important centres:

		(Rs. per maund)					
Market	Quality	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58	
Hapur	Crystal	37·09	37·09	37·09	37·09	37·63	
Kanpur	D-28	36·50	37·00	37·00	37·00	37·50	
Calcutta	Indian Medium	38·25	38·37	38·50	40·00	40·60	
Nagpur	D-24	42·50	42·00	43·50	43·50	43·25	
Madras	Imported	38·75	38·75	38·75	38·75	38·75	
Bombay	D-28	39·27	39·27	38·53	38·55	38·55	
Patna		36·00	36·00	38·00	38·00	38·00	

Gur—During June the average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur amounted to 81 maunds. Stocks were 64,000 maunds at the end of June against 67,000 maunds in the corresponding month of the previous year and 1,30,500 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Prices showed a firm trend, which may be attributed to poor arrivals and increasing demand. In the first two weeks of the month the rates advanced by more than a rupee at Hapur, Calcutta and Madras. Thereafter the range of fluctuation was narrowed down.

Week-end wholesale prices are given below:

		(Rs. per maund)					
Market	Quantity	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58	
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	16·75	17·37	18·90	19·50	20·75	
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	18·50	19·50	20·50	20·50	21·00	
Madras	II Sort	12·75	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37	
Bombay	Kolhapur	24·00	25·00	23·50	25·00	26·00	
Patna	New	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	16·00	

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold) . . .	22.41	22.77	23.32	23.23	23.51
Calcutta (Small) . . .	22.12	22.62	23.12	23.00	23.75
Kanpur (FAQ) . . .	21.00	23.50	24.50	22.50	22.50
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	50.75	51.41	51.88	51.41	52.79
Calcutta	51.50	52.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Kanpur	49.50	50.00	51.50	51.50	51.50
European ports (Indian) . . .	53.87	53.38	53.87	53.87	54.39

Exports of linseed oil during December 1957 amounted to 1,513 tons against 1,886 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports during the calendar year 1957 were 15,221 tons against 45,124 tons during 1956.

(c) Castorseed

In line with the general tendency prevailing in the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets castor seed and castor oil prices also moved up. Release of export quotas announced in June lent support to the belief that the export duty of Rs. 100 per ton leviable on castor oil would also be abolished. Export prospects, however, remained gloomy, especially on account of reports of devaluation of Brazilian currency. The up trend in prices in the castor section was arrested by speculative selling following reports of Brazilian devaluation. On the other hand, expectations of abolition of duty and upward revision in the excise rebate from Rs. 88 to Rs. 112 per ton were the factors which maintained prices at higher levels. Towards the end of the month arrivals from Bihar weakened the Bombay market. Bombay castor oil (Commercial variety) at European ports declined at the end of June.

The following table gives the trend of prices :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58
Castorseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	21.21	21.54	21.40	21.31	23.31
Kanpur (FAQ)	18.83	20.00	20.00	N.Q.	20.00
Badepalli (HC)	19.53	19.83	20.25	20.17	20.48
Castor Oil—					
Bombay (Commercial)	49.12	49.63	49.49	49.31	49.31
Kanpur (FAQ)	49.00	49.50	50.50	N.Q.	50.50
Madras (FAQ)	50.84	50.84	50.84	50.03	50.03
European ports (Bombay commercial)	59.75	60.24	60.73	59.26	58.80

Exports of castor oil during December 1957 amounted to 479 tons as against 4,777 tons exported during the same month of 1956. Total exports of castor oil during the calendar year 1957 amounted to 42,446 tons as against 40,603 tons in 1956.

(d) Coconut

Copra prices at Bombay and Alleppey showed an upward trend throughout June. Similarly, in the case of coconut oil, the underlying trend at both these centres was in the upward direction. This was in general conformity with the movement of prices in all vegetable oilseeds and oils. The following table shows the prices of copra and coconut oil:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58
Copra—					
Bombay (Colombo)	58.12	59.42	60.98	61.38	62.04
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	53.93	55.19	54.57	57.07	56.44
Coconut Oil—					
Bombay	58.27	58.22	89.62	85.22	87.05
Cochin (Good)	77.12	6.87	76.74	78.38	N.Q.

During December 1957, imports of copra and coconut oil amounted to 7,406 tons and 1,077 tons respectively compared to 10,715 tons and 1,908 tons during December 1956. Total imports during 1957 aggregated 125,306 tons of copra and 17,211 tons of coconut oil against 69,191 tons and 15,116 tons during 1956.

(e) Vanaspati

Thirty seven factories with an installed capacity of 30,400 tons worked during May. The total production amounted to 27,905 tons and despatches 27,069 tons. The average prices for 36 lbs. tins of vanaspati during May were:

Market	Price (Rs.)
Bombay	34.28
Madras	32.26
Calcutta	33.85
Delhi	34.14

(iv) COTTON

During the month under review, the South west monsoon advanced. Cotton growing areas in Gujarat, Saurashtra, Khandesh, Berar and Bombay received fairly moderate to heavy rains. In these tracts, rains proved beneficial for the proper germination of the crop. In the Punjab cotton sowings were completed by the middle of June, except in the Hansi circle where sowings have been held up on account of inadequate canal water. Abnormal sand storms in the Ganganagar area in Rajasthan are reported to have had adverse effects on cotton plants. In Guntakal, Bellary and Adoni further sowings of early western northern cottons were reported to have been held up on account of dry weather. The latest trade estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s. Valcart Brothers at

the end of May puts the country's production at 52.95 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 52.47 lakh bales framed at the end of April. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1956-57 were 49.68 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively. Two important policy announcements were made during the month. One related to the free export of cotton yarn within a ceiling of 60,000 bales on "first-come-first" served basis to all permissible destinations during July to December, 1958. The other announcement extended the shipment period from June 30th to August 31, of export licences issued against the export quota of 50,000 bales of short staple varieties of raw cotton (other than Bengal Deshi) not above 23/32 inches, released on 25th March.

Import of raw cotton into India during March 1958 amounted to 29,000 bales against 23,000 bales during the previous month and 70,000 bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports during the first seven months of the season (i.e. September 1957 to March, 1958) aggregated 213,000 bales compared to 555,000 bales during the same period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during March 1958 stood at 10,000 bales against 5,000 bales in the previous month and 27,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports in the first seven months of the current season were 52,000 bales compared to 298,000 bales in the same period of the last season.

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

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Cotton	Consumption during April		Consumption during the period		Stocks as on	
	1958	1957	Sept. 1957 to March 1958	Sept. 1956 to March 1957	30-4-58	30-4-57
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Indian	3.49	4.10	30.00	31.34	13.25	13.30
Egyptian	0.04	0.06	0.47	0.69	0.15	0.25
Other Foreign cotton	0.39	0.38	3.37	3.14	1.25	1.81
TOTAL	3.92	4.54	33.84	35.17	14.65	15.36

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 12-6-58	1-9-56 to 12-6-57
Arrivals	14.32	17.06
Consumption by mills	10.00	10.49
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants as on the last date of the period	7.63	6.51

Prices of Farm variety at Adoni declines from Rs. 614 per candy on 24th May to Rs. 594 on 7th June. The fall in prices was attributed to the fear on the part of traders who expected a further decline in mill consumption resulting in less purchases of raw cotton. The prices, however, improved during the subsequent weeks on account of rumours regarding an additional export quota for 3/4" staple cotton. The price of Jarilla MGF at Bombay remained steady in the first fortnight of June, it advanced steadily to Rs. 715 per candy by the end of June against the May-end quotation of Rs. 700. There was no transaction in Deshi and American varieties at Abohar (Punjab).

The table below gives the week-end quotations of some of the varieties of cotton :

(Rs. per candy)

State/Centre/Variety	Andhra Pradesh Adoni/Farm	Bombay/Bombay Jarilla MFG	Punjab/Abohar	
			Deshi	American
Week ending				
31-5-58	N.A.	700	No Transaction	No Transaction
7-6-58	594	700	"	"
14-6-58	600	700	"	"
21-6-58	600	710	"	"
28-6-58	610	715	"	"

N.A.—Not available.

The price of cotton at Karachi declined from Rs. 664 per candy at the end of the previous month to Rs. 644 in the first week of June. The set-back was attributed to the cotton export subsidy of 6½ cents a lb. announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture which prompted heavy selling. The prices, however, improved again on account of better export demand and encouraging foreign enquiries. The table below gives the week-end quotations at Karachi :

(Rs. per candy)

Week ending	4 F Punjab (Roller ginned)
31-5-58	664
7-6-58	644
14-6-58	675
21-6-58	N.A.
28-6-58	N.A.

Prices at New York remained steady throughout June except for the slight advance in the last week. The price of middling 15/16" which was quoted at Rs. 1352 per candy at the end of May remained at this level in the following three weeks and advanced to Rs. 1357 in the last week of June.

The following table gives the week-end quotation of middling 15/16" at New York :

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Ra. per candy
31-5-58	36.30	1352
7-6-58	36.30	1352
14-6-58	36.30	1352
21-6-58	36.30	1352
28-6-58	36.45	1357

(v) JUTE

During June, weather conditions in the jute growing areas continued to be generally favourable, with the exception of Bihar where the growth of the crop was retarded by lack of rain. In other areas, alternate rain and sunshine had been beneficial to the growth of the plants. In some Northern areas, large tracts are ready for harvesting.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during May, 1958 amounted to 4.31 lakh bales compared to 4.17 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.22 lakh bales during May, 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July 1957 to May 1958 were 58.45 lakh bales compared to 59.09 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during May, 1958 were 0.57 lakh bales compared to 0.41 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.36 lakh bales during May, 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of May, 1958 amounted to 6.19 lakh bales compared to 5.97 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I.J.M.A. during May, 1958 was 5.34 lakh bales compared to 5.18 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.17 lakh bales during May 1957. Total consumption since the beginning of the current season upto the end of May, 1958 was 57.45 lakh bales compared to 56.07 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 12.70 lakh bales at the end of May as against 13.70 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 12.32 lakh bales at the end of May, 1957.

During June 1958, the Calcutta loose jute market showed a mixed trend with narrow fluctuations. In the beginning of the month, prices showed a small increase on account of low arrivals and sellers' reserve. In the following week, however, prices declined on reports of good rainfall. The table below shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties at Calcutta.

(June/July delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58
Northern	24.75	24.75	24.00	25.00	25.00
Assam	24.75	24.75	24.00	25.00	25.00
Orissa	26.25	26.50	26.25	27.00	27.25
Deshal	23.50	23.50	22.75	24.00	24.00
Murshidabad	22.00	22.50	21.25	22.50	22.75
Jungli	21.00	21.00	20.50	21.25	21.75
Daisee	28.00	28.50	27.75	28.50	28.50

In the up-country centres prices tended to decline. Reports of good rainfall in the jute growing districts were responsible for this easiness. The week-end prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres are given below:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	18.25	18.50	17.50	18.50	19.00
Chakia (Bihar)	17.00	18.00	17.50	18.00	17.50
Samsi (W. Bengal)	20.00	19.80	20.00	19.41	19.80
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	24.50	24.50	22.50	23.00	N.T.

N. T. No transaction.

The pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market remained quiet early in the month in sympathy with loose jute except that the Pak N.C. variety registered a fall of Re. 1 per bale. Thereafter, prices became easier in sympathy with the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :

(June/July delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58
Mill Firsts	210	210	205	205	205
Mill Lightnings	175	175	170	170	170
Daisee L.G.	170	170	160	160	160
Pak N.C.	69	68	67	68	68

There was very little activity in the goods market during the month under review; buyers showed little interest at current levels. The dock workers' strike had an unsettling effect, but prices of sacking tended to rise in the latter half of the month. There was no interest in hessians though a number of mills were keen sellers. The sacking market heard rumours about decisions reached at the I.J.M.A. Committee meeting on the means to reduce stocks. Towards the close a steadier tendency developed in sympathy with the fibre markets and the closing quotations were higher than the opening levels. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking :

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		31-5-58	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58
Hessian	Rs. per					
(40" x 10 oz.)	100 yds.	40.30	40.25	39.00	40.25	41.05
Sacking	Rs. per					
(B Twill)	100 bags	97.35	97.70	97.00	97.40	98.15

(vi) TOBACCO

During June, prices of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay and Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta continued to rule steady at Rs. 60 and Rs. 91.16 per maund respectively. The price of Motihari (medium) variety, however, increased to Rs. 149.16 per maund by the end of June, as against Rs. 141.16 in the previous month. The price of Grade IV of Flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur was quoted at Rs. 201.59 per maund during the last two weeks of the month.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during May amounted to 18.04 million lbs. consisting of 9.57 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 2.30 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 6.17 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were higher at 19.58 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during May amounted to 7.38 million lbs. against 11.46 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in May consisted of 6.63 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.49 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.26 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of May were significantly higher at 39.5 million lbs. against 29.8 million lbs. in April.

About 18.87 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during May against 18.03 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during May, 17.65 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during December, 1957 amounted to 3.77 million lbs. valued at Rs. 26.27 lakhs. Of this, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 2.31 million lbs. worth Rs. 16.04 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the calendar year 1957 amounted to 80.23 million lbs. valued at Rs. 11.59 crores.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Small Millets, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Tur, other Rabi Pulses, Sugarcane, Black Pepper, Dry Ginger, Chillies, Rape & Mustard, Linseed and Cotton, 1957-58.

Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India.

Classification of Area and Gross Area Sown in India, 1956-57.

Total Area and Classification of Area in India, 1955-56.

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated in India, 1955-56.

TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during June, 1958
(From 1st to 25th June 1958)
(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-6-58 to 25-6-58 (Actual m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or Shortfall(—) compared to normal (Actual m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or Shortfall(—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	211	(—)165	(—) 44
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	373	(—)106	(—) 22
3. Gangetic West Bengal	67	(—)130	(—) 66
4. Orissa	61	(—) 98	(—) 62
5. Chota Nagpur	64	(—) 83	(—) 56
6. Bihar	75	(—) 80	(—) 52
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	8	(—) 75	(—) 91
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	3	(—) 67	(—) 96
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	8	(—) 26	(—) 76
10. Himachal Pradesh	12	(—) 79	(—) 87
11. Jammu & Kashmir	75	(+) 39	(+) 106
12. Rajasthan, West	1	(—) 23	(—) 95
13. Rajasthan, East	23	(—) 31	(—) 58
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	38	(—) 64	(—) 63
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	72	(—) 84	(—) 54
16. Gujerat	89	(—) 5	(—) 4
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	27	(—) 36	(—) 56
18. Konkan	368	(—)157	(—) 30
19. Maharashtra	24	(—) 77	(—) 76
20. Vidarbha	34	(—)111	(—) 76
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	40	(—) 41	(—) 50
22. Telangana	21	(—) 87	(—) 80
23. Rayalaseema	35	(—) 21	(—) 37
24. Madras	15	(—) 19	(—) 54
25. Coastal Mysore	671	(—)132	(—) 16
26. Mysore, North	28	(—) 47	(—) 63
27. Mysore, South	59	(—) 3	(—) 5
28. Kerala	431	(—)118	(—) 21

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 Reports issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during July

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Cotton in Guntur District, Turmeric, Castor, Groundnut (Dry), Jowar and Bajra	..
Assam	Kharif Paddy and Ragi	Sali, Boro Paddy, plucking of Tea, cutting and retting of Jute.
Bihar	Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton and Sann-hemp.	Cutting and retting of Jute.
Bombay	Winter Paddy, Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, late Groundnut, Cotton, Tobacco and Castor.	All Summer Vegetables.
Kerala	Red Gram, Black Gram, Cotton, Sweet Potato and Tapioca.	Lemon Grass.
Madhya Pradesh	Bajra, Jowar and Groundnut	Summer Vegetables.
Madras	Ragi, Bajra, Maize, Cotton in South Arcot District, Gingely and Groundnut in unirrigated areas, Castor, Samai, Varagu, Red Gram (Kharif), Black Gram, Sweet Potato, Tapioca, Hills Potato (Summer), Ginger, Pepper, Chillies, Rape & Mustard, Linseed, Mesta and Sann-hemp.	Picking of Cotton in some of the districts, Groundnut (Summer variety), Jowar (Rabi), Gingely (Irrigated) Chillies, Sann-hemp and Onions.

TABLE No. 1.1—*contd.*

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Mysore	Jowar, Ragi and Paddy, Kharif Pulses, Groundnut, Cotton, Coffee and Tobacco.	Potatoes.
Orissa	Ragi, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut Castorseed, Cotton and Sann-hemp.	Early Cotton and Sesamum.
Punjab	Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton and Sann-hemp.	Tobacco and all Summer Vegetables.
Rajasthan	Paddy, Gram, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Til, Pulses, Groundnut Sann-hemp and Cotton (Dry).	..
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Minor Millets, Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor, Tobacco, and Sann-hemp.	..
West Bengal	Winter Rice, Cotton and Sann-hemp	Autumn Rice, Jute and Ragi.
Himachal Pradesh	Summer Rice, Kharif Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Small Millets, Tur, Other Pulses, Chillies, Sesamum and Sann-hemp.	Hills Potato (Winter).
Manipur	Kharif crops	..
Tripura	Winter Rice, Other Pulses, Sesamum	Autumn Rice.
Delhi	Summer Rice, Kharif Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Kharif Pulses, Summer Potato, Chillies (Dry) Cotton, Sweet Potato.	Winter Potato and Zaid Rabi Onions.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,891	79,320	27,122	28,282
Jowar	42,903	40,367	6,619	7,249
Bajra	28,018	27,884	3,374	2,885
Maize	9,132	9,197	2,561	3,009
Ragi	5,701	5,831	1,817	1,715
Small Millets	13,184	12,230	2,037	1,964
Wheat	30,559	33,580	8,622	9,314
Barley	8,447	8,726	2,771	2,827
TOTAL CEREALS	215,835	217,135	54,923	57,245
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,166	24,265	5,332	6,264
Tur (Arhar)	5,650	5,684	1,832	1,954
Other Kharif Pulses	27,552	16,484	3,707	1,515
Other Rabi Pulses		11,780		1,770
TOTAL PULSES	57,368	58,215	10,871	11,503
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	273,203	275,350	65,794	68,748

TABLE No. 2—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potatoes				
Sugarcane**	691	702@	1,836	1,674@
Ginger (Dry)	4,564	5,087	59,587	66,998
Pepper (Black)	41	39	16	15
Onillies (Dry)	220	221	28	27
Tobacco	1,493	1,476	355	342
Oilseeds—	1,013	1,022@	298	306@
Groundnut				
Castorseed	12,685	13,450	3,801	4,200*
Sesamum	1,418	1,415	123	124
Rape and Mustard	5,667	5,446	460	442
Linseed	6,316	6,311	846	1,026
	3,777	4,156	413	384
TOTAL OILSEEDS	29,863	30,778	5,643	6,176
Fibres—				
Cotton				
Jute	19,981	19,893	3,998	4,735†
Mesta	1,739	1,908	4,198†	4,288†
	571	733	1,153†	1,478†

* 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 5,979 and 6,751 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.

@Relates to Final Estimate.

TABLE No. 3
Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates—1957-58

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percent- age increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year
Cereals—							
Rice	Final	27-2-58	79,027	79,320	(—) 0.4	24,821	28,282
Jowar	Final	6-5-58	41,411	40,367	(+) 2.6	8,056	7,249
Bajra	Final	10-4-58	27,453	27,884	(—) 1.5	3,565	2,885
Maize	Final	13-4-58	9,762	9,197	(+) 6.1	3,064	3,009
Ragi	Final	15-4-58	5,897	5,831	(+) 1.1	1,716	1,715
Small Millets	Final	9-7-58	11,979	12,230	(—) 2.1	1,759	1,964
Wheat	Final	30-6-58	29,657	33,580	(—) 11.7	7,654	9,314
Barley	Final	30-6-58	7,531	8,726	(—) 13.7	2,175	2,827
TOTAL CEREALS			212,717	217,135	(—) 2.0	52,810	57,245
Pulses—							
Gram	Final	1-7-58	22,405	24,265	(—) 7.7	4,754	6,264
Tur (Arhar)	Final	9-7-58	5,598	5,686	(—) 1.5	1,396	1,954
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	19-3-58	15,832	16,484	(—) 4.0	1,401	1,515
Other Rabi Pulses	Final	11-7-58	10,820	11,780	(—) 8.1	1,665	1,770
TOTAL PULSES			54,655	58,215	(—) 6.1	9,216	11,503
TOTAL FOODGRAINS			267,372	275,350	(—) 2.9	62,026	68,748

TABLE No. 3—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Potatoes	First	14-3-58	592	576	(+) 2.7	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Final	12-7-58	5,021	5,057	(—) 0.7	6,367*	6,751*	(—) 5.7
Ginger (Dry)	Final	24-6-58	39	39	(—) 1.3	14	15	(—) 6.7
Pepper (Black)	Final	21-6-58	229	221	(+) 3.7	26	27	(—) 3.3
Onillies (Dry)	Final	7-6-58	1,534	1,476	(+) 3.9	355	342	(+) 3.8
Tobacco	Second	28-5-58	909	870	(+) 3.4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	11-3-58	14,457	13,450	(+) 7.5	4,271†	4,200†	(+) 1.7
Castorseed	Final	8-4-58	1,325	1,415	(—) 6.4	97	124	(—) 21.8
Sesamum	Final	8-5-58	5,268	5,446	(—) 3.3	363	442	(—) 17.9
Rape & Mustard	Final	1-7-58	6,050	6,311	(—) 4.1	905	1,026	(—) 11.8
Linseed	Final	2-7-58	3,318	4,156	(—) 20.2	271	384	(—) 29.4
TOTAL OILSEEDS			30,418	30,778	(—) 1.2	5,907	6,176	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	15-7-58	20,158	19,893	(+) 1.3	4,753‡	4,735‡	(+) 0.4
Jute	Final	15-1-58	1,754	1,908	(—) 8.1	4,088§	4,288§	(—) 4.7
Mesta	Final	8-4-58	726	733	(—) 1.0	1,211§	1,478§	(—) 18.1

* In terms of gur.

† Nuts in shell.

‡ In bales of 392 lbs. each.

§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, 1957-58
(Reporting and non-reporting areas)

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)	11,979	12,230	(—) 251	(—) 2.1
Production (Thousand tons)	1,759	1,964	(—) 205	(—) 10.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area has been shared mainly by Bombay and Bihar and to a lesser extent by Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. It is attributed largely to unfavourable seasonal conditions at sowing time. This decrease has been offset to some extent by the increases reported mainly in Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Bihar and is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unsatisfactory climatic conditions such as drought during the period of growth. Small increases in production have, however, been reported in Uttar Pradesh and Madras largely due to better seasonal conditions.

II—DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Kharif . . .	2,166	2,047	(+) 119	287	306	(-) 19
Rabi . . .	477	488	(-) 11	77	91	(-) 14
TOTAL	2,643	2,535	(+) 108	364	397	(-) 33
Assam (Excl. NEFA)—						
Kharif . . .	9	9	..	2	2	..
Bihar—						
Kharif . . .	567	672	(-) 105	71	102	(-) 31
Bombay—						
Kharif—						
Kodra . . .	338	408	(-) 70	83	121	(-) 38
Vari . . .	143	153	(-) 10	28	32	(-) 4
Banti . . .	47	84	(-) 37	8	21	(-) 13
Sawa . . .	43	38	(+) 5	7	7	..
Kodon-Kutki . . .	28	33	(-) 5	2	3	(-) 1
Others . . .	258	254	(+) 4	45	44	(+) 1
TOTAL	857	970	(-) 113	173	228	(-) 55
Rabi—						
Vari . . .	20	20	..	10	10	..
Others . . .	66	75	(-) 9	12	15	(-) 3
TOTAL	86	95	(-) 9	22	25	(-) 3
STATE TOTAL (KHARIF & RABI)	943	1,065	(-) 122	195	253	(-) 58
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif—						
Kodon-Kutki . . .	3,132	3,150	(-) 18	195	292	(-) 97
Sawa . . .	136	150	(-) 14	18	21	(-) 3
Rala . . .	29	48	(-) 19	2	5	(-) 3
Others . . .	112	88	(+) 24	11	13	(-) 2
TOTAL	3,409	3,436	(-) 27	226	331	(-) 105
Rabi . . .	13	13	..	1	2	(-) 1
STATE TOTAL (KHARIF & RABI)	3,422	3,449	(-) 27	227	333	(-) 106

II—DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—							
Kharif—							
Korra . . .	56	48	(+) 10	17	14	(+) 3	
Varagu . . .	492	559	(-) 67	209	231	(-) 22	
Samaj . . .	311	391	(-) 80	58	71	(-) 13	
Others . . .	86	83	(+) 3	19	19	..	
TOTAL .	945	1,079	(-)134	303	335	(-) 32	
Rabi—							
Korra . . .	17	22	(-) 5	5	6	(-) 1	
Varagu . . .	194	104	(+) 90	75	42	(+) 33	
Samaj . . .	203	127	(+) 76	40	25	(+) 15	
Others . . .	68	69	(-) 1	16	16	..	
TOTAL .	482	322	(+) 160	136	89	(+) 47	
STATE TOTAL (KHARIF & RABI)	1,427	1,401	(+) 26	439	424	(+) 15	
Orissa—							
Kharif . . .	111	111	..	12	12	..	
Punjab—							
Kharif . . .	19	41	(-) 22	2	4	(-) 2	
Uttar Pradesh—							
Kharif—							
Kodon . . .	926	987	(-) 61	179	164	(+) 15	
Kutki . . .	10	12	(-) 2	1	1	..	
Kakun . . .	32	28	(+) 4	4	3	(+) 1	
Sawan . . .	441	420	(+) 21	65	62	(+) 3	
TOTAL .	1,409	1,447	(-) 38	249	230	(+) 19	
Rabi—							
Chana . . .	65†	65	..	19†	19	..	
STATE TOTAL (KHARIF & RABI)	1,474	1,512	(-) 38	268	249	(+) 19	
West Bengal—							
Kharif . . .	21	23	(-) 2	5	5	..	
Rabi . . .	17	15	(+) 2	4	3	(+) 1	
TOTAL .	38	38	..	9	8	(+) 1	
Mysore†							
Kharif . . .	1,031	1,090	(-) 59	125	124	(+) 1	
Rajasthan—							
Kharif . . .	167	174	(-) 7	18	28	(-) 10	
Rabi . . .	9	11	(-) 2	1	1	..	
TOTAL .	176	185	(-) 9	19	29	(-) 10	

II—DETAILS—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir—						
Kharif	43	45	(—) 2	12	13	(—) 1
Kerala—						
Kharif	15	14	(+) 1	3	3	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Kharif—						
Chalai	20	18	(+) 2	4	4	..
Chena	8	9	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
Kangai	9	8	(+) 1	1	1	..
Ogla	6	7	(—) 1	1	1	..
Others	18	21	(—) 3	4	3	(+) 1
TOTAL	61	63	(—) 2	11	11	..
ALL INDIA—						
Kharif	10,830	11,221	(—) 391	1,499	1,734	(—) 235
Rabi	1,149	1,009	(+) 140	260	230	(+) 30
TOTAL	11,979	12,230	(—) 251	1,759	1,964	(—) 205

† Previous year's data provisionally adopted in the absence of information for current year.

* Data in respect of the State include the following estimates for the crops grown in non-reporting (forest) areas.

	Area (Acres)	Production (Tons)
Kharif—		
Kodon-Kutki	42,732	5,719
Others	4,616	637
TOTAL	47,348	6,356
Rabi	153	24

† Includes an estimated area of 14,366 acres and a production of 1,850 tons for the crops grown in non-reporting areas.

NOTES—(1) Small millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(2) Production estimates of Kodon-Kutki in respect of Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh are based on crop estimation surveys.

4.1. All-India Final Estimate of Wheat, 1957-58

(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)

I—SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Absolute	Per cent
Area (Thousand acres)	29,657	33,580	(—) 3,923	(—) 11.7
Production (Thousand tons)	7,654	9,314	(—) 1,660	(—) 17.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II

The considerable decrease in area during the current year has been shared by all the principal wheat growing States, mainly Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Bihar, and is generally due to prolonged spells of drought during September to December 1957 affecting the sowing of the crop.

The production of wheat has declined sharply this year partly due to decrease in area and partly to adverse weather conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production has been mainly in Madhya Pradesh (0.6 million tons), Rajasthan (0.5 million tons), Uttar Pradesh (0.4 million tons), Punjab (0.1 million tons) and Bombay (75 thousand tons). Among the major States, Bihar is the only one to record a sizeable increase in production inspite of a fall in area.

Production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh (excluding Madhya Bharat region), Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh are generally based on crop estimation surveys.

II—DETAILS

(In thousands)

State	Area (Acres)			Production (Tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	54	58	(—) 4	4	5	(—) 1
Assam (Excl. N.E.F.A.)	6	7	(—) 1	1	1	..
Bihar	1,188	1,882	(—) 694	243*	182*	(+) 61
Bombay§	3,305	3,462	(—) 157	508*	583*	(—) 75
Jammu & Kashmir	303	328	(—) 25	78	86	(—) 8
Madhya Pradesh†	6,618	8,017	(—) 1,399	1,087*	1,704*	(—) 617
Madras	4	3	(+) 1	1	1	..
Mysore	744	733	(+) 11	72	71	(+) 1
Orissa	13	13	..	3	3	..
Punjab	5,009	5,140	(—) 131	2,010*	2,114*	(—) 104
Rajasthan	2,649	3,347	(—) 698	821*	1,315*	(—) 494
Uttar Pradesh	9,277	9,980	(—) 703	2,714*	3,115*	(—) 401
West Bengal	85	207	(—) 122	19*	27*	(—) 8
Delhi	72	74	(—) 2	17	12	(+) 5
Himachal Pradesh	330	329	(+) 1	76*	95*	(—) 19
TOTAL	29,657	33,580	(—) 3,923	7,654	9,314	(—) 1,660

*Based on random sample crop-cutting surveys. In respect of Madhya Pradesh, production is based on survey results for Mahakoshal, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions only. For the Madhya Bharat region the estimate is based on traditional methods.

† Includes an estimated area of 7,638 acres and a production of 929 tons for the crop grown in the non-reporting (forest) areas.

§ Includes an area of 33 acres for the crop grown in non-reporting areas. (Production is negligible).

NOTES.—(1) Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(2) During 1957-58, crop estimation surveys were also conducted in Delhi and in Madhya Bharat region of Madhya Pradesh. Though production estimates based on these surveys has become available for Madhya Bharat region, reliable estimate for 1956-57 on this basis is not available. So comparable figures of production based on traditional collectors' estimates have been adopted for the two years for Madhya Bharat region. Comparable production data based on crop estimation surveys will be utilised for this region from 1958-59. As for Delhi, results of the surveys have not become available so far and traditional estimates have, therefore, been utilised.

4.2. All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

(1)	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)				
Production (Thousand tons)	7,531	8,726 (—)	1,195 (—)	13.7
	2,175	2,827 (—)	652 (—)	23.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The overall decrease in area during the current year has been shared by all the States except Punjab and is due largely to adverse conditions of drought resulting in lack of moisture in the soil at sowing time. The decrease in area is marked in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

The significant decline in production during the current year is shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This decrease is due partly to fall in area and partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions (mainly absence of rains) during the period of growth.

Production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are based on random sample crop-cutting surveys.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	9	10	(—) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Bihar	797	922	(—) 125	129*	126*	(+) 3
Bombay	29	37	(—) 8	6	9	(—) 3
Jammu & Kashmir	41	56	(—) 15	11	14	(—) 3
Madhya Pradesh	363	509	(—) 146	71	131	(—) 60
Madras	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Mysore	4	5	(—) 1	1	1	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Punjab	539	533	(+) 6	183*	192*	(—) 9
Rajasthan	1,200	1,447	(—) 247	491*	710*	(—) 219
Uttar Pradesh	4,367	4,934	(—) 567	1,249*	1,596*	(—) 347
West Bengal	92	181	(—) 89	15*	31*	(—) 16
Delhi	10	12	(—) 2	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	78	78	..	16	15	(+) 1
TOTAL INDIA	7,531	8,726	(—) 1,195	2,175	2,827	(—) 652

(a) Less than 500 tons.

*Based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

NOTE—(1) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (including NEFA), Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(2) During 1957-58, crop estimation surveys on barley were also conducted in Madhya Pradesh. Though production estimate based on the results of these surveys has become available in respect of the state for 1957-58, this has not been adopted owing to non-availability of comparable data for the previous year as no such surveys were conducted then. Comparable production estimates for the two years based on traditional collectors' estimates have, therefore, been utilised. Production data based on crop cutting survey results, however, will be utilised from 1958-59.

4.3. All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	22,405	24,265	(—) 1,860	(—) 7.7
Production (Thousand tons)	4,754	6,264	(—) 1,510	(—) 24.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan, and is attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh.

The decrease in production has also been shared by almost all the gram growing States except Bihar. It is particularly marked in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan, and is attributed partly to decrease in acreage and partly to adverse weather conditions such as prolonged drought, hail storms and other natural calamities during growing period.

This Estimate includes information in respect of "non-reporting" areas also, that is, areas for which forecast reports are not prepared. The "non-reporting" areas comprise Jammu & Kashmir, the forest areas of Madhya Pradesh and non-reporting pockets of Bombay, which together account for an area of 19,330 acres and a production of 3,643 tons during 1957-58.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	263	292	(—) 29	32	34	(—) 2
Assam†	4	5	(—) 1	1	1	..
Bihar	1,111	1,224	(—) 113	182*	143*	(+) 39
Bombay†	1,377	1,577	(—) 200	164*	220*	(—) 56
Madhya Pradesh†	3,547	3,815	(—) 268	579*	992*	(—) 413
Madras	6	5	(+) 1	1	1	..
Mysore	403	402	(+) 1	50	50	..
Orissa	51	51	..	6	6	..
Punjab	5,718	6,390	(—) 672	1,654*	2,022*	(—) 368
Rajasthan	3,078	3,813	(—) 735	581*	1,171*	(—) 590
Uttar Pradesh	6,337	6,147	(+) 190	1,407*	1,507*	(—) 100
West Bengal	423	439	(—) 16	90*	109*	(—) 19
Jammu & Kashmir	12@	12	..	3@	3	..
Delhi	57	76	(—) 19	2	3	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	18	17	(+) 1	2	2	..
TOTAL INDIA	22,405	24,265	(—) 1,860	4,754	6,264	(—) 1,510

*Based on the result of the sample crop cutting surveys.

† Includes 1,135 acres in area and 40 tons in production for non-reporting areas.

‡ Includes 6,195 acres in area and 603 tons in production for non-reporting (forest) areas.

§ Excluding N.E.F.A.

@ 1956-57 data repeated.

|| Includes estimated data for merged territories.

NOTE.—Gram is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.4. All-India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

(1)	(2)	(3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
Area (Thousand acres)	5,598	5,686	(—) 88	(—) 1.5
Production (Thousand tons)	1,396	1,954	(—) 558	(—) 28.6

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in Bihar and Madras.

The decrease in production is also more marked in the case of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Bombay and is attributed partly to the decline in acreage and partly to the adverse weather conditions such as prolonged spells of drought, hail storms and other natural calamities during the growing period. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in Bihar, Madras and West Bengal.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	408	410	(—) 2	43	44	(—) 1
Assam	6	7	(—) 1	2	2	..
Bihar	406	316	(+) 90	84	48	(+) 36
Bombay	1,496	1,530	(—) 34	363¶	438¶	(—) 75
Kerala	20†	20	..	3†	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	848	888	(—) 40	198‡	253‡	(—) 55
Madras	137	131	(+) 6	20	19	(+) 1
Mysore	624	625	(—) 1	67	69	(—) 2
Orissa	35	35	..	9	9	..
Rajasthan	42	44	(—) 2	5	6	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh	1,533	1,632	(—) 99	593*	1,055*	(—) 462
West Bengal	43	48§	(—) 5	9	8§	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL INDIA	5,598	5,686	(—) 88	1,396	1,954	(—) 558

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

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

†1956-57 data repeated.

‡Production estimates in respect of Mahakoshal region only are based on crop cutting surveys.

§1957-58 data in respect of merged territory have been included.

||Includes an area of 422 acres and production of 41 tons for non-reporting areas.

¶Production estimates in respect of Vidarbha region only are based on crop cutting surveys.

NOTES.—(i) Punjab, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Tur is not grown to any appreciable extent in Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.5 All-India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

(1)	(2)	(3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
Area (Thousand acres)	10,938	11,897	(—) 959	(—) 8.1
Production (thousand tons)	1,674	1,779	(—) 105	(—) 5.9

NOTE.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable seasonal conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan.

The overall decline in the current year's production has been shared by most of the pulse growing States, particularly Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, and is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to adverse weather conditions during the growing period. As between various pulses, decline in production has occurred mostly in Lakh or Khasari, Urad and Masur Pulses.

II—DETAILS

State/Pulses	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	33	66	(—) 33	3	9	(—) 6
Mung	141	135	(+) 6	13	12	(+) 1
Kulthi	373	430	(—) 57	26	31	(—) 5
Others	76	87	(—) 11	6	6	..
TOTAL	623	718	(—) 95	48	58	(—) 10
Assam§—						
Urad	96	97	(—) 1	15	15	..
Mung	32	32	..	5	5	..
Masur	9	9	..	1	1	..
Peas	17	17	..	3	3	..
Lakh or Khasari	17	17	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	171*	172*	(—) 1	27*	27*	..

II—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	1,764	2,268	(—)504	279	279	..
Bombay†—						
Urad or Mash	73	74	(—) 1	6	7	(—) 1
Mung	18	19	(—) 1	2	2	..
Masur	17	18	(—) 1	2	2	..
Kulthi	28	29	(—) 1	4	5	(—) 1
Peas	8	9	(—) 1	1	1	..
Lakh or Khasari	407	412	(—) 5	48	50	(—) 2
Others	141	141	..	18	17	(+) 1
TOTAL	692*	702	(—) 10	81*	84	(—) 3
Kerala	52	52	..	8	8	..
Madhya Pradesh†—						
Urad or Mash	370	595	(—)225	22	58	(—) 36
Mung or Moth	103	148	(—) 45	5	13	(—) 8
Masur	409	461	(—) 52	50	62	(—) 12
Kulthi	12	17	(—) 5	1	2	(—) 1
Peas	179	219	(—) 40	19	26	(—) 7
Lakh or Khasari	1,125	1,501	(—)376	122	154	(—) 32
Others	2	1	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	2,200	2,942	(—)742	219	315	(—) 96
Orissa	871	871	..	191	191	..
Punjab—						
Masur	146	130	(+) 16	30	27	(+) 3
Peas	22	19	(+) 3	3	1	(+) 2
Others	16	13	(+) 3	2	1	(+) 1
TOTAL	184	162	(+) 22	35	29	(+) 6
Uttar Pradesh—						
Masur	431	398	(+) 33	57	63	(—) 6
Peas	2,456	2,086	(+)370	538	530	(+) 8
TOTAL	2,887	2,484	(+)403	595	593	(+) 2
Mysore—						
Urad	4	4	..	1	1	..
Mung	54	55	(—) 1	5	5	..
Kulthi	332	335	(—) 3	22	23	..
Masur	5	5	..	1	1	..
Others	132	133	(—) 1	10	10	..
TOTAL	527@	532	(—) 5	39@	39@	..
West Bengal—						
Urad or Mash Kalai	391	283	(+)108	60	45	(+) 15
Mung	33	24	(+) 9	5	3	(+) 2
Masur	193	243	(—) 50	26	29	(—) 3
Peas	33	29	(+) 4	6	6	..
Lakh or Khasari	256	357	(—)101	46	65	(—) 9
Kulthi	9	9	..	1	1	..
Others Pulses	2	3	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	917	948	(—) 31	144	149	(—) 5

II—DETAILS—conold.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan—						
Masur	22	20	(+) 2	4	3	(+) 1
Peas	11	9	(+) 2	2	2	..
Others	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	33	29	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
Delhi	9	9	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Masur	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Peas	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Others	2	2	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	6	6	..	1	1	..
Tripura—						
Mash	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Others	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
All-India—						
Urad or Mash	968	1,120	(—)152	107	135	(—) 28
Mung	381	413	(—) 32	35	40	(—) 5
Masur	1,135	1,287	(—) 52	171	188	(—) 17
Peas	2,727	2,389	(+)338	572	569	(+) 3
Kulthi	754	820	(—) 66	54	61	(—) 7
Lakh or Khasari	1,805	2,287	(—)482	219	272	(—) 53
Others**	3,068	3,581	(—)513	516	514	(+) 2
TOTAL	10,938	11,897	(—)959	1,674	1,779	(—)105

* Pulse-wise classification not being available, the same has been estimated on the basis of previous year's classification.

† Includes an area of 578 acres and a production of 66 tons as estimate 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.

§ Excludes NEFA region.

@ Includes estimated data for Bangalore division.

** Also includes data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Kerala, Orissa and Delhi for which pulse-wise details are not available.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

NOTES.—(i) Madras and 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 & Nicobar & Laccadive, Minicoy and Anindivi Islands.

4.6 All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Final estimate)	1956-57 (Partially revised estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,021	5,057	(—) 36	(—)0.7
Production (Thousand tons of cane)	63,954	66,998	(—)3,044	(—)4.5
Production (Thousand tons of gur)	6,367	6,751	(—) 384	(—)5.7

NOTE—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions during the sowing period. This has been offset partly by increases recorded mainly in Bombay, Mysore and Punjab.

The decrease in production has also been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to damage caused by adverse seasonal conditions during the growing period. This has been offset to a large extent by increases registered mainly in Bombay and Punjab.

The production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal (excepting Darjeeling District) are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.

II (a)—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of cane)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	176	180	(-) 4	4,907*	5,227*	(-) 320
Assam†	65	63	(+) 2	673	666	(+) 7
Bihar	376	403	(-) 27	3,183	3,673	(-) 490
Bombay	270	244	(+) 26	7,325	5,967	(+) 1,358
Kerala	22	19	(+) 3	348	353	(-) 5
Madhya Pradesh	122	131	(-) 9	1,245	1,672	(-) 427
Madras	121	115	(-) 6	3,104	2,989	(+) 115
Mysore	133	124	(+) 9	3,207	3,129	(+) 78
Orissa	59	59	..	942	942	..
Punjab	494	487	(+) 7	6,742	5,388	(+) 1,354
Rajasthan	83	83	..	715	679	(+) 36
Uttar Pradesh	3,017	3,066	(-) 49	30,542	34,973	(-) 4,431
West Bengal‡	58	60	(-) 2	846	1,170	(-) 324
Jammu & Kashmir	3@	3	..	9@	9	..
Delhi	11	10	(-) 1	70	70	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	..	3	(+) 1	19	18	(+) 1
Tripura	7	7	..	77	73	(+) 4
TOTAL INDIA	5,021	5,057	(-) 36	63,954	66,998	(-) 3,044

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

† Excluding Figures for NEFA which is non-reporting.

‡ Production estimates are based on crop cutting survey results except for Darjeeling district and merged areas.

@ 1956-57 data repeated for 1957-58 for want of information.

|| Estimated.

NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

II(b)—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of gur)		
	1957-58 (Final estimate)	1956-57 (Partially revised estimate)	Increase (+) of decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Final estimate)	1956-57 (Partially revised estimate)	Increase (+) of decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	176	180	(-) 4	401*	523*	(-) 122
Assam†	65	63	(+) 2	67	66	(+) 1
Bihar	376	403	(-) 27	318	367	(-) 49
Bombay	270	244	(+) 26	764	621	(+) 143
Kerala	22	19	(+) 3	35	35	..
Madhya Pradesh	122	131	(-) 9	125	167	(-) 42
Madras	121	115	(+) 6	340	327	(+) 13
Mysore	133	124	(+) 9	321	313	(+) 8
Orissa	59	59	..	94	94	..
Punjab	494	487	(+) 7	674	539	(+) 135
Rajasthan	83	83	..	71	68	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh	3,017	3,066	(-) 49	3,054	3,497	(-) 443
West Bengal‡	58	60	(-) 2	85	117	(-) 32
Jammu & Kashmir	3@	3	..	1@	1	..
Delhi	11	10	(+) 1	7	7	..
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	(+) 1	2	2	..
Tripura	7	7	..	8	7	(+) 1
TOTAL INDIA	5,021	5,057	(-) 36	6,367	6,751	(-) 384

NOTE.—Vide footnotes to Statement II(a).

4.7 All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies (*Capsicum* sp), 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final estimate)	1956-57 (Partially revised estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Area (Thousand acres)	1,534	1,476	(+) 58	(+) 3.9
Production (Thousand tons)	355	342	(+) 13	(+) 3.8

NOTE.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

4.9. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger (Zingeler Officinale), 1957-58

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 (Hundred acres)	388	393	(—) 5	(—) 1.3
Production (Hundred tons)	140	150	(—) 10	(—) 6.7

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area and production of ginger has occurred only in the major ginger growing State of Kerala due to unfavourable weather conditions. This has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded in all the other States.

II—DETAILS

	Area (hundred acres)			Production (hundred tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	24	17	(+) 7	5	4	(+) 1
Bombay	15	15	..	5	5	..
Kerala	229	250	(—) 21	92	107	(—) 15
Madhya Pradesh	26*	26	..	7*	7	..
Madras	11	10	(+) 1	4	3	(+) 1
Mysore	10	8	(+) 2	5	4	(+) 1
Orissa	14	14	..	5	5	..
Punjab	7	6	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Rajasthan	2	2	..	1	1	..
West Bengal	15	14	(+) 1	7	6	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	32	28	(+) 4	5	5	..
Tripura	3	3	..	1	1	..
TOTAL INDIA	388	393	(—) 5	140	150	(—) 10

*Previous year's data repeated.

NOTES.—(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for this estimate.

(2) Ginger is not grown in Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.10. All-India Final Estimate of Rape & Mustard, 1957-58

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)	6,050	6,311	(—) 261	(—) 4.1
Production (Thousand tons)	905	1,026	(—) 121	(—) 11.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to lack of adequate soil moisture due to prolonged drought during September–December, 1957, the sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded in Rajasthan, Bombay and Punjab.

The decrease in production has also been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, and is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period. Increases have, however, been reported by Bihar and Punjab.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Assam	295	286	(+) 9	56	56	..
Bihar	153	141	(+) 12	19	12	(+) 7
Bombay	102	72	(+) 30	18	15	(+) 3
Madhya Pradesh	229	377	(—) 148	30	56	(—) 26
Madras	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Mysore	8	8	..	1	1	..
Orissa	127	127	..	21	21	..
Punjab	737	707	(+) 30	116	111	(+) 5
Rajasthan	721	657	(+) 64	101	110	(—) 9
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	357	363	(—) 6	52	59	(—) 7
Mixed	3,049	3,304	(—) 255	450	544	(—) 94
TOTAL	3,406	3,667	(—) 261	502	603	(—) 101
West Bengal	202	198	(+) 4	28*	27*	(+) 1
Jammu & Kashmir	45†	45	..	11†	11	..
Delhi	4	4	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	8	8	..	1	1	..
Tripura	9	10	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
TOTAL INDIA	6,050	6,311	(—) 261	905	1,026	(—) 121

(b) Below 500 tons.

*Based on crop cutting surveys except for Darjeeling district and for territories transferred from Bihar.

†Last year's data repeated for want of information for 1957-58.

NOTES.—(1) Information in respect of Vidarbha region of Bombay State has been included for the first time in this estimate.

(2) Rape & Mustard is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4-11. All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Area (Thousand acres)				
Production (Thousand tons)	3,318	4,156	(—)838	(—)20.2
	271	384	(—)113	(—)29.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the States except Bombay and is marked in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. It has been attributed to inadequate soil moisture as a result of prolonged drought during September-December, 1957.

The decrease in production has been also reported by all the linseed growing States. The decrease has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and is attributed partly to decline in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	78	89	(—) 11	5	6	(—) 1
Assam	2*	2	..	(b)*	(b)	..
Bihar	139	194	(—) 55	11	12	(—) 1
Bombay	602	592	(+) 10	53	54	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	1,242	1,714	(—)472	77	130	(—) 53
Madras	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Mysore	120	142	(—) 22	9	9	..
Orissa	35	35	..	3	3	..
Punjab	27	29	(—) 2	2	2	..
Rajasthan	238	376	(—)138	21	44	(—) 23
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	87	186	(—) 99	9	25	(—) 16
Mixed	677	651	(+) 26	71	86	(—) 15
TOTAL	764	837	(—) 73	80	111	(—) 31
West Bengal	46	121	(—) 75	5	8	(—) 3
Jammu & Kashmir	23*	23	..	5*	5	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL INDIA	3,318	4,156	(—)838	271	384	(—)113

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

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

NOTE.—Linseed is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4-12. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Area (Thousand acres)	20,158	19,893	(+)265	(+)1.3
Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	4,753	4,735	(+) 18	(+)0.4
Production of cotton seed (Thousand tons)	1,664	1,657	(+) 7	(+)0.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

(i) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 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)
Bengals	1,063	876	(+)187	461	322	(+)139
Americans	3,565	3,543	(+) 22	1,327	1,389	(—) 62
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,330	3,157	(+)173	810	725	(+) 85
H. 420 (including verum, 91 and others)	836	744	(+) 92	150	153	(—) 3
Oomras	1,635	1,852	(—)217	264	327	(—) 63
Hyderabad	1,868	2,030	(—)162	224	270	(—) 46
Gaorani						
Malvi	1,093	1,018	(+) 75	236	249	(—) 13
Broach-Vijay	1,443	1,506	(—) 63	349	340	(—) 9
Surti-Suyog	754	710	(—) 44	162	169	(—) 7
Dholleras	2,344	2,088	(+)256	376	408	(—) 32
Southernns	2,174	2,314	(—)140	378	366	(+) 12
Comillas	53	55	(—) 2	16	17	(—) 1
TOTAL	20,158	19,893	(+)265	4,753	4,735	(+) 18

(ii) Staple Length

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 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)
Long	8,009	8,046	(-) 37	1,982	2,018	(-) 36
Medium	8,832	8,489	(+) 343	1,926	1,950	(-) 24
Short	3,317	3,358	(-) 41	845	767	(+) 78
TOTAL	20,158	19,893	(+) 265	4,753	4,735	(+) 18

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

The nominal increase in production during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madras and Punjab and is attributed largely to better seasonal conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has been offset to a large extent by decreases mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

As between the different varieties the increase in production has occurred mainly in Bengals and Jarilla while Americans, Oomras and Hyderabad Gaorani show a decline. The increase is mainly in short staple cotton.

Past experience has shown that official estimates of production are generally lower than the estimates arrived at by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of data regarding the actual utilization of the crop. According to the relationship based on previous data between the official final Estimates and the Indian Central Cotton Committee Estimates (Formula II), this year's Final Estimate of 47.53 lakh bales would correspond to 51.68 lakh bales of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Estimate. The corresponding revised estimates for 1956-57 were 47.35 lakh bales (partially revised) and 51.51 lakh bales.

II—DETAILS

(i) State-wise

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs.)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	939	1,014	(-) 75	127	135	(-) 8
Assam	34	35	(-) 1	8	9	(-) 1
Bihar	5	7	(-) 2	1	1	..
Bombay	10,988	10,833	(+) 155	2,130†	2,176†	(-) 46
Kerala	21	22	(-) 1	8	10	(-) 2
Madhya Pradesh	1,982	1,898	(+) 84	464	569	(-) 105
Madras	1,165	1,123	(+) 42	392	359	(+) 33
Mysore	2,684	2,803	(-) 119	512	451	(+) 61
Orissa	23	23	..	2	2	..
Punjab	1,522	1,415	(+) 107	825	800	(+) 25
Rajasthan	578	550	(+) 28	215*	168*	(+) 47
Uttar Pradesh	196	148	(+) 48	61	47	(+) 14
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	19	20	(-) 1	8	8	..
TOTAL	20,158	19,893	(+) 265	4,753	4,735	(+) 18

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

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

†Production figures in respect of old Bombay portion and Vidarbha region for 1956-57 and 1957-58 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 and Laccadive, Minicoy and Andamini Islands.

(ii) Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh—					
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	65	76	8	9
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	75	75	10	11
Kumtha Ordinary	Medium	4	5	(b)	(b)
Westerns	Medium	351	383	37	38
White and Red Northern	Medium	8	8	1	1
Kakinadas	Medium	86	90	13	14
Mungari	Short	260	279	48	49
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	87	95	10	13
TOTAL		939	1,014	127	135
2. Assam—					
Comillas	Short	34	35	8	9
3. Bi har—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	5	7	1	1
4. Bombay—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	754	710	162	169
Jayadhar (including Jayawant)	Long	36	33	7	13
Bombay American†	Long	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	8	5	1	1
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	917	908	109	128
M.P. American (including Buri & Combodia)	Long	372	415	62	87
H. 420 (including verum, 91 and others)†	Long	714	622	132	130
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,018	2,881	703	612
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,443	1,506	349	340
Gujarat Dholeras	Medium	46	37	6	7
Kalyan	Medium	700	558	110	106
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras	Medium	1,297	1,202	204	243
M.P. Oomras	Short	834	903	142	208
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	374	400	44	51
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	174	182	43	29
Mathio	Short	301	291	56	63
TOTAL		10,988	10,833	2,130	2,176
5. Kerala—					
Kerala American [Incl. Combodia & Co. 4 (Improved variety)]	Long	21	22	8	10
6. Madhya Pradesh—					
M.P. American (Incl. Buri and Combodia)	Long	140	130	20	24
H. 420 (incl. Verum, 91 and Others)	Long	122	122	18	23
Malvi	Medium	1,001	928	211	234
Jarilla (Incl. Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	312	276	107	113
M. B. American	Medium	249	268	84	160
M.P. Oomras	Short	124	140	17	18
M.B. Oomras	Short	34	34	7	7
TOTAL		1,982	1,898	464	589

(ii) Variety-wise—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7. Madras—					
Karunganis*	Long	555	567	131	132
Madras American (Combodia & Uganda)	Long	556	444	253	210
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	54	112	8	17
TOTAL		1,165	1,123	392	359
8. Mysore—					
Mysore American and others	Long	373	381	153	155
Bombay American	Long	610	634	119	61
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	886	956	107	133
Jayadhar (Incl. Jayawant)	Long	815	832	133	102
TOTAL		2,684	2,803	512	451
9. Orissa—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	13	13	1	1
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8	1	1
Southern Chinnapati	Short	2	2	(b)	(b)
TOTAL		23	23	2	2
10. Punjab—					
Punjab American	Long	990	1,024	549	620
Punjab Deshi	Short	532	391	276	180
TOTAL		1,522	1,415	825	800
11. Rajasthan—					
Rajasthan American	Long	103	103	41	43
Malvi	Medium	92	90	25	15
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	383	357	149	110
TOTAL		578	550	215	168
12. Uttar Pradesh—					
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	68	42	27	17
U.P. Deshi	Short	128	106	34	30
TOTAL		196	148	61	47
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	19	20	8	8
ALL-INDIA		8,009	8,046	1,982	2,018
		8,832	8,489	1,926	1,950
		3,317	3,358	845	767
TOTAL		20,158	19,893	4,753	4,735

(a) Below 500 acres.

†Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

*Includes certain varieties of long staple grown in Kanyakumari district.

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II(i).

(b) Below 500 bales.

(iii) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Descriptions	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Bengal—				
U.P. Deshi	147	127	36	32
Punjab Deshi	533	302	276	180
Rajasthan Deshi	383	357	140	110
TOTAL	1,063	876	461	322
II. Americans—				
Punjab American	990	1,024	540	620
Madhya Pradesh American	512	545	82	111
Madras American	556	444	253	210
Bombay American	610	634	119	61
Madhya Bharat American	249	268	84	150
Rajasthan American	103	103	41	43
Hyderabad American	83	80	11	12
Mysore American and others†	373	381	153	155
U.P. American	68	42	27	17
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Kerala American	21	22	8	10
TOTAL	3,565	3,543	1,327	1,389
III. Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	3,330	3,157	810	725
IV. H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	836	744	150	153
V. Oomras—				
M.P. Oomras	958	1,133	159	226
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	174	182	43	29
Hyderabad Oomras	461	495	54	64
M.B. Oomras	34	34	7	7
Orissa Oomras	8	8	1	1
TOTAL	1,635	1,852	264	327
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,868	2,030	224	270
VII. Malvi	1,093	1,018	236	249
VIII. Broach Vijay	1,443	1,506	349	340
IX. Surti Suyog	754	710	162	169
X. Dholeras—				
Gujarat Dholeras	46	37	6	7
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	1,297	1,202	204	243
Kalyan	700	558	110	106
Mathio	301	291	56	52
TOTAL	2,344	2,088	376	408
XI. Southern—				
Bombay Jayadhar	851	865	140	115
Westerns	351	383	37	38
Mungari	260	279	48	49
White and Red Northern	8	8	1	1
Kakinadas	86	90	13	14
Chinnapathi	5	5	(b)	(b)
Karungannies	555	567	131	132
Kumpta ordinary	4	5	(b)	(b)
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	54	112	8	17
TOTAL	2,174	2,314	378	366
XII. Comillas	53	65	16	17
GRAND TOTAL	20,158	19,893	4,753	4,735

†Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

(iv) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Long Staple—				
Bombay Americans*	610	634	119	61
Madhya Pradesh American*	512	545	82	111
Punjab American*	990	1,024	549	620
Madras American	556	444	253	210
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad American	83	80	11	12
Mysore American and others*	373	381	153	155
Kerala American	21	22	8	10
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	836	744	150	153
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,868	2,030	224	270
Surti-Suyog	754	710	162	169
Southern Jayadhar	851	865	140	115
Southern Karungannies	555	567	131	132
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	8,009	8,046	1,982	2,018
II. Medium Staple—				
U.P. American	68	42	27	17
M.B. American	249	268	84	150
Rajasthan American	103	103	41	43
Kumpta Ordinary	4	5	(b)	(b)
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,330	3,157	810	725
Broach-Vijay	1,443	1,506	349	340
Malvi	1,093	1,018	236	249
Gujarat Dholeras	46	37	6	7
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	1,297	1,202	204	243
Southern Western	351	383	37	38
Southern Kakinadas	86	90	13	14
Southern White and Red Northern	8	8	1	1
Southern Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	54	112	8	17
Dholeras Kalyan	700	558	110	106
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	8,832	8,489	1,926	1,950
III. Short Staple—				
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	533	392	276	180
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	147	127	36	32
Bengals-Rajasthan Desi	383	357	149	110
M.B. Oomras	34	34	7	7
M.P. Oomras	958	1,133	159	226
Hyderabad Oomras	461	495	54	64
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	174	182	43	29
Dholeras-Mathio	301	291	56	52
Southern-Mungari	260	279	48	49
Southern-Chinnapathi	5	5	(b)	(b)
Comillas	53	55	16	17
Orissa Oomras	8	8	1	1
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,317	3,358	845	767
GRAND TOTAL	20,158	19,893	4,753	4,735

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

*Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

III. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton Seed, 1957-58*

State	(Thousand tons)		
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	45	47	(-)2
Assam	3	3	..
Bihar	(b)	(b)	..
Bombay	746	762	(-)16
Kerala	3	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	162	199	(-)37
Madras	137	126	(+)11
Mysore	179	158	(+)21
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	289	280	(+)9
Rajasthan	75	59	(+)16
Uttar Pradesh	21	16	(+)5
West Bengal	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	3	3	..
TOTAL	1,664	1,657	(+)7

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

TABLE No. 5

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

(In thousands)									
Crop	Fore- cast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corres- ponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corres- ponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Cereals—</i>									
Rice	Final	1956-57	August '57	22,444	21,904	(+)2.5	9,001	7,209	(+)24.9
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
Gram	Final	1956-57	5.8-57	3,378	3,345	(+)1.0	724	720	(+)0.6
Sugarcane	Final	1957-58	17.6-58	1,234	1,024	(+)20.5	14,515	12,491	(+)16.2
Tobacco	First	1957-58	14.6-58	185	185	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard.	Second	1957-58	17.6-58	1,713	1,935	(—)11.5	281	326	(—)13.8
<i>Fibres—</i>									
Cotton	First	1957-58	9.9-57	3,397	3,336	(+)1.8	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1956-57	..	1,230	..	..	5,514*	..	..
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: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 6
Production of Tea in South India

Districts	('000 lbs.)			
	May		January to May	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	4,025	4,660	16,067	13,663
Central Travancore	4,342	3,161	14,737	10,802
Cochin	341	390	1,351	1,182
Coorg	63	25	161	121
Kanan Devans	2,840	3,107	11,234	9,287
Kanya Kumari	45	56	222	202
Madurai	174	90	752	561
Malabar	62	28	217	123
Mundakayam	312	245	1,233	833
Mysore	569	343	1,465	1,263
Nilgiris	2,444	1,211	8,650	7,436
Nilgiris—Wynaad	2,456	1,351	6,482	4,841
South—Travancore	822	753	3,314	2,596
Tirunelveli	60	74	315	366
Wynaad	2,082	1,252	5,539	4,197
TOTAL	20,637	16,746	71,739	57,473

*Includes revised figures for April, 1958.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

6.1 Production of Tea in North India

District	('000 lbs.)	
	January to April	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	22,012	19,074
Cachar	6,755	6,103
Darjeeling	4,321	4,243
Dooars	19,037	14,798
Terai	1,796	1,319
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	22	58
All Others	721	609
TOTAL	54,664	46,204

*Estimated.

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodities	Imports during the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-58
	4-6-58	11-6-58	18-6-58	25-6-58	
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Rice	12,277	14,623	1,820	2,000	2,77,703
Wheat	52,753	61,561	18,634	3,716	12,84,812*
TOTAL	64,030	76,184	20,454	5,716	15,62,515

*Amended figure.

TABLE No. 8
Coffee Cured
(1957-58 Crop)

(Cwts.)				
Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1958—				
March	77,823	15,520	24,407	1,17,810
April	62,226	14,897	25,477	1,02,000
May	41,394	26,921	47,567	1,15,883

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1956-57 Crop

Particulars	During May 1958				Upto May 31, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	..	..	..	..	21,959	7,299(a)	12,405	41,663
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	9	8	22	39	11,092	4,025	11,311	26,428
Sold for export	..	..	..	..	10,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228
Balance as on 31.5.58	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	7
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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

(Tons)

Particulars	During May 1958				Upto May 31, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	60	278	854	1,192	21,033	7,829	13,807(a)	42,669
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotment (inclusive of driage)	1,120	279	949	2,348	2,686	530	1,631	4,847
Sold for export	1,314	263	..	1,577	5,096(b)	493	..	5,589
Balance as on 31.5.58	..	..	..	..	13,251	6,806	12,176	32,233
To be sold for export against balance allocation	43	1,800	254	2,097	3,633	3,454	254	7,341

(a) Includes 976 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes 90 tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

8.2. Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

1957-58 Crop

(Rupees per cwt.)								
Date	Place of Sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats		
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
9.5.58	Mangalore	209.10 to 231.60	215.62	182.00 to 191.95	185.70	154.00 to 156.00	154.54	
20.5.58	Mysore	208.00 to 225.00	217.63	191.65 to 198.00	193.11	156.65 to 163.70	160.79	

TABLE No. 9
Tobacco (Raw) Imports

('000 lbs.)

Articles	February, 1958	Jan.-Feb., 1958
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	431	685
TOTAL	431	685

9-1. Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Article	('000 lbs.)	
	February 1958	January 1958
For Manufacture of <i>Bidis</i>	15	15
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	522	756
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture		38
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	191	367
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	2,040	5,622
Virginia Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture		18
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	2	8
For Manufacture of <i>Hookah</i> Tobacco	22	45
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes		
Tobacco Stalks and Stems		
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	144	501
TOTAL	3,836	7,370

TABLE No. 10

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

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			June 1958	May 1958	June 1957
			(28-6-58)	(31-5-58)	(29-6-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	13.75	13.25	13.50
	Chandausi	Mixed	17.37	17.00	14.56
	Sagar	Pissi	17.25	16.87	12.50
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	10.00	9.80	13.00
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	12.75	11.56	11.12
Maize	Bahraich	Desi	15.25	12.75	14.50
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16.25	16.33	16.00
	Patna		16.00	15.00	17.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	20.00	16.00	17.00
	Patna		17.00	16.00	18.00
	Bombay		24.44	20.27	18.25
	Madras	Nagpur	25.29	22.07	* 21.69
Potatoes					
	Patna	Lal	6.50	6.00	12.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	17.00	10.00	21.50
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	18.46	17.28	12.50

TABLE No. 10—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	38.55	39.27	36.87
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	40.00	38.25	36.37
Gur	Hapur		20.75	16.75	11.00
	Madras	II Sort	14.37	12.75	14.00
	Bombay	Kolhapur	26.00	24.00	23.00
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		22.00	22.00	22.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225.00	225.00	220.00
	Khurja	Desi	195.00	190.00	210.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	224.00	224.00	205.00
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish			
		Prawns	61.72	61.72	36.00
	Calcutta	Pomfret	102.85	102.85	102.14
		Rohu	100.00	100.00	90.00
		Hilsa	70.00	80.00	70.00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	120.00	100.00	90.00
	Madras	Ungraded	110.00	100.00	135.00
	Bombay		140.00	114.00	100.00
	Jullundur		N.Q.	N.Q.	115.00
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	36.00	33.00	37.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	35.55	32.00	35.56
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	32.25	27.92	34.81
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	26.45	24.98	26.50
	Madras	Superior	24.80	23.24	26.36
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	23.51	22.41	21.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22.50	21.00	20.62
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	21.31	21.21	31.50
	Kanpur		20.00	18.83	21.31
	Badepalli	(Hyd. Dn.)	20.48	19.53	23.37
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37.00	37.50	37.50
		Black	32.50	32.50	37.00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Moglai	11.71	11.00	10.87
	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	14.00
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	56.44	53.93	41.38
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		73.00	67.50	80.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	75.00	72.00	82.50
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		55.10	54.52	59.50
	Madras		52.34	49.21	54.87
Linseed Oil	Bombay		52.79	50.75	43.00
	Kanpur		51.50	49.50	49.50
Castor Oil	Bombay		49.31	49.12	55.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	50.50	49.00	57.50
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	65.83	66.64	75.70
	Bombay		64.25	63.31	74.00
Cocoonut Oil	Cochin		78.38	77.12	59.88
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11.25	10.25	10.25
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		9.25	8.75	8.00
	Bombay	Decorticated	10.83	9.36	8.59
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, 302 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Cambodia	167.88	159.46	192.31
Cotton Lint (302 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	340.62
		320 F	N.T.	N.T.	343.31
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	357.50	350.00	400.00
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	236.56	241.71	294.44
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	205.00	210.00	235.00
		Milllightings	170.00	175.00	215.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	28.00	27.75	34.00
		Pakistan—			
		District Middles	31.50	31.50	40.50

TABLE No. 10—conold.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India— Medium Dooar Dust	1.56	1.52	1.50
		Export— Clean Black Pekoe	N.T.	N.T.	2.37
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	247.00	245.00	239.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'PB'	262.00	N.S.	245.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	234.00	230.00	230.00
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	25.00	21.00	21.00
	Cochin	Good	13.46	12.24	12.25
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	50.00	46.87	44.75
Pepper	Alloppy	Palai	75.00	68.88	73.44
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	27.60	24.48	37.50
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalinpong)	155.00	157.00	185.00
		Small (Mysore)	800.00	800.00	800.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips of 1956 crop— (Grade 4)	201.59	N.T.	195.00
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125.07	125.07	121.37
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	16.69	16.69	11.44
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	12.00	22.00	10.00
Arocanuts	Madras	Singapore	197.45	187.61	144.81
		Mangalore	230.40	213.94	164.56
Onions	Calcutta	Suksagar	N.S.	6.00	11.00
Chemical Fertilizers (per long ton gross)—					
Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Govern- ments F.O.R. des- patching station freight paid up to any rail head destination.		350.00	35.000	350.00
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 ferti- lizers containing the Standard Nitro- gen contents.		420.00	420.00	420.00
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	Do.		330.00	330.00	330.00
Urea	Do.		710.00	710.00	710.00

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.S.—No supply.

N.T.—No transaction.

10.1. 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. 11

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		25-6-58	13.00
Rice	Lyallpur	Saila Basmati	14-6-58	36.42
	Dacca		21-6-58	34.00
Gur	Lyallpur		25-6-58	11.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	14-6-58	{ 70.81 674.66*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	14-6-58	{ 91.81 874.70*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	14-6-58	15.50
	Lyallpur		25-6-58	31.00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85%	14-6-58	170.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	21-6-58	32.00
				155.55†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Per bale of 400 lbs.

11.1. In 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.)	25-6-58	204 cents.	13.32
			No. Winter Red July	"	25-6-58	183½ cents.	12.00
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein (May)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-6-58	216½ cents.	14.15
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitota	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-6-58	160 cents.	10.89@
	U. K.	London	Australian f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes	Ton	28-6-58	£25.10.0	12.48

11.1. In Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-6-58	140½ cents.	9-83
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	July	Unit (48 lbs.)	25-6-58	95½ cents.	8-11②
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Metrio Ton	28-6-58	£59-0-0	29-36
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk 3/5% July/Aug.	Ton	28-6-58	£97-10-0	47-75
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metrio Ton	28-6-58	£51-0-0 (Nominal)	23-38
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Ton	28-6-58	£99-0-0 (Nominal)	48-40
Castor oil	European Ports		Bombay 2% Commercial (c. & f.) June July (drums)	Ton	28-6-58	£120-0-0	58-77
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	29-6-58	36-45 cents.	1,357-00*
			July	Lb.	29-6-58	36-35 cents.	1,353-00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-6-58	£113-0-0	269-00†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-6-58 (Canada 2-08-7/16 to 2-68-9/16 dollars=£ 1 sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

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

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				June 1958 (28-6-58)	May 1958 (31-5-58)	June 1957 (29-6-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2-75	2-75	2-25
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1-44	1-44	4-50
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0-50	0-50	0-62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0-72	0-60	0-75
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3-50	3-25	4-00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9-50	8-50	10-50
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2-00	2-00	1-50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	7-50	N.A.	2-75
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1-67	2-96	3-31
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0-65	0-65	1-00
	Calcutta		Seer	0-87	N.Q.	0-50
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0-48	0-41	0-40
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0-50	N.S.	0-50
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0-25	0-25	0-25

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.S.—No supply.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees and naye paise per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			June 1958 (28-6-58)	May 1958 (31-5-58)	June 1957 (29-6-57)
Milk	Bombay		0-87	0-87	0-87
	Calcutta		0-81	0-75	0-87
Mutton	Bombay	Cow	2-00	2-00	2-00
	Calcutta		2-75	2-75	2-75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2-81	2-81	2-56
		Without bones	3-31	3-31	3-06
	Calcutta		2-75	2-75	2-50
Pork	Bombay		2-00	2-25	2-25
	Madras		2-31	2-31	2-31
Beef	Bombay		0-75	0-62	0-62
	Calcutta		1-50	1-25	1-25

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				June 1958 (28-6-58)	May 1958 (31-5-58)	June 1957 (29-6-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3-50	3-50	3-00
	Madras	Perch	Seer	1-03	1-56	1-03
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2-00	2-00	1-87
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1-87	1-87	1-50
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1-25	1-25	1-75
	Madras	Big	Each	1-75	1-75	1-50
Duck	Bombay		Each	2-00	2-00	2-50
	Madras		Each	1-50	1-50	1-50

TABLE No. 15

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				June 1958 (28-6-58)	May 1958 (31-5-58)	June 1957 (29-6-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100-00 to 125-00(b)	75-00 to 100-00	100-00 to 130-00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	150-00 to 500-00(b)	150-00 to 500-00	150-00

TABLE No. 15—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo .	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300.00 to 325.00(b)	300.00 to 350.00	300.00 to 400.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	400.00 to 1000.00(b)	400.00 to 1000.00	500.00
Bullocks .	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	75.00 to 125.00(b)	125.00 to 150.00	170.00 to 220.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	400.00 to 800.00(b)	400.00 to 800.00	400.00 to 1000.00

() Relates to fortnight ended 15-6-58.

TABLE No. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	3-5-58	10-5-58	17-5-58	24-5-58	31-5-58	May 1958	April 1958	May 1957
Food Articles	105.9	106.5	106.8	108.3	108.6	107.2	105.2	107.0
Liquor & Tobacco	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	91.5	92.0	93.4	90.6
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.5	113.6	113.5	114.9	114.8	114.1	114.6	110.2
Industrial Raw Materials	114.2	113.1	113.3	113.3	113.4	113.5	114.2	120.4
Manufactures	107.8	107.6	107.8	107.6	107.5	107.7	107.7	107.6
All Commodities	107.7	107.8	108.0	108.7	108.0	108.2	107.4	109.0

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 17
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	90	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	103	..	106
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 February	101	106	103	..	108
1958 January	100	108	103	..	105
1958 February	99	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. 18

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)
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 February	99	101	101	104	104	104	103	114
1958 January	..	105	105	107	106	107	105	118
1958 February	..	..	105	107	106	107	104	118

Source: United Nations' *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. (a) Linked at January, 1956.TABLE No. 19
Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for March, 1958
(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
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	122	..	123	..	62	70	100	72	102	81	118	..	139
Maibang (Assam)	114	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	97	70
Teghra (Bihar)	122	107	103	89	119	88	120	119	97	92	61	50	100
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	123	..	57	86	..	74	..	85	90	..	53
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	83	..	..	100	..	92	94	89	88	..	109
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	85	61	..	..	..	151	95	80	111	78	81	..	155
Kudchi (Mysore)	124	..	93	..	69	81	95	62	..	83	78	..	92
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100
Bamra (Orissa)	147	..	..	..	..	73	108	75	..	84	120	..	125
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	94	158	..	101	86	85	..	102
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	51	..	53	54	..	102	71	96	90	77	..	100
Shankargarh (U.P.)	93	76	89	..	..	86	103	64	..	94	108	..	70

Source: Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 20

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936 = 100)

State/District	Centre	February 1958	January 1958	February 1957
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	493	495	500
Srikakulam	Thettangi	505	506	460
West Godavari	Alamuri	429	441	452
Kurnool	Madavaram	577	575	505
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	526	529	548
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	469	472	443
	Agaram	455	457	432
Tiruchirappalli	Thulayanatham	468	467	461
Mathurai	Eriodu	486	497	437
	Gokilapuram	428	429	403
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	454	452	477
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	437	434	402
	Kunnathur	441	442	452

TABLE No. 21

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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 March	117	116	83	91	112	110	111	114
1958 February	126	124	81	89	117	115	118	120
1958 March	127	124	82	89	117	115	116	119

Source : Indian Labour Gazette Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE No. 22

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees)

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily work- ing hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agrl. Labour		
				Man	Wo- man	Child	Man	Wo- man	Child
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. East Godawari	Korukonda	April 1958	8	1.00	0.62	0.62	0.75	0.62	0.50
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. Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	7	1.25	0.40	0.40	1.00	0.60	0.50
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	April 1958	8	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	3.00	2.50	1.75
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Palghar	March 1958	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
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	March 1958	10	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.75
2. Surguja	Busdai	"	8	0.75	0.62	0.37	0.75	0.50	0.37
3. Morena	Bijaipur	"	7	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.75
4. Gwalior	Parsen	"	8	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	April 1958	6	..	..	..	1.37	0.50	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.37	0.37
West Bengal—									
1. 24 Parganas	..	April, 1958	7	1.58	0.86	0.41	1.37	..	0.33
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	1.54	1.27	0.53	1.62	0.95	0.47
3. Midnapore	..	"	7	1.62	0.96	0.33	1.58	1.11	0.33
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	April 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	..	..	..

22.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In Rupees)

									(in Rupees)	
State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Type of labour	Normal daily work-ing hrs.	Plough-ing	Sow-ing	Weed-ing	Har-vesting	Other agri-cultural labour	
<i>Madras—</i>										
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	April 1958	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	..	..	1.63	0.75	
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0.37	
<i>Punjab—</i>										
1. Hissar	Mangali	March 1958	Man	8	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	
2. Kangra	Berta	„	Man	8	0.50	2.00	..	..	..	
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..	
			Child	8	0.37	1.12	..	..	..	
3. Jullundur	Jamsher	„	Man	8	2.12	1.62	..	..	2.12	
			Woman	8	..	1.37	..	..	..	
			Child	8	..	..	..	..	1.25	
4. Patiala	Baddi	„	Man	8	2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	
			Woman	8	1.50	1.50	..	..	1.50	
			Child	8	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.75	
5. Mohendragarh	Sehriapur	„	Man	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..	

22-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Car-pen-ter	Black-smith	Cob-ler	Man	Wo-man	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. East Godavari	Korukonda	April 1958	8	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.50
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. Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	7	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	April 1958	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Palghar	March 1958	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Hoshangabad	Raisulpur	March 1958	10	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	0.75
2. Surguja	Basdai	"	8	2.00	2.00	1.50	0.75	0.50	0.37
3. Morena	Bijaipur	"	7	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.33	1.33	1.33
4. Gwalior	Parsen	"	8	4.00	4.00	2.00	..	..	0.31
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	April 1958	6	1.75	0.65	..	0.62	..	0.44
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2.25	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
West Bengal—									
1. 24 Parganas	..	April 1958	7	..	..	..	0.77	..	0.37
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	..	..	..	0.70	0.50	0.45
3. Midnapore	..	"	7	..	..	..	0.63	0.49	0.37
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	April 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	..	1.00	0.75

TABLE No. 23
Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India (State-wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres) Production (Thousand tons)											
	Groundnut		Castor seed		Sesamum		Rape & Mustard		Linseed		Total Oilseeds	
	Area	Pro-duction*	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh—												
1956-57	3,122	1,124	844	64	675	57	3	(b)	89	6	4,733	1,251
1957-58	3,101	995	807	47	661	52	3	(b)	78	5	4,650	1,099
Assam—												
1956-57	..	..	5	1	10	4	286	56	2	(b)	312	61
1957-58	..	..	5	1	19	4	295	56	2	(b)	321	61
Bihar—												
1956-57	..	..	15	1	40	4	141	12	194	12	390	29
1957-58	..	..	13	2	47	4	153	19	139	11	352	36
Bombay—												
1956-57	4,700	1,137	314	35	692	51	72	15	592	54	6,370	1,292
1957-58	5,713	1,265	280	25	640	52	102	18	602	53	7,337	1,413
Jammu & Kashmir—												
1956-57	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	45	11	23	5	68	16
1957-58	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	45	11	23	5	68	16
Kerala—												
1956-57	33	16	N.R.	N.R.	49	6	..	..	..	..	82	22
1957-58	34	11	N.R.	N.R.	50	6	..	..	..	..	84	17
Madhya Pradesh—												
1956-57	823	198	29	2	794	67	377	56	1,714	130	3,737	453
1957-58	814	199	18	2	801	44	229	30	1,242	77	3,104	352
Madras—												
1956-57	1,799	854	34	6	351	44	1	(b)	(a)	(b)	2,185	904
1957-58	1,795	860	35	6	354	45	1	(b)	(a)	(b)	2,185	911
Mysore—												
1956-57	2,221	598	112	9	151	13	8	1	142	9	2,634	630
1957-58	2,154	635	106	8	160	14	8	1	120	9	2,548	667
Orissa—												
1956-57	55	16	52	4	245	20	127	21	35	3	514	64
1957-58	55	16	52	4	245	20	127	21	35	3	514	64
Punjab—												
1956-57	148	43	N.R.	N.R.	61	3	707	111	29	2	945	159
1957-58	146	48	N.R.	N.R.	52	4	737	116	27	2	962	170
Rajasthan—												
1956-57	169	38	4	1	1,183	91	657	110	376	44	2,389	284
1957-58	172	35	3	1	1,007	53	721	101	238	21	2,231	211
Uttar Pradesh—												
1956-57	380	176	6	1	1,161	77	3,067	603	837	111	6,051	968
1957-58	473	207	6	1	1,119	61	3,006	502	764	80	5,768	851
West Bengal—												
1956-57	..	..	..	..	14	3	198	27	121	8	333	38
1957-58	..	..	..	..	13	3	202	28	46	5	261	36
Delhi—												
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	(b)	..	..	4	(b)
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	(b)	..	..	4	(b)
Himachal Pradesh—												
1956-57	(a)	(b)	..	..	2	(b)	8	1	2	(b)	12	1
1957-58	(a)	(b)	..	..	2	(b)	8	1	2	(b)	12	1
Tripura—												
1956-57	..	..	..	..	9	2	10	2	..	..	19	4
1957-58	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	1	..	..	17	2
ALL-INDIA												
1956-57	13,450	4,200	1,415	124	5,446	442	6,311	1,026	4,156	384	30,778	6,176
1957-58	14,457	4,271	1,325	97	5,268	363	6,150	905	3,818	271	30,418	5,907

(a) Less than 500 acres. (b) Less than 500 tons. *In nuts in shell. .. Not grown. N.R.—Non-Reporting.
NOTE.—Oilseeds are not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

TABLE No. 24

Classification of Area and Gross Area Sown in India, 1955-57 (Provisional)

(Million acres)

Heading	Area
1. Geographical Area according to Surveyor General of India	806.3
2. Geographical Area according to Village Papers (i to v)	719.7
(i) Forests	125.5
(ii) Not available for cultivation (a + b)	117.8
(a) Land put to non-agricultural uses	32.6
(b) Barren and unculturable land	85.2
(iii) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land (a + b + c)	97.0
(a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	29.4
(b) Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	14.0
(c) Culturable waste	53.6
(iv) Fallow lands (a + b)	58.7
(a) Fallow lands other than current fallows	29.4
(b) Current fallows	29.3
(v) Net area sown	320.7
3. Gross Area sown [(a) to (g)]	366.6
(a) Total Cereals and Millets	216.8
(b) Total Pulses	57.9
(c) Sugarcane	5.0
(d) Total oilseeds	30.0
(e) Cotton	19.6
(f) Jute	1.9
(g) Other Crops	35.4

TOTAL AREA AND CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN
INDIA, 1955-56

(Old Set-up of States)

TABLE
Total Area and Classification of Area in

(Thousand acres)									
State (Set-up prior to Re-organization on 1-11-56)	geographical area according to			Classification of					
	Surveyor General of India	Village papers (Reporting area)	Forests	Not available for cultivation		Total	Other uncultivated land excluding		
				Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land		Per-manent 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	40,721	40,590	9,024	2,021	4,991	7,012	1,130	437	3,235
Assam*	54,440	35,764	12,042	551	13,526	14,077	390	2,983	275
(Including N.E.F.A.)									
Bihar	44,936	44,790	9,881	3,364	2,005	5,369	550	..	2,683
Bombay	71,198	70,909	10,776	863	6,868	7,731	2,493	357	2,363
Madhya Pradesh	83,414	82,856	32,380	3,245	1,809	5,054	5,761	1,148	3,613
Madras	38,618	38,530	6,024	3,629	2,833	6,462	1,094	1,280	2,558
Orissa*	38,560	38,401	8,799	2,717	3,557	6,274	1,819	1,143	3,504
Punjab	23,684	23,918	796	1,189	6,131	7,320	257	80	1,393
Uttar Pradesh	72,591	72,543(k)	8,713(k)	4,560	6,425(d)	10,985	83	2,945(e)	4,508
West Bengal	19,701	19,848	1,711	(a)	3,528	3,528	(b)	1,584	(b)
Hyderabad	52,563	51,033	5,713	1,965	2,934	4,899	2,768	287	1,325
Jammu & Kashmir (f)	54,951	5,923	1,398	763	909	1,672	315	79	261
Madhya Bharat	29,776	28,467	3,517	1,332	3,697	5,029	1,374	37	5,521
Mysore	21,330	19,878	2,229	1,495	880	2,375	3,663	408	791
Pepsu	6,435	6,371	47	453	8	461	121	58	523
Rajasthan	83,345	8,180	3,402	2,534	13,474	16,008	3,079	112	18,209
Saurashtra	13,693	12,519	(a)	479	1,801	2,280	1,122	27	409
Travancore-Cochin	5,848	5,658	1,947	199	291	490	44	150	179
Ajmer	1,526	1,507	107	58	223	281	323	1	(i)
Bhopal	4,397	4,406	1,420	91	204	295	188	1	602
Coorg	1,018	1,015	330	58	77	135	65	118	150
Delhi	367	366	4	82	3	85	12	..	36
Himachal Pradesh	6,990	2,305	400	87	72	159	860	62	100
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	1,573	82	14	96	140	285	23
Vindhya Pradesh	15,120	14,867	3,218	793	1,481	2,274	742	42	1,571
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,058	87	39	4	12	16	11	3	2
TOTAL	806,270	719,555	125,554	32,614	85,774	118,388	28,394	13,654	54,931

*Due to non-receipt of 1955-56 data, figures for 1954-55 have been repeated. In case of Assam, the latest available data are for the year 1953-54.

- (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 429 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. 25
India, 1955-56 (Old set-up of States)

(Thousand acres)							
Reporting Area				State			
Fallow Land	Fallow lands			Net area sown	Total cropped area	Area sown more than once	(Set-up prior to Reorganization on 1-11-1956)
	Total	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current fallows				
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
4,802	924	2,438	3,362	16,390	18,467	2,077	Andhra
3,638	413	476	889	5,118	6,003	885	Assam*
							(Including N.E.F.A.)
3,233	2,207	4,682	6,889	19,418	25,428	6,010	Bihar
5,213	2,576	1,383	3,959	43,230	45,249	2,019	Bombay
10,522	2,326	1,432	3,758	31,142	34,907	3,765	Madhya Pradesh
4,932	1,984	2,745	4,729	16,383	19,668	3,285	Madras
6,466	739	2,269	3,008	13,854	14,958	1,104	Orissa*
1,680	6	1,141	1,147	12,975	17,221	4,246	Punjab
7,536	3,165	473	3,638	41,671	51,925	10,254	Uttar Pradesh
1,584	711	(c)	711	12,314	14,387	2,073	West Bengal
4,380	2,234	3,708	5,946	30,095	30,904	809	Hyderabad
655	293	372	665	1,533	1,840	307	Jammu & Kashmir (f)
6,932	591	277	868	12,121	12,934	813	Madhya Bharat
4,862	955	1,059	2,014	8,398	8,780	382	Mysore
701	48	295	343	4,819	6,279	1,460	Pepsu
21,400	9,282	5,194	14,476	27,874	30,482	2,608	Rajasthan
1,558	169	317	486	8,195	8,315	120	Saurashtra
376	41	83	124	2,821	3,516	695	Travancore-Cochin
324	90	174	264	531	624	93	Ajmer
791	45	37	82	1,818	1,851	33	Bhopal
333	17	1	18	199	200	1	Coorg
48	..	12	12	217	323	106	Delhi
1,022	9	36	45	679	1,047	368	Himachal Pradesh
1,082	674	(c)	674	960	996	36	Kutch †
91	(h)	..	(h)	218	218	..	Manipur
447	15	22	37	481	564	83	Tripura
2,355	1,300	968	2,268	4,752	5,462	710	Vindhya Pradesh
16	1	1	2	14	15	1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
96,979	30,319	29,595	60,414	318,220	362,563	44,343	TOTAL

(A) Below 500 acres.

(i) Included under "Permanent pastures and other grazing lands".

(j) Included under "Forests".

(k) The figures are provisional estimated after certain adjustments. They, therefore, do not tally with the figures given in the State Season and Crop Report for 1955-56. The figures given in the Season and Crop Report are 74,385 and 10,555 thousand acres for "Area according to village papers" and "Area under forests".

NOTES.—(1) Difference between the figures of area according to Surveyor General of India and according to village papers in respect of Punjab, West Bengal, 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 classification.

(3) Data relate to old set-up of States prior to re-organisation on 1st November, 1956.

TABLE
Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated

(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	2,852	57	1,533	416	186	5,044	4,486	92	180
Assam † (Excluding N.E.F.A.)	178	721	..	..	634	1,533	1,433	..	..
Bihar	934	604	956	403	1,711	4,608	3,869	..	..
Bombay	483	68	226	1,555	100	2,432	346	507	78
Madhya Pradesh	847	(b)	623	255	89	1,814	1,501	1	..
Madras	1,937	(b)	1,983	1,258	163	5,341	5,118	430	277
Orissa (P)	487	69	1,223	94	541	2,414	2,425	1	(b)
Punjab	3,775	140	13	2,021	21	5,970	430	174	232
Uttar Pradesh	4,284	26	1,226	5,934	765	12,235	820	30	10
West Bengal	590	902	761	37	487	2,767	2,485	(b)	..
Hyderabad	288	7	1,143	609	59	2,106	1,857	116	5
Jammu & Kashmir*	136	549	2	6	23	716	443	(b)	1
Madhya Bharat	165	..	30	378	16	589	46	(b)	(b)
Mysore	319	3	576	125	142	1,165	800	30	5
Pepsu	1,424	..	..	646	22	2,092	41	16	93
Rajasthan	702	..	399	2,041	39	3,181	15	59	48
Saurashtra	16	..	5	429	2	452	26	65	9
Travancore Cochin	346	68	114	26	334	888	808	2	..
Ajmer	..	..	40	103	(b)	143	(b)	(b)	1
Bhopal	5	(b)	3	17	5	30	(b)	..	..
Coorg	8	(b)	5	..	7	20	30	..	..
Delhi	33	..	5	40	..	78	1	4	2
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	(b)	95	95	53	..	(b)
Kutch	17	..	3	66	..	86	(b)	14	34
Manipur	..	145	..	..	(b)	145	145	..	..
Tripura	..	1	1	(b)	2	4	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	6	..	24	184	1	215	3	..	(b)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19,832	3,360	10,884	16,643	5,444	56,163	27,171	1,541	975

(P) Provisional. (b) Below
* Excludes figures for the Pakistan
† Due to non-receipt of data
NOTE.—Data relate to old set-up of

No. 26
in India, 1955-56

(Thousand acres)

Crops irrigated—contd.									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)
(b)	5	..	507	121	173	17	278	5,850	Andhra
(b)	..	..	16	..	2	..	82	1,533	Assam † (Excluding N.E.F.A.)
14	219	115	248	83	38	..	22	4,608	Bihar
54	524	13	98	241	446	95	337	2,730	Bombay
(b)	114	1	21	26	148	1	4	1,817	Madhya Pradesh
10	1	..	494	124	284	259	311	7,308	Madras
5	9	..	108	59	126	6	81	2,820	Orissa (P)
306	1,819	102	1,018	272	146	788	1,257	6,544	Punjab
218	4,571	2,278	2,485	1,794	428	102	524	13,260	Uttar Pradesh
14	50	5	89	30	138	..	31	2,842	West Bengal
65	99	15	30	94	171	2	22	2,476	Hyderabad
73	75	11	48	1	26	2	58	738	Jammu & Kashmir *
4	257	34	66	61	107	10	29	614	Madhya Bharat
(b)	1	..	88	61	50	4	126	1,165	Mysore
124	730	42	367	69	49	449	517	2,497	Pepsu
178	1,205	845	413	60	205	272	364	3,754	Rajasthan
4	238	(b)	14	20	40	19	73	508	Saurashtra
..	..	..	23	11	241	..	145	1,230	Travancore-Cochin
19	35	59	11	(b)	14	29	4	172	Ajmer
(b)	15	(b)	2	8	6	(b)	(b)	31	Bhopal
..	..	..	..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20	Coorg
1	37	2	3	6	12	(b)	10	78	Delhi
19	54	11	15	(b)	5	(b)	5	162	Himachal Pradesh
..	30	4	..	1	8	4	26	121	Kutch
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	Manipur
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	Tripura
..	78	80	33	6	18	..	2	220	Vindhya Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1,108	10,256	3,617	6,197	3,148	2,885	2,059	4,308	63,265	TOTAL

500 acres.

occupied portion of the State.

figures for the latest year, i.e. 1953-54 have been repeated.

States prior to re-organisation on 1st November, 1956.

TABLE No. 27

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during May 1958 (from 26th April 1958 to 30th May 1958) 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 region
		During the month of May 1958 (from 26-4-58 to 30-5-58)	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—						
Andhra	1. Nandyal	1,887	870	4,566	870	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	3,198	9,091	22,726(a)	11,892	
	3. Northern	1,685	694	3,797	1,250	
	4. Western	6,989	3,653	30,624(b)	8,623(R)	
	5. Mungari	33	82	474	805	
	6. Coconadas	2,025	2,881	4,226	4,872	
	TOTAL	15,817	17,271	66,413(c)	28,312	
Telangana						
	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	4,434	7,717	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	4,591	4,716	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	503	..	802	135	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	503	..	9,827	12,568	
	STATE TOTAL—	16,320	17,271	76,240(c)	40,880	
	Cotton Waste	112	30	1,284	1,047(R)	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas	1,250	117	8,350	3,654	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 27—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Bombay—							
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya . 2. Surti Suyog . 3. Gujarat Dholleras 4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio) . 5. Jarilla .	}	N.A.		Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.		
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . 7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar . 8. Cambodia . 9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi . 10. Kumpta Ordinary				NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.		
	TOTAL .		N.A.				
	Cotton Waste .		N.A.				
2. Gujarat .	1. Broach Vijaya . 2. Surti Suyog . 3. Gujarat Dholleras 4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio) Others .		}	N.A.		Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.	
	TOTAL .	N.A.					
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla . 2. Surti Suyog . 3. Cambodia .	}	N.A.		East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.		
	TOTAL .		N.A.				

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

TABLE No. 27—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
4. Saurashtra—						
1. Dholeras . . .	}					Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zolawad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
Wagad . . .						
2. Kalyan . . .						
3. Mathio . . .						
4. Pratap . . .						
5. Deviraj (134-Co2)						
6. Others . . .						
TOTAL . . .					N.A.	
5. Marathawada—						
1. Jarilla . . .	}					Aurangabad, Bhil, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
2. Hyderabad Oomras . . .						
3. Hyderabad Gac-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 . . .					N.A.	
6. Vidarbha						
1. Jarilla . . .	}					Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Ycotmal.
2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)						
3. Oomras . . .						
4. Cambodia (including Bur)						
5. M.P. American . . .						
6. Other Americans . . .						
7. Others . . .						
TOTAL . . .					N.A.	

TABLE No. 27—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—conold.</i>						
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	}				Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras			N.A.		
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar					
	4. Cambodia					
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi					
	Total			N.A.		
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint			N.A.		
	Cotton Waste			N.A.		
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>						
1. Mahakoshal*	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia)	}				The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)			N.A.		
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras					
	TOTAL		119	N.A.	103,124	N.A.
<i>2. Madhya Bharat—</i>						
	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	9,555	9,305	The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American.	229	69	13,573	24,115	
	3. Jarilla	617	163	120,917	114,545	
	4. Malvi	3,964	983	64,817	26,668	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	23,076	10,268	
	TOTAL	4,810	1,215	231,938	184,899	
<i>3. Bhopal—</i>						
	1. Malvi			N.A.		The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	4,929	1,215	335,062	184,899	
	Cotton Waste	321	226	1,770	855	

TABLE No. 27—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—						
1. Western	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	..	
3. White and Red Northern	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Madras Cambodia	17,424	22,978	53,927	58,631		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	634	222	10,259	15,388		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Tirunelveli	3,148	3,454	3,931	5,678		
9. Karunganni	5,369	6,440	8,603	12,836		
10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	26,575	33,094	75,730	92,533	
Cotton Waste	..	6,318	9,208	56,613	50,488	
Punjab—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.				Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.				
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.				Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.				
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.				Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.				
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.				Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.				
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.				Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.				
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Cotton Waste	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

TABLE No. 27—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	42	..	4,023	3,299	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	2,874	2,323	
	TOTAL	42	..	6,897	5,622	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	146	162	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,712	1,325	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,858	1,487	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	20	..	171	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	247	..	
	TOTAL	20	..	418	..	
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, Rara Banki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapur.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	62	..	9,173	7,609	
Cotton Waste	..	..	..	964	1,334	

TABLE No. 27—*concl'd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—							
1. Comillas		3,394	1,922	12,433	8,631	The whole State.	
2. Hyderabad American		..	6	3	58		
STATE TOTAL—							
Cotton Lint		3,394	1,928	12,436	8,689		
Cotton Waste		1,577	1,640	4,583	6,457		
Mysore—							
1. Mysore American		3,093	3,417	10,681	5,950	The whole State.	
2. Kumpta Ordinary		3,845	5,632	19,242	14,336		
3. Jayadhar		30,751	..	51,272	..		
4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam		..	2,358	218	6,924		
5. Lakshmi		21,084	..	45,029	..		
6. Others		18,034	..	48,742	..		
STATE TOTAL—							
Cotton Lint		76,807	44,495(d)	175,164	82,880(e)		
Cotton Waste		67	190	2,933	1,025		
Rajasthan—							
1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans		3,609	660	68,593	51,136	The whole State.	
2. Rajasthan Desi		5,342	2,288	114,041	74,472		
3. M.B. Oomras		..	..	..	..		
4. Malvi		..	..	..	..		
5. U.P. Desi		..	..	..	..		
6. Jarilla		..	..	6,885	10,072		
7. Others		..	..	..	..		
STATE TOTAL—							
Cotton Lint		8,951	2,948	189,519	135,680		
Cotton Waste		..	..	..	..		
Tripura—							
Cotton Lint		}	N.A.			The whole State.	
Comillas							
Cotton Waste		}					

N.A.—Not available.

* Data include upto 14-5-58.

(a) Includes 1,876 bales not reported before.

(b) Includes 2,516 bales not reported before.

(c) Includes 4,392 bales not reported before.

(d) Includes 33,068 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

(e) Includes 55,620 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

(R) Revised.

M/P108DES-780-13.3.58-GIPS

MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

THE ensuing rabi crop in India will witness a mobilisation of every available resource in man and in material on a scale hitherto unfamiliar. On the initiative of the Union Government, the State Governments will be organising campaigns through special committees appointed for the purpose, for co-ordinating every branch of activity designed to promote agricultural production. The entire extension staff in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, the District Development staff elsewhere, experts and other qualified staff from research, teaching and administrative institutions, representatives of local farmers will come into the picture in some stage or other to carry the message and assistance to the masses and to co-ordinate in detail every step in production. From the supply of agricultural credit and manures the preparation and cleaning of irrigation channels and timely detection and control of pests to harvesting and crushing, it will be the endeavour of everyone involved in this campaign to maximise co-ordination and economy. One of the most outstanding features of this campaign is the timely anticipation of requirements no less than difficulties and careful and all-round efforts to meet both in time.

The Meteorological authorities in India have predicted that there is four to one chance of the Monsoon rainfall during June to September in the Peninsula not exceeding the normal by more than 6 per cent. Likewise the Monsoon rainfall in North West India for the same period is expected to be above 91 per cent of the normal. These predictions based on previous weather conditions over certain parts of the world are reassuring.

The creation of Food Zones has demonstrated how inter-State co-ordination can mitigate to a large extent, the disagreeable impacts of an unkind season or other unexpected situations. In the Southern Rice Zone which is on the whole surplus in rice, Andhra Pradesh meets the deficit of Kerala, and the prices have been stabilised at a reasonable level. The tendency for prices to rise is less sharply in evidence than before. The experience of the three wheat zones is equally heartening. In the Northern Zone the surplus of the Punjab meets the deficit of Delhi. There has been a significant effect on market prices in the other two zones as well. The zonal organisation for internal distribution of foodgrains represents a firmer national grip on the food problem generally.

Likewise, the growing net-work of warehouses over the length and breadth of the country tends to reduce the risk of damage to stocks and of delay in transport to needy areas. Under the Central Warehousing Corporation nine warehouses are now functioning where sizeable quantities of wheat, rice, jowar, paddy, maize, pulses, oilseeds etc. are being stored. The States of Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have set up Warehousing Corporations.

To the extent that food imports are indispensable for the time being the prospect of a certain measure of assured stability in supplies is strengthened by the emphatic plea put forward by representatives from India, Pakistan and Turkey on behalf of assistance from surplus countries on a long-term basis. At the International Wheat Conference, the Indian representative pointed out how assistance by way of agricultural surplus on a long term basis could enable Governments to know precisely how much they could count on that source in formulating their plans.

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(407)

After an intensive survey of the possibility of growing cocoa in Southern and North Eastern India, Mr. D. H. Urquhart, former Director of Agriculture, Ghana and Mr. K. F. Khan, Special Officer for Spices Development, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, have expressed hope of considerable scope. These two specialists see for the future a sizeable cocoa industry, capable of providing for domestic needs and leaving a surplus for export as well. In South Africa, where cocoa growing and manufacture have been long established, a disease called 'swollen shoot' has appeared as a menace. It is hoped that India will be free from this disease.

The Conference on Indian Fisheries which recently met at Mysore, has put forward a comprehensive and detailed set of recommendations intended to impart the needed zest and a suitable organisation for this important branch of food production. Fishermen's Co-operatives are envisaged on an extensive scale. The State Governments are asked to help in every possible way the development and organisation of the co-operatives. Local Bodies are to be requested to establish and improve fish markets in consultation with the Department of Food. The latter is to be looked upon primarily as a Development Department, with the status and emoluments of its personnel placed on a par with those of other Development Departments. While fishing rights in inland waterways are to be settled as far as possible with fishermen's co-operatives or agricultural organisations, leases for suitable periods are to be planned in consultation with the Fishery Department. Other recommendations concern research and collection of data, legislation, coordination of work between Central and State agencies, transport, marketing and the provision of trained personnel and financial assistance to those employed in the Fish Industry. Work in Community Development Blocks is recommended as a means of intensifying inland fishery development in rural areas. Special facilities for the import of compressing unit and other refrigeration equipment not available in India and concessional rates for air and railway transport also figure among the recommendations.

At Khanpur Village, near New Delhi, an interesting experiment on the generation of electric power through bullock labour is now in progress. It has already reached a clearly hopeful stage. The Ford Foundation experts with whose help this experiment is being carried on foresee considerable reduction in cost. The machine now used for the experiment and capable of producing 4.5 k.w. electric energy with the help of bullocks costs about Rs. 20,000. At a lower level of cost, there is a likelihood of similar attempts being made in an increasingly large number of villages.

After functioning under the label of an institute for 53 years, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute originally established at Pusa in Bihar and transferred to New Delhi after the earthquake of 1934, has now been accorded the status of a University. Henceforward, students coming out after post-graduate courses from this institution will be awarded degrees instead of diplomas.

On August 10, another agricultural research institution was spot-lighted, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone of the building to house the post-graduate Agricultural Research Institute of Coimbatore Agricultural College. This regional institute is intended to cater to students from Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

Economic Development and Marketed Surplus in Agriculture

It is the experience of several countries such as Russia, China and Japan that a substantial increase in the marketable surplus in agriculture has to be striven for as a necessary element in the development and expansion of the general economy on a suitable pace, particularly for under-developed countries. This theme is elaborated below with special reference to the requirements and problems of India.

That an increase in agricultural productivity and consequently in the volume of agricultural production is an indispensable basis for rapid economic development, especially of under-developed economies, hardly needs any emphasis. It is the rate at which agricultural production expands, affording a growing supply of food and raw materials that largely determines the pace of development. Agricultural expansion is also necessary as a source of funds for capital formation and for increasing foreign exchange earnings through exports of surplus produce or for relieving the strain on the balance of payments by reducing imports of foodgrains and raw materials. Besides, increase in agricultural productivity enables the release of the farm population for employment in industry.

However, an overall increase in agricultural production or agricultural productivity in general may not by itself be sufficient to sustain the tempo of development. What is far more germane to the process of development is the marketed surplus out of the increased production. If this marketed surplus does not increase *pari passu* with the increase in production, it may well constitute a fundamental limiting factor on the tempo of development, by reducing the supplies available for urban consumption, for industries and for export. How crucial has been the role of this marketable surplus in economic development may be illustrated by the experience of predominantly agrarian economies which have seen rapid economic growth, such as Soviet Russia, Japan, Poland and China.

The crisis of 1923 and of 1927-1928 in Soviet Russia has been ascribed largely to the decline in the marketed surplus of agricultural produce and the consequent difficulty in feeding the urban population, in providing raw materials for industry and in expanding foreign trade. Though agricultural production had recovered rapidly in Russia by the twenties, the marketed surplus remained well below the pre-war level. The reasons for this are to be traced to the agrarian reforms of 1917 and the unfavourable terms of exchange between agricultural and industrial products which tended to develop. Before the first world war, the large estates and the Kulak farms accounted for the bulk of the marketed surplus of agricultural commodities. With the break-up of the estates into small peasant holdings through the Agrarian Revolution of 1917, the farm population began to consume more and sell less of what they produced. While in the pre-war days, the marketable surplus amounted to just over 30 per cent of the total agricultural production, in 1923, it was less than a quarter of the total production and in terms of quantity was less than 60 per cent of the pre-war marketed surplus. It is this decline in the supply of goods coming to the market for exchange which caused the 'scissors crisis' of 1923. The shortage of consumer goods and the unfavourable price relationship between agricultural and manufactured goods also reduced the farmers' incentive to part with their crops. To reduce the spread between industrial and agricultural prices—to narrow the 'scissors' and thereby induce the peasant to sell, the Soviet authorities undertook measures aimed at bringing down industrial prices on the one side and raising agricultural prices on the other. The

shrinkage in the marketed surplus, however, continued though on a diminished scale and in 1926-27 only 13 to 14 per cent of the total grain harvested was marketed compared to 26 per cent in the pre-war period. The decline in the marketed surplus was tending to be a serious drag on industrialization on which Soviet Russia had set her course and it was to overcome this limitation and to increase the flow of marketable surplus that first large-scale State farms were set up and then the collectivization of agriculture was decided upon. Writers of diverse schools on Soviet economic development are at least agreed on this that the collectivization programme in Russia was primarily a means for increasing food supplies for the growing urban population and for providing the necessary labour to carry out the programme of rapid industrialization. It has been said that with more hands moved and with less 'mouths' to feed in the village, the conditions were created for moving food out of the village to feed the urban and industrial population. The collective farms constituted the agency for channelling a larger percentage of the crop to the urban sector. The system of compulsory deliveries to the State at fixed prices afforded the industry and the towns the guarantee of a certain minimum supply of agricultural produce. The delivery quotas being contracted far in advance also acted as a stimulus to the farmers to maximise their production. Collectivization followed by capital intensive techniques released labour from land for employment in industry and thus reduced, as mentioned before the number of mouths in the village that had to be fed. As a consequence of all these factors, the marketable surplus of agricultural commodities considerably increased and in the case of grain in 1938 was about 2½ times what it had been in 1928. The progress of industrialization could thus proceed unimpeded by any shortage of food or raw material and in this process the collective farms played a decisive role. By substantially increasing the marketable surplus of agricultural produce, they created the food and the raw material base for rapid industrialization.

Increase in agricultural productivity also played a crucial role in the economic development of Japan between 1880 and 1920. The intensification of agriculture through increased use of fertilizers and adoption of improved techniques resulted in a considerable expansion of domestic output which even outstripped population growth. Between 1880 and 1914 the increase in farm output was of the order of 75 per cent. During the same period productivity of farm labour was doubled. The improvement in rural levels of living however, fell short of the gain in productivity as the agricultural surplus was siphoned off by the Government for capital formation in industry by heavy land taxes. In 1893-1894 land taxes constituted about 45 per cent of the tax revenue; even in 1906-1907 they represented 22 per cent of the tax revenue. The expansion in food supplies, exceeding the growth of population averted food shortage and minimized the need for foreign exchange to finance food imports. The heavy taxation on land forced the peasants to part with a larger proportion of their produce. There was thus no difficulty to feed the urban population and as food prices could be held down, wages could be kept low and any inflationary pressure in the economy due to industrialization counteracted. Increase in agricultural productivity also released more labour for non-farm employment. It has been estimated that while total population increased from 38 millions in 1885 to 54 millions in 1915, the population gainfully employed in agriculture declined by about 2.5 millions.

Japan thus solved the problem of marketable surplus by the State's appropriation through heavy land taxes a substantial part of the gain in productivity in agriculture. It may be said that land taxation played in Japan the same role as compulsory grain collections from collective farms played in Soviet Russia; both constituted the means by which the agricultural surplus due to increase in productivity was diverted for industrial development.

That marketable surplus can well operate as a limiting factor on economic development is also illustrated by the experience of post-war (World War II) Poland. By the land reforms and land settlement process which commenced in 1944 and were completed in 1949, all lands belonging to the old German and Polish landlords were confiscated; most of the big farms were converted into State farms; the rest distributed to peasants with a ceiling of 50 hectares imposed on individual holdings. About a million peasants benefited from these reforms. After the completion of land reforms, farms of 5 hectares or less represented 61 per cent of all farms and 88 per cent of farms of the size group 50 hectares and over were owned by the State. The land reforms also brought about a reduction in rent and abolition of old debts. The predominance of small farms resulted in a reduction in marketable surplus as the small farmer had less to sell and with the reduction of rent and abolition of debt he had also less inducement to sell. Moreover, with the emphasis on industrialization and on the output of capital goods, the Polish peasant could not get the consumer goods that he needed in exchange for his produce and this aggravated the situation. Government, therefore, had to offer various incentives to the peasant like greater credit facilities, increased supply of consumer goods and even to reverse its investment policy so as to increase the flow of marketed supplies.

In the People's Republic of China, a predominantly agricultural country on the threshold of rapid industrialization, sweeping land reforms as in Russia and in Poland have been carried out. The distribution of land among the millions of peasants following the land reforms (118 million acres of land was distributed among 300 million peasants, an average of 1/3rd of an acre per head) would have resulted in a marked shrinkage of the marketable surplus but for the adoption of co-operative farming, first of the primitive type and later of the advanced type. The organization of agrarian co-operatives in China, numbering about a million and covering 91.7 per cent of the rural households has not only resulted in a substantial increase in agricultural production but has also made possible for the State to transfer to the Government, a considerable share of agricultural output. In China, the State is now the sole buyer of all important agricultural commodities. In order to supply adequate quantities of foodgrains to the urban population and to maintain a stable level of agricultural prices, the State draws up every year a uniform plan of purchase and sale of foodgrains. The purchase prices are announced well before the crops are sown and the Ministry of Food in China enters into a contract with the Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives to purchase a definite quantity of foodgrains. It involves an estimate of production, consumption requirements, the surplus available and determination of relative prices. Estimates of consumption requirements are made by each rural community in terms of consumption needs of different farmers, consumption requirements of livestock and seed requirements. The Government's declared policy is to restrict purchase of foodgrains to 80 per cent of the surplus, leaving farmers free to dispose of the balance. Besides monopoly purchase of foodgrains and other important agricultural commodities, agricultural tax is also collected in kind. The agricultural tax accounts for about 10 per cent of the total revenue. About 93 per cent of the collection is in kind and the balance is in cash. Of the former, 85 per cent is accounted for by grain. State purchases including agricultural tax amounted to 43.9 million tons out of a total production of milled rice of 143.7 million tons in 1955.

An elaborate machinery has been set up for the purchase of agricultural crops. There are as many as 7,540 purchasing stations supported by small collection centres in villages. Apart from sales against Government contracts, farmers also sell in State organized markets at prices fixed by the Government. To accelerate rural-urban exchange, rural branches of State Trading Companies and supply and marketing co-operative societies

supply goods needed by the peasants. Further, the difficulty of raising finance for the purchase of agricultural produce has been partly solved through the issue of promises to pay in the future by means of State distributed industrial goods. The organization of rural credit co-operatives and the establishment of branch banks of the State Bank in the countryside have also helped the Government in attracting rural savings, thereby increasing the flow of credit and restricting the supply of credit for productive purposes, which in turn has helped to increase production and prevent the utilization of credit for hoarding.

Thus, by the organization of agrarian co-operatives, collection of agricultural tax in kind, facilitating rural-urban exchange through supply of consumer goods to the peasants and provision of liberal credit facilities for production purposes, China has sought to increase the flow of marketable surplus for urban consumption and for industrial development. With heavy pressure of population on land the Chinese have not resorted to collectivization as in Russia. The organization of agrarian co-operatives has enabled China to reap the benefits of efficiency in production along with a fuller mobilization of available man-power in the rural areas. By purchasing foodgrains over and above the consumption requirements of farmers at predetermined prices, Government have been able to assure adequate supplies of foodgrains to the urban sector of the economy as well as to provide a margin for export. The Indian Delegation who visited China to study agricultural planning and techniques have pointed out that the increasing requirements of urban consumption arising from the accelerated tempo of industrial development and the need for exports of agricultural produce have been important factors which hastened the transition from a controlled market economy to the unified system of purchase and sale of foodgrains which has been developed since 1953.

The preceding comparative study of the process of economic development in different countries highlights in the first place the importance of increasing agricultural productivity as a basis for rapid industrialization and secondly the flow of marketed supplies to sustain and quicken the tempo of development. Increase in productivity has been brought about by organization of collective farms and by heavy input of capital in Soviet agriculture, by intensive farming with improved techniques on small farms in Japan and by organization of co-operative farming in China. Measures to augment the marketed surplus have also differed; compulsory grain levies have been adopted in Russia⁽¹⁾, Poland and China while Japan relied on heavy land taxes. The collection of agricultural taxes in kind has also been a means of garnering the marketable surplus in China. The provision of consumer goods, increased credit facilities for production and guarantee of reasonable prices for agricultural products have been the other methods adopted for inducing the peasant to part with a larger proportion of their produce, thereby increasing the flow of marketable surplus.

With the quickening tempo of development, the need for increasing the magnitude and flow of marketable surplus of foodgrains is bound to pose a serious problem for the Indian economy as well. This has been particularly underlined by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee⁽²⁾. On the one hand, with increase in the level of incomes consequent on development, consumption of foodgrains particularly by the lower income groups is bound to increase substantially. That income-elasticity of demand for foodgrains is quite considerable in under-developed economies is too well-known to require further elaboration; in India it has been estimated by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee to be between 4 and 4.5 per cent during the Second Five Year Plan period. This means that

⁽¹⁾ Recently compulsory delivery of farm produce to the State has been abolished in Soviet Russia, replacing it by State purchases at fixed prices. The substitution of price pulls for compulsion is aimed at getting the farmers interested in higher output.

⁽²⁾ Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, p. 118.

the pressure of demand arising from higher incomes has to be matched by increase in supplies if inflationary pressures in the economy are to be avoided. On the other, the increasing pace of industrialisation and urbanisation would lead to an increase in demand for marketed surplus. Thus the farmer would have to be induced to part with a larger amount of marketable surplus to feed the non-farm and urban population.

In a predominantly subsistence economy like that of India, the marketable surplus in foodgrains will necessarily be small. It is estimated to be about 31.4 per cent of the production of rice (1956-57) and 32.7 per cent of the production of wheat (1955-56). While this may be taken, by and large, to be the order of marketable surplus of foodgrains, the marketed surplus or the actual quantity marketed depends on the level of prices and the expectations entertained of that level. At a time of rising prices, the farmer has a tendency to part with less of his produce, as his minimum cash requirements could be satisfied by sale of a smaller quantity of produce than before; the marketed surplus therefore shrinks, accentuating the price rise. The reverse happens at a time of falling prices. One of the reasons for the rise in prices in 1956-57 season for instance, has been that in spite of a record level of foodgrains production, market arrivals declined or did not increase substantially due to larger retention by producers. Production, therefore, cannot be equated with supply and it is the variations in marketed surplus even more than variations in production which are important from the point of view of prices.

Even if the marketed surplus of the farmer increases, it does not follow, with the existing set-up of the marketing structure of the country that the supplies available to the consumer should increase *pari passu*, for, between the producer and the consumer there is a chain of intermediaries and any tendency to build up larger stocks by these intermediaries especially by traders reduces the flow of marketed supplies. Stock holding is no doubt an essential adjunct of trading operations; it performs also a useful function in the sense of evening out supplies throughout the year. But speculative holding of stocks by withdrawing larger supplies from the market in anticipation of a further rise in prices has most deleterious effect on the economy and more so if the speculation is in foodgrains. Some rise in prices is inevitable in a developing economy, in fact it is the price to be paid for development; but if it generates speculative tendencies, resulting in withholding of stocks from the market, it will tend to aggravate inflationary pressures. It is because of this instability in the market brought about by the operations of wholesale trade that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee emphasized that "until there is social control over the wholesale trade we shall not be in a position to bring about stabilisation of foodgrains prices"⁽¹⁾.

Thus to sustain an increasing tempo of development of the economy, it is essential that the magnitude as well as the flow of marketable surplus should be increased. This means that side by side with measures directed to raising agricultural productivity, steps have to be taken to ensure a larger flow of marketed surplus out of the increased productivity. The monetisation of the economy consequent on development will no doubt have a favourable effect on marketable surplus. At present, it has been estimated on the basis of consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey that 45 per cent of the total consumption in the rural sector is non-cash. With the progressive monetisation of the economy it can be expected that the farmer will tend to part with a larger and larger amount of his produce for meeting his cash transactions. But progressive monetisation of the economy, however, is necessarily a long term process. To increase the flow of marketable surplus, therefore, other measures will have to be devised. In the first,

⁽¹⁾ Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, p. 86.

place it has been suggested that land revenue and irrigation charges be collected in kind thereby enabling the procurement by the State of fairly large quantities ; but since most of the payments will be small and will be in dribblets the cost of collection will be inordinately high. It may be mentioned that the total cropped area in the country is over 360 million acres and the incidence of land revenue per acre of cropped area is only about Rs. 2.24 on the average. An analogous proposal is to collect the price of fertilizers in the form of grains or alternatively to collect for every one ton of fertilizer distributed two tons of rice as the application of one ton of fertilizer (ammonium sulphate) is found to result in an additional production of two tons. Here again the difficulty of collection from a large number of small producers has to be taken into account and unless the distribution of fertilizers is entirely done through cooperative societies, which could reach out to the village, the difficulty of collection is bound to persist. The establishment of regulated markets in all the States would be another means of encouraging the flow of marketable surplus. At present there are only 532 regulated markets established in seven States. Experience has shown that the regulated markets are an effective inducement for the farmers to bring produce to the market.

A well-defined price policy can be a powerful instrument for facilitating a larger flow of marketable surplus. Delayed disposal of surplus by producers due to market uncertainties leads to shrinkage of marketed surplus. If reasonable minimum prices for principal food-grains are announced at the time of harvest and this is kept stable for over a period it will tend to impart a certain measure of stability to the market and induce the grower to dispose of a larger amount of his marketable surplus.

To increase substantially the flow of marketable surplus, assured and stable prices for the agriculturist would have to be linked with co-operative marketing of their produce. The co-operatives should be the agency for purchasing the marketable surplus of the farmer as is the case in Japan, thus progressively eliminating the trader and the middleman. Linking of assured price with marketing would also lead to the expansion of production credit as this expansion is itself dependent on expansion of marketing. Expansion of cooperative marketing, therefore, should have the greatest priority in the field of cooperative development. The close link-up of credit with marketing is one of the pillars of the integrated structure that the Reserve Bank Rural Credit Survey has placed before the country. The linking of assured price with marketing would be an important means of building up this integrated structure.

It may be mentioned that compulsory levies resorted to in countries like Russia and China to increase the marketable surplus are hardly suited to Indian environments where planned development is sought to be brought about by democratic processes. Moreover, apart from being a disincentive to production, it would defeat the very object by inducing the farmers to underestimate their surplus. Even in Russia compulsory deliveries of farm produce have now been given up as "too complex to act as an incentive and too mechanical to be just"; physical controls are, therefore, being replaced by a form of price mechanism aimed at furnishing a greater incentive to the farmers to raise the level of their output.

Dr. R. N. PODUVAL

Index Numbers of Farm (Harvest) Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities in Madhya Pradesh, 1952-53 to 1957-58

The construction of Farm Prices Index may not be an exciting process to the layman. To the economic expert, it is full of interest, at every stage. The index itself is of manifold importance to the administrator. This article throws much useful light on these aspects.

Introduction.—Agriculture being the mainstay of our economy, construction of various types of index numbers providing measurement of trends in agricultural prosperity deserves the highest priority. They are economic barometers which help measure changes in agricultural production, wages and prices. They also furnish a device to measure changes in the purchasing power of farmers which goes a long way in giving a proper understanding and systematic appraisal of their financial stability and prosperity. These have now assumed added importance in the context of increased emphasis on amelioration of economic conditions of farmers and farm labourers under the various schemes for providing facilities for marketing, processing and warehousing of agricultural produce.

The Index Number of Farm (Harvest) Prices is one of these economic barometers. It facilitates comparison of level of prices which farmers receive for their produce from time to time. In the present article an attempt has been made to construct the Index Numbers series of Farm (Harvest) Prices for the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh.

Base Period.—The agricultural year 1952-53 has been chosen as the base year. It is also the base year for the index numbers of agricultural production in this State. An important reason for not taking any year prior to this year as base for these indices is lack of adequate statistics of farm (harvest) prices in respect of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States which are now merged in the present Madhya Pradesh State. Besides, the Economic Adviser in the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry has adopted this year as the base year for All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices. Almost on all hands it has been considered to be a relatively normal year, particularly with reference to the level of agricultural prices which were then free from the impact of the devaluation of rupee in 1949 and the Korean boom and other price fluctuations. The Working Party set up by the Standing Committee of Departmental Statisticians in 1952 had also noted that the year 1952-53 had been a year of more or less all-round stability and minimum price fluctuations, and that all official index numbers should be brought to a common base, nearer still to 1952-53.

Coverage.—In principle, the Index Number of Farm (Harvest) Prices should cover all agricultural commodities grown in the State. But owing to lack of price data, the scope of the present series has been confined to 22 principal agricultural commodities. Although this number is quite small as compared to the large number of commodities grown in this State, the trend in prices of these commodities is fairly representative of the trend in prices of the entire agricultural commodities in this State. The question of enlarging the coverage may, however, be taken up later when uniform price data for more agricultural commodities become available for all the four constituent units of the present Madhya Pradesh. Steps have already been taken to collect the farm (harvest) prices of 28 commodities grown in this State from 1957-58 according to the new connotation.

The 22 crops covered are divided into the following two main groups and four sub-groups:—

(1) *Food Crops*—

- (i) Cereals—Rice, jua, bajra, maize, wheat, barley and kodon-kutki,
- (ii) Pulses—Gram, tur, urad, mung and moth, masoor, peas and lakh.

(2) *Non-Food Crops*—

- (iii) Oilseeds—Groundnut, sesamum, linseed, rape & mustard and castorseed,
- (iv) Miscellaneous crops—Cotton sugarcane and tobacco.

Nature and Source of Data.—In the case of Mahakoshal region the farm (harvest) prices of the commodities utilised in the series are according to the new connotation, i.e. these prices are the average of wholesale prices at which the commodities were disposed of by the producer at the village site during their specified harvesting periods. In each district the weekly farm prices of each crop are collected from 10 representative village markets for all the weeks of its harvesting season, and the simple average pooled over all the centres and all the weeks in the season gives its district average farm price for the year.

Such farm prices are not available in the case of the remaining three regions of the State except from the year 1957-58. In the case of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions the farm prices utilised in the series for the years 1952-53 to 1956-57, are according to the old connotation, i.e., district farm price of a commodity is its wholesale price ruling at the district headquarters market on the last day of February in the case of kharif crops and on the last day of May in the case of rabi crops. In the case of Madhya Bharat region, the farm prices according to this old connotation are available for all districts only from the year 1953-54. For the base year 1952-53, the farm prices according to the old connotation are available only for two district headquarters markets namely, Indore and Gwalior. For the year 1957-58 the farm prices are available according to the new connotation in respect of all districts of the new Madhya Pradesh.

The State farm price of each commodity is the weighted average of all the available district farm prices, whether according to new connotation or old connotation, weights being its total production in the districts.

The source of the above price data for all the years in the case of Mahakoshal region is the Annual Bulletin of Farm Prices compiled by the Directorate of Land Records. In the case of Madhya Bharat region, the source of price data is (i) the former Madhya Bharat State Gazette in respect of the base year, (ii) its Bureau of Economics and Statistics in respect of the years 1953-54 to 1956-57 and (iii) the Annual Bulletin of Farm Prices issued by the Directorate of Land Records of the new Madhya Pradesh for the year 1957-58. The source of price data of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions is their annual season and crop reports for all years except 1957-58 for which the source is the aforesaid bulletin of the Directorate of Land Records of the new Madhya Pradesh. The production figures employed in the series are the actuals for the year 1952-53 to 1956-57, and only final estimates for 1957-58 as given in the final crop forecasts.

Method of construction.—The average farm price of each commodity for the State as a whole for any year calculated in the manner explained above, has been expressed as price relative of the corresponding price in the preceding year. The price relative thus worked

out has been linked to the price in the base year through the intervening chain relatives to give the price index for that crop. The weighted arithmetic average of such price indices of the different commodities have been taken to give the index numbers for sub-groups and groups of commodities and for all commodities taken together, weights being assigned to the different commodities in proportion to the total value of their production in the base year and the production itself being evaluated at the State average farm price.

Trends in Agricultural Prices.—The Index Numbers of Farm (Harvest) Prices of the different individual crops and groups of crops thus constructed are given at the end of this article. The trends in over-all agricultural prices in the new Madhya Pradesh as a whole during 1952-53 to 1957-58 are, however, brought out by the Index numbers given below:

Index Numbers of Farm (Harvest) Prices in Madhya Pradesh

Year	Food grains	Non-food grains	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1952-53	100·00	100·00	100·00
1953-54	95·52	94·06	95·31
1954-55	80·43	71·24	79·10
1955-56	90·36	88·12	90·04
1956-57	104·01	99·25	103·37
1957-58	106·10	101·13	105·38

The farm prices in general have registered a downward trend upto 1954-55 and an upward trend thereafter. This appears to be in conformity with the decline of about 18 per cent in the Economic Adviser's general index number of wholesale prices between mid-1953 to mid-1955, and the rise of about 23 per cent by mid-1957. During the first period the price index for cereals slumped by 34 per cent and shot up by 51 per cent in the latter period. Studied in conjunction with the index numbers of agricultural production in Madhya Pradesh published in the April 1958 issue of the 'Agricultural Situation in India', the decreasing trend in the farm prices in Madhya Pradesh upto 1954-55 appears to be partly due to rising trend in agricultural production, but the State intervention to arrest the continued steep fall in the agricultural prices thereafter in order to avoid distress among the agriculturists and distortion in the production pattern, has proved effective, as is evident from the rising trend of prices even in the face of rising production. As the Food-grains Enquiry (Asoka Mehta) Committee has observed '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 the declining trend in prices was reversed in 1956, stock building was resorted to in 1956-57 not only by traders but also by big and medium producers. 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 following table gives the index number of Farm (Harvest) Prices by sub-groups of commodities:

Group	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cereals—						
Kharif	100.00	104.78	101.74	98.49	114.94	126.32
Rabi	100.00	88.61	66.69	90.30	100.26	84.13
Total	100.00	100.35	92.14	96.24	110.91	114.76
Pulses	100.00	79.44	41.35	70.74	80.94	77.21
Oilseeds	100.00	88.32	58.11	87.09	94.43	103.96
Miscellaneous	100.00	100.05	84.93	89.21	104.23	98.19

Except for the set-back in 1954-55 and 1955-56, the kharif cereals show a rising trend, but the fall in prices of the rabi cereals has been quite precipitous except for some up-ward swing in 1955-56 and 1956-57. The Index Numbers for rabi cereals in 1954-55 show a marked decrease. The prices of pulses in general follow the trend of the prices of all commodities taken together but the decline is more pronounced in the case of the former so much so that the price level of pulses in subsequent years has been always below the base year. The prices of oilseeds and the commodities included in the miscellaneous group of which cotton is a major item, reveal a similar trend though the fall is not so precipitous as in the case of pulses.

The following main conclusions are evident from the Index numbers of farm prices of individual crops given at the end of this article.

- (i) The farm prices of wheat, tur, gram, urad, mung, masur, lakh, peas, linseed, castorseed, groundnut and tobacco have been always lower than the prices in the base year.
- (ii) The decline in masur prices is very steep in the year 1954-55.
- (iii) Rice, maize, sesamum and rape & mustard have attained the peak in the year 1957-58, and jowar, bajra, barley and cotton have reached the peak in 1956-57.

Index Numbers of Farm (Harvest) Prices in Madhya Pradesh during 1952-53 to 1957-58.
(Base : Agricultural year 1952-53=100.)

Names of commodities/ groups of commodities	Weights	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
FOOD CROPS—							
Cereals—							
Kharif—							
Rice	.	34.69	100.00	112.05	114.46	99.99	110.14
Jowar	.	9.46	100.00	72.96	67.65	94.89	126.16
Bajra	.	0.76	100.00	90.80	60.44	98.13	147.49
Maize	.	1.63	100.00	78.66	59.89	78.71	106.77
Kodon-Kutki	.	1.27	100.00	185.76	86.51	109.95	153.42
TOTAL KHARIF	.	47.81	100.00	104.78	101.74	98.49	114.94
Rabi—							
Wheat	.	16.80	100.00	88.08	66.95	90.62	98.85
Barley	.	1.24	100.00	95.86	63.23	86.04	119.34
TOTAL RABI	.	18.04	100.00	88.61	66.69	90.30	100.26
TOTAL CEREALS	.	65.85	100.00	100.35	92.14	96.24	110.91
Pulses—							
Tur	.	3.76	100.00	90.72	41.40	71.70	86.20
Gram	.	9.15	100.00	76.17	41.47	72.85	80.99
Urad	.	2.41	100.00	78.65	43.72	53.07	72.10
Mung	.	0.91	100.00	75.61	40.86	57.18	61.14
Masur	.	1.00	100.00	68.92	40.72	82.65	86.93
Lakh	.	1.95	100.00	83.56	39.78	82.09	86.18
Peas	.	0.55	100.00	71.07	36.27	66.95	87.42
TOTAL PULSES	.	19.73	100.00	79.44	41.35	70.74	80.98
TOTAL FOOD CROPS	.	85.58	100.00	95.52	80.43	90.36	104.01

*Index Numbers of Farm (Harvest) Prices in Madhya Pradesh during
1952-53 to 1957-58—contd.*

(Base : Agricultural year 1952-53=100.)

Name of commodities/ groups of commodities	Weights	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NON-FOOD CROPS—							
<i>Oilseeds—</i>							
Sesamum . . .	2.77	100.00	91.09	56.21	89.61	103.30	111.47
Linseed . . .	1.84	100.00	85.62	68.16	94.79	89.26	95.41
Rape and Mustard	0.72	100.00	103.47	74.23	108.69	143.09	157.96
Castorseed . .	0.05	100.00	62.79	58.67	69.45	80.69	77.75
Groundnut . .	1.98	100.00	82.11	45.56	69.00	69.66	82.45
TOTAL OILSEEDS .	7.36	100.00	88.32	58.11	87.09	94.43	103.96
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
Cotton . . .	5.55	100.00	94.80	83.59	88.61	110.94	104.04
Sugarcane (Gur) .	1.24	100.00	124.99	90.78	97.92	78.65	77.23
Tobacco . . .	0.27	100.00	93.66	85.71	61.53	83.71	74.32
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS .	7.06	100.00	100.05	84.93	89.21	104.23	98.19
TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	14.42	100.00	94.06	71.24	88.12	99.25	101.13
TOTAL ALL CROPS .	100.00	100.00	95.31	79.10	90.04	103.37	105.38

**Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India,
1949—58**

The Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India (covering 28 principal agricultural commodities arranged in seven sub groups) for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57 with 1949-50 as the base were published in the August 1957 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 1955-56 and final estimates (subject to revision) for 1956-57 were available at the time those indices were constructed. Finally revised figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56, partially revised figures for 1956-57 and final estimates (subject to revision) for the year 1957-58 have since become available. Index numbers for 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 have, therefore, been revised in the light of the revised data that have become available and those for 1957-58 have been constructed on the basis of the final estimates for that year. A statement giving the index numbers of agricultural production in India for the years 1950-51 to 1957-58 is appended.

During the last decade, various improvements have been introduced in the methods of estimation 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 remain strictly 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, reliance will have to be placed on these indices rather than on absolute figures which are not strictly comparable.

Trends in Agricultural Production.—The overall index numbers of agricultural production in respect of the years 1949-50 to 1957-58 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		
		Food-grains	Non-food-grains	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		115.0	120.9	117.0
1955-56	Partially revised	115.3	120.0	116.9
1956-57		120.5	130.4	123.8
1957-58		Final estimates subject to revision.		
		107.3	125.7	113.4

The index numbers of overall agricultural production for 1954-55 and 1955-56 based on partially revised estimates stood at 116.4 and 115.9 respectively. On the basis of finally revised estimates of production, these indices for 1954-55 and 1955-56 have now been revised upward to 117.0 and 116.9 respectively. Similarly, the index number of agricultural production for 1956-57 based on final estimates for that year was 123.0 which has now been revised to 123.8 on the basis of partially revised estimates. These upward revisions in the index numbers for 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 have resulted from the general upward revision in the estimates of production of foodgrains as well as non-foodgrains except in the case of 1955-56 where the upward revision is accounted for by foodgrains only. The index numbers for foodgrains for 1954-55 and 1955-56 based on partially revised estimates and for 1956-57 based on final estimates were 114.4, 113.5 and 119.6 respectively and these have now been revised to 115.0, 115.3 and 120.5 respectively. The corresponding indices for non-foodgrains were 120.4, 120.7 and 129.8 and now stand revised at 120.9, 120.0 and 130.4 respectively. Compared with the partially revised index of 123.8 for the year 1956-57, the index number of overall agricultural production for 1957-58 based on final estimates stands at 113.4, showing a decrease of 8.4 per cent.

As per the trends in agricultural production during the nine years 1949 to 1958 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, specially in 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 117.0 from 114.3 in 1953-54. This increase in the composite index for 1954-55 was mainly due to the considerable increase of 15.5 per cent in non-foodgrains though there was a fall of 3.4 per cent in the production of foodgrains in that year. During 1955-56, the overall index dropped nominally to 116.9 as a result of the fall in non-foodgrains production that year. During 1956-57, the overall index shot up to 123.8—an increase of 5.9 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—4.5 per cent in the case of foodgrains and 8.7 per cent in the case of non-foodgrains. The overall index of 123.8 in 1956-57 is also the highest during the period 1949-58. The overall index of 113.4 during 1957-58 shows a sharp fall of more than 10 points as compared with that for the previous year. Both foodgrains and non-foodgrains share this decline in overall production. The burden of the decrease is, however, borne mainly by foodgrains the index of which fell from 120.5 in 1956-57 to 107.3 in 1957-58. The corresponding indices for non-foodgrains are 130.4 and 125.7 which indicate a lesser decline than that of foodgrains. The decline in agricultural (mainly foodgrains) production during 1957-58 as compared with 1956-57 is the result of extremely adverse climatic conditions experienced at different stages during the year. Prolonged spells of drought during September to December, 1957 and continued unfavourable weather thereafter affected the 1957-58 crops (Kharif and Rabi), thereby reducing their outturn considerably.

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 1957-58 are given in the table below :—

Group	Index Numbers of Production								
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Kharif Cereals	100.0	87.7	90.4	98.5	120.0	110.4	111.8	116.0	107.5
Rabi Cereals	100.0	102.0	95.1	114.5	120.6	133.3	128.9	137.7	111.9
All Cereals	100.0	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.5	114.9	119.9	108.3
Pulses	100.0	91.7	90.3	98.8	112.0	118.5	118.4	124.5	100.9
FOODGRAINS	100.0	90.5	91.1	101.1	119.1	115.0	115.3	120.5	107.3
Oilseeds	100.0	98.5	97.4	91.9	103.7	122.6	108.6	118.9	112.3
Fibres	100.0	108.6	128.3	128.4	132.1	140.4	149.7	171.4	167.2
Plantation Crops	100.0	104.0	109.4	115.7	104.0	113.2	113.6	120.6	121.8
Miscellaneous Crops	100.0	110.3	114.0	101.5	97.4	115.8	120.1	128.0	123.1
NON-FOODGRAINS	100.0	105.9	110.5	103.8	104.7	120.9	120.0	130.4	125.7
ALL COMMODITIES	100.0	95.6	97.5	102.0	114.3	117.0	116.9	123.8	113.4

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 nine-year period 1949-58. This sub-group index, however, came down to 110.4 in 1954-55 but improved in the next two years to reach 116.0 during 1956-57 only to fall down again to 107.5 during 1957-58. 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 133.3 during 1954-55. In 1955-56, this index again showed a fall of 3.3 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 137.7 from which it dropped phenomenally to 111.9 during 1957-58 showing a fall of 18.7%. Production of pulses, like that of rabi cereals, was the lowest during 1951-52 with the index standing at 90.3. Thereafter, an increasing trend in pulses production is in evidence with the index steadily rising to 124.5 in 1956-57, which is the highest during the period under review. During 1957-58, however, pulses index dropped by a big margin down to 100.9 showing a fall of 19.0% over that for the previous year. 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 to push up the index to 122.6 during 1954-55, the highest during the nine years 1949-58. The index for 1955-56 went down to 108.6 but recovered to reach 118.9 in the next year. In 1957-58, the index of oilseeds again fell down to 112.3 showing a decline of 5.6% over previous year. The index numbers for the 'fibres' sub-group show a consistent trend towards increased production during the first eight years ended 1956-57. The index for this sub-group rose steadily to 171.4 during 1956-57. The production index of this sub-group at 167.2 during 1957-58, however, shows a slight set-back as compared with that for the previous year. In the case of plantation crops, except for the year 1953-54, the production has shown a steady increase and in 1957-58 was 21.8% higher than that in 1949-50.

Individual Commodities.—Some of the noteworthy points that emerge from a study of index numbers of production for the individual crops are mentioned below:

- (i) Of all the foodgrains, production of jowar, bajra, maize and ragi alone was higher during 1957-58 as compared with that for 1956-57.
- (ii) During the period 1949-58, maize is the only crop among foodgrains to record highest production during the year 1957-58.
- (iii) During this period, highest production of the two important cereals, rice and wheat, was achieved during 1956-57 with their indices for that year being higher by 19.1% and 41.6% respectively than those for 1949-50. For jowar, barley and small millets, the peak year was 1954-55, their indices that year being higher by 32.3%, 24.4% and 26.8% respectively than those during the base year 1949-50. In the case of bajra and ragi, the maximum production during the period under review was reached in 1953-54 and 1955-56 respectively when their index was higher by 35.0% and 19.7% respectively than that in 1949-50.
- (iv) In the case of pulses, barring a break in 1951-52 and 1955-56, there has been an increasing trend in gram production during the period 1949-57, the index reaching the peak figure of 163.2 in 1956-57. From this peak, the index dropped down to 123.9 during 1957-58. In the case of tur also, the peak was reached

during 1956-57 with the index at 106.0 but till that year production of the crop was below that of the base year 1949-50. In 1957-58, production index of tur receded again below the base level and touched the bottom of 75.7. Like tur, production index of 'other pulses' has generally been keeping below the base year level except in 1953-54 and 1955-56. Otherwise, no clear trend in production is discernible.

- (v) After fluctuations in the intervening years, the index for groundnut reached its peak during 1957-58 being higher by 26.3% than that in 1949-50. The index for sesamum was the highest at 135.1 during 1954-55 but came down thereafter to 82.7 during 1957-58 showing a fall of 17.9% over that for 1956-57. In the case of rape and mustard, maximum production was reached in 1956-57 with the index at 128.3 but this dropped to 113.2 during 1957-58.
- (vi) Production of linseed and castorseed has been keeping well below the level of the base year throughout the period 1950-58. During 1957-58, the indices of linseed and castorseed standing at 63.7 and 75.8 show a fall of 29.5% and 21.8% respectively over those for 1956-57.
- (vii) In cotton, there is a clear and well-marked trend towards increased production during the period 1949-58 notwithstanding a set-back in the year 1955-56. For the period under consideration, production of cotton was the highest during 1957-58 being 82.9% above the base year level.
- (viii) Production of jute attained the maximum as early as 1951-52 with the index at 151.4. It declined in the next three years to touch the lowest figure of 94.8 during 1954-55. In the next two years 1955-56 and 1956-57, the index rose to 138.7 but came down again to 132.3 during 1957-58 showing a fall of 4.6% over previous year.
- (ix) Production of mesta remained nearabout the base year level upto 1953-54. During the next three years, the index of mesta production rose considerably to reach the maximum of 223.9 in 1956-57. As against this, the index for 1957-58 at 183.5 shows a fall of 18.0%.
- (x) The general trend in the case of plantation crops has been towards increased production during the period under review. In 1957-58, the production of tea, coffee and rubber was higher by 15.0%, 121.1% and 45.9% respectively than that in 1949-50.
- (xi) Production of sugarcane was the lowest during 1953-54, being 10.5% lower than the base year level. The next three years witnessed a recovery and increasing trend in sugarcane production with the index rising to 135.3 in 1956-57, the highest for the period 1949-58. In 1957-58, the index fell from the previous year's peak to 127.6 showing a fall of 5.7%.

A chart depicting the index numbers pictorially is appended.

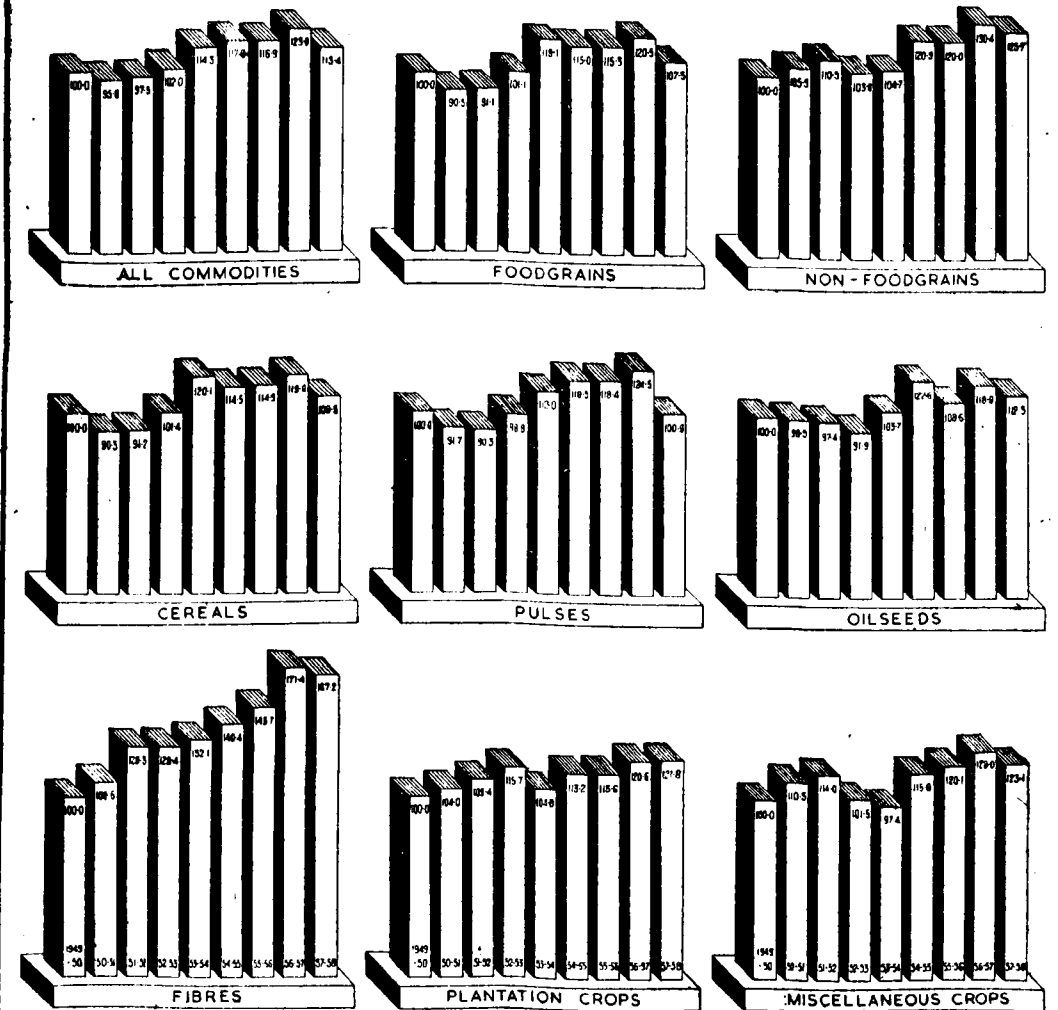
Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India

(Agricultural year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. FOODGRAINS—									
(a) Cereals—									
(i) Kharif—									
Rice	35.3	87.9	90.1	96.8	118.6	105.8	114.2	119.1	104.5
Jowar	5.0	89.8	96.4	106.6	117.0	132.3	96.7	105.9	117.7
Bajra	2.7	83.8	75.8	94.8	135.0	107.8	108.3	92.0	113.6
Maize	2.1	84.4	101.3	123.3	130.2	127.5	112.3	132.0	134.4
Ragi	1.2	87.6	80.4	82.0	115.0	108.6	119.7	112.9	113.0
Small Millets	1.5	88.9	97.4	97.9	125.9	126.8	105.1	101.3	90.7
Kharif Cereals	47.8	87.7	90.4	98.5	120.0	110.4	111.8	116.0	107.5
(ii) Rabi—									
Wheat	8.5	101.1	93.9	112.7	120.0	135.4	131.3	141.6	116.4
Barley	2.0	105.6	100.0	122.4	123.2	124.4	118.5	120.9	93.0
Rabi Cereals	10.5	102.0	95.1	114.5	120.6	133.3	128.9	137.7	111.9
CEREALS	58.3	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.5	114.9	119.9	108.3
(b) Pulses—									
Gram	3.7	98.0	88.2	109.2	125.4	145.9	138.9	163.2	123.9
Tur	1.1	91.8	97.7	90.9	99.5	91.8	99.4	106.0	75.7
Other Pulses	3.8	85.6	90.2	90.9	102.6	99.6	103.9	92.1	85.9
PULSES	8.6	91.7	90.3	98.8	112.0	118.5	118.4	124.5	100.9
FOODGRAINS	66.9	90.5	91.1	101.1	119.1	115.0	115.3	120.5	107.3
II. NON-FOODGRAINS—									
(a) Oilseeds—									
Groundnut	5.7	101.4	93.0	85.3	100.3	123.6	112.4	124.2	126.3
Sesamum	1.2	101.6	103.2	106.9	127.6	135.1	104.8	100.7	82.7
Rape & Mustard	2.0	94.6	116.0	105.5	107.3	127.7	105.8	128.3	113.2
Linseed	0.8	87.8	77.1	86.0	89.1	90.3	97.1	90.3	63.7
Castorseed	0.2	80.5	82.8	79.7	80.5	95.4	96.1	96.9	75.8
OILSEEDS	9.9	98.5	97.4	91.9	103.7	122.6	108.6	118.9	112.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN INDIA

BASE: AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1949-50 = 100



Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India—contd.

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>(b) Fibres—</i>									
Cotton . . .	2.8	110.7	119.2	121.0	151.8	163.6	153.9	182.2	182.9
Jute . . .	1.4	106.3	151.4	148.6	100.0	94.8	135.8	138.7	132.3
Mesta . . .	0.3	100.0	104.8	103.3	98.5	136.5	174.7	223.9	183.5
FIBRES . . .	4.5	108.6	128.3	128.4	132.1	140.4	149.7	171.4	167.2
<i>(c) Plantation Crops—</i>									
Tea . . .	3.3	103.8	109.6	115.4	100.6	110.4	108.8	114.1	115.0*
Coffee . . .	0.2	112.3	112.7	125.9	146.5	151.8	176.3	216.3*	221.1*
Rubber . . .	0.1	93.8	94.4	106.1	131.8	127.6	146.1	143.9	145.9*
PLANTATION CROPS . . .	3.6	104.0	109.4	115.7	104.0	113.2	113.6	120.6	121.8
<i>(d) Miscellaneous Crops—</i>									
Sugarcane . . .	8.7	113.7	122.8	101.6	89.5	115.9	119.8	135.3	127.6
Tobacco . . .	1.9	97.3	78.0	91.3	101.5	95.1	112.9	115.9	108.7*
Potato . . .	1.0	107.4	110.8	128.9	126.5	114.1	120.3	110.0	116.0*
Pepper (Black) . . .	1.2	97.2	107.5	102.8	113.3	127.3	132.6	131.6	127.3
Chillies (Dry) . . .	2.0	119.4	118.4	98.0	104.9	131.9	122.9	118.4	122.9
Ginger (Dry) . . .	0.3	94.4	96.0	89.6	90.9	94.3	105.7	101.0	94.3
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS . . .	15.1	110.3	114.0	101.5	97.4	115.8	120.1	128.0	123.1
NON-FOODGRAINS . . .	33.1	105.9	110.5	103.8	104.7	120.9	120.0	130.4	125.7
ALL COMMODITIES . . .	100.0	95.6	97.5	102.0	114.3	117.0	116.9	123.8	113.4

*Based on provisional estimates.

NOTE.—The indices for 1956-57 are generally based on partially Revised Estimates while those for 1957-58 are generally based on Final Estimates. The indices for these two years are, therefore, subject to revision.

International Conference of Agricultural Economists

The International Conference of Agricultural Economists is meeting for the first time on Asian soil, at Mysore City. The discussions at this Conference, on Agriculture and its Terms of Trade, are of special interest to predominantly agricultural countries like India, striving for a place in the industrial map of the world.

Adjusting the farming industry to a radically changing economic and technological situation may well be termed the master problem of agricultural economists. In the early part of this century agricultural economics was a comparatively obscure if not wholly neglected field; little research was being done. As a separate discipline it had hardly advanced beyond its infancy, even in the more developed countries, prior to the first World War. Recently, however, a considerable degree of specialisation has taken place in this branch of economics, so that there are now over a dozen sub-divisions within the general field of agricultural economics itself—farm management, marketing, co-operation, price analysis, land utilisation, rural credit, taxation, transportation and so on.

Working in close relation with the active participants in rural economic institutions, the agricultural economist is improving and dispersing general working knowledge of economic behaviour in a dynamic world and thus contributing not a little to its evolution on sound lines. What is really his major task in the field, not of pure but of applied science, is to help in the adaptation and application of general economic principles to a real world of human beings as he finds them.

The International Conference of Agricultural Economists seeks to enable specialists and research men to share and discuss their peculiar problems, improve and perfect their techniques and agree upon a common terminology. In other words, the agricultural economists meet to compare notes, check on questions of methodology and challenge each other's favourite lines of analysis.

First Meeting

They first met at Dartington Hall, Devonshire (U.K.) in 1929 at a time when the world had been freed in a large measure from the difficulties which the first World War had left behind. There were signs of a real recovery of world trade. The discussions and papers at that meeting were filled in the main with the technique and methods of research. The delegates were sharing for the first time their methods and their experience. In 1930 at Cornell (U.S.A.) they continued that process though the whole conference was coloured by the deepening of a world-wide depression. In 1934 at Bad Ei'sen in Germany, they concentrated on the attempts of different nations to recover from the paralysing slump in agricultural prices. Voices were also heard calling for a more fundamental approach to the problems of agriculture—a longer view than just the immediate political measures needed to deal with immediate political situations. Agriculture came to be considered as a way of life—not merely as a means of livelihood.

Two years later when they met at St. Andrew's in Scotland, there was a feeling of optimism. At this conference, emphasis was laid on certain fundamental problems underlying all agricultural policy—the relation of agriculture to the rest of the community, land tenure, the industrial organisation of farming, credit and the problem of consumption

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of agricultural produce. The world atmosphere in 1938 when the conference was held in Canada was different. Growing public concern with nutrition and standards of living in general was forcing all nations into attempting to find and establish not only a sound economic foundation for their agriculture but a new orientation to the problems of rural and urban life and society in general. Day-to-day uncertainties of international trade in agricultural products focussed the agricultural economists' attention on problems of common interest to all nations.

The War and After

The sixth conference was scheduled to be held in Hungary in 1941, but unfortunately the war intervened. Instead, it was held in 1947 at Dartington, the scene of the initial gathering. The success of this first post-war meeting ensured the continuance of the Conference's work for Agricultural Economics has been rapidly gaining an essential and secure place, not only in teaching, but in the growing amount of economic planning and administration, underlined by the pressing needs of today. Topics covered by the Conference over the years have been symptomatic of the shift in the social problems of our time. This tradition demonstrates the alertness and close contact of agricultural economists with rural people all over the world.

The seventh conference at Stresa in Italy in 1949 discussed the Diagnosis and Pathology of Peasant Farming (a problem basic to agriculture over most of the world), Agricultural Co-operation and the Modern State and the Spread of Industry to Rural Areas. The eighth conference was held at Michigan State College in 1952 and was attended by 340 members and visitors from 45 countries. Although the Point Four Programme and the Colombo Plan had already been enunciated for dealing with certain problems of underdeveloped areas, the anxieties and hopes of the three years since the conference of 1949 strongly coloured the programme of this meeting. Throughout the deliberations attention was focussed on what by then had become the most urgent problem of the day, namely, world food resources, their production and distribution. One of the very important and lively topics discussed was "Economic Aspects of Food and Population". In the main topics chosen, sufficient importance was attached to less developed countries and the problems they were facing.

The general theme of the ninth congress, held in Finland in 1955, was "The Implications of Technical Change in Agriculture". Technical change by itself, leading to higher productivity, is not enough. Not only must sound marketing and forward planning be devised, but both must ultimately be harnessed to human needs. All change should be geared to an integrated process of development concerned as much with social and cultural as with technical and economic values. Notwithstanding an apparent food surplus in some regions today, there is still a vast area of the world where people go hungry and lack any decent means of existence or range of opportunity. The relation between food resources and population is still in many countries ill-adjusted. Relating world production to optimum human need is a complex and baffling task, but considered not insoluble.

Seventy Countries meet at Mysore

The theme of the Conference in Mysore from August 24 to September 3 is "Agriculture and its Terms of Trade"—problems of balance between agriculture and other activities in the process of the economic growth of States and the development of a sound world economy. How best to invest the world's annual capital gain is still a major problem.

The Basic Pattern of Indian Village Economy

How the Indian Agricultural Economy has been gradually losing its foundations for stability and orderliness, creating in the process an accumulation of problems which it is the task of this generation to grapple with, is vividly described by Dr. P. K. Mukherjee of the Delhi School of Economics.

India is mainly a land of villages. Roughly seventy per cent of our people get their livelihood from agriculture as against five per cent in Great Britain, and twelve per cent in America. It is common knowledge that the seat of economic prosperity and the flourish of a great civilization and culture were in the hearts of these villages. Before the Dutch, the French and the English merchants and rulers began exploiting our country, India was the agricultural mother of Asia and the industrial workshop of the world.

An average village, as it was in the past, consisted of nearly hundred households, fifty per cent of which were headed by peasant farmers. A village, geographically, was a tract of country comprising some hundred acres of arable and waste lands. The agricultural land lay on all sides of the hamlets and there were no farms in the sense of stable and compact agricultural properties. Its proper establishment of officers and servants consisted of the following descriptions: the *Potail* or head-inhabitant, generally had the superintendence of the affairs of the village, settled the disputes of the inhabitants, attended to the police and performed the duty of collecting the revenue within his village. The *Kernum* or the accountant kept the accounts of cultivation and registered every thing connected with it. Then there were the watch man and the boundary man. The *Brahmin* performed the village worship. These officers alongwith the school master and the astrologer constituted the establishment of the village.

Looking into the socio-economic picture of the village, most people were dependent either on agriculture or on crafts and cottage industries. The main features of this socio-economic organisation were firstly a very high degree of self-sufficiency and secondly mutual inter-dependence among the different groups.

In the conditions under which the majority of the population had to live, the requirements of the people were met from the fields of the village peasants and the looms and lathes of the village artisans. The land was tilled in common and the produce divided among the members. At the same time, spinning and weaving were carried on in each family as subsidiary industries. A blacksmith and a carpenter made and repaired all the agricultural implements. The potter made all the pottery of the village, and there were the barber, the washerman, the silversmith. Division of labour did exist, but as division depends on the extent of the market, it could not be carried very far.

The system that I have just described is known as the '*Panchayat*'. It is a very ancient institution in India. This body was a council of elders elected by the adult male population in the village and acted in an advisory capacity to the village headman. Historians tell us that the autonomous village management with its common lands and pastures, its collective distribution of irrigation water, its allotment of land for village officials, artisans and employers and its *Panchayat* goes back to the totemistic proto-Austroloid and to Austro-Asiatic inhabitants of pre-Dravidian India. Since each group was dependent upon another, there grew up in the past a strong sense of unity and solidarity which helped to preserve the integrity of the village in the years of both good and bad harvests.

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One other thing which helped to sustain this integrity is custom and tradition. Wages, profits and rent were, to a considerable extent governed by custom and were comparatively fixed and inelastic. However, there was one very good feature of this practice amidst a host of many demerits, in the fact that this provided a sort of indirect social insurance for the needy, the aged and the invalid who were looked after by the village community as a whole.

The village people enjoyed relatively a better life than they are having today. Indian handicrafts not only produced the necessities of life as well as luxury articles for the home market of a big and populous empire, but also disposed of their surplus to the then civilised world, drawing all its gold and silver. The economic condition of the common people in the 17th and 18th centuries was not depressed by overcrowding in agriculture. The 'vacation' from agriculture was amply utilised in cottage weaving and spinning and in various other arts and handicrafts.

Many things have been said against the rigid caste system in our country with its many degenerating consequences. But the basis of division into different castes was the division of the labour and effort which has been described above. There was nothing like superior castes and inferior castes. There was no social barrier among the different groups. A system of marriage between different groups, was widely prevalent. Moreover, in all Hindu social institutions we find that the aim was the welfare of the whole village to which the individual was subordinated.

What was the relation of this village community with the State? The only relation was with regard to the assessment and collection of land revenue. It is well known that under the ancient Hindu Kings, Government demand by way of land revenue was generally one-sixth of the produce, paid usually in kind, but in some cases, in cash. The early Muslim rulers did not introduce any change in the system, economic, political or social, and the old village communities continued to function through the ages right up to the advent of the British rule.

The above picture of the Indian village life has changed in a considerable degree but even then, in its broad outlook, it has remained the same through centuries. The reason being simplicity of the organisation for production in these self-sufficing communities. As one historian has commented: "The village communities are little republics, having nearly everything they can want within themselves, and almost independent of foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumble down; revolution succeeds revolution; Hindu, Pathan, Moghul, Maharatha, Sikh, English are all masters in turn but the village community remains the same."

Perhaps we have idealised too much the ancient village system. We have also had our share of troubles: invasions, floods and famines; lack of communication and transport, conservatism, ignorance and superstition, political misrule and the rest of it. And we cannot possibly blame foreign rule for all our ills today. But it should also be remembered that Europe was if not worse, certainly not better during those days. Man's life all over the world, was an uncertain, insecure and hand-to-mouth existence. Only during the nineteenth century Britain, Europe and America, in turn achieved substantial economic and social progress. The tragedy in our case is that the old system has not been completely rooted out and thus has not given rise to something full of promise of growth.

The Indian Village in the British Period

In the early period of the British rule, the initial steps for destroying the ancient village communities were the following: In the first place, the rulers neglected irrigation and public works, which had been maintained under previous governments. Secondly, they

began the process of economic colonisation by causing the death of the indigenous crafts and industries. Thirdly, they introduced the English landed system i.e. private property in land with rights of sales and alienation. Let us examine these factors in detail.

The roads, tanks and canals which Hindu and Muslim governments constructed for the service of the nations and the good of the country have been suffered to fall into dilapidation; and now the want of the means of irrigation causes famines. The British rulers omitted not only to initiate improvement but even to keep in repair the old works upon which the revenue depended.

After the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, British trade and science uprooted the union between agricultural and manufacturing industries on which the village system had been built. It was the British manufactures from Lancashire and Manchester which broke the Indian handloom and destroyed the spinning wheel. This revolution destroyed the old manufacturing towns driving their population to crowd the villages. And from this arose the desperate over-pressure on agriculture. By this process, the balance of economic life in the village was also disturbed.

It should also be stated that this process was brought about not only by the superiority of machine industry, but also with the direct State assistance of one-way free trade. This one-way free trade meant free entry, or virtual free entry for British goods into India, but tariffs against the entry of Indian manufacture into Britain. Also the direct trade between India and other foreign countries was prevented by the operation of the Navigation Acts.

The effects of this wholesale destruction of the Indian manufacturing industry on the rural economy of the country can be imagined. In England, the ruin of the old handloom weavers was accompanied by the growth of the new machine industry. But in India, the ruin of the millions of artisans and craftsmen was not accompanied by any alternative growth of new forms of industry. These people had no alternative but to crowd into agriculture. Thus India was forcibly transferred from being a country of combined agriculture and manufacture into an agricultural colony of Great Britain.

It has been mentioned before in this article that in the traditional land system, the land was managed by the village community. At the time when the British took over the administration from the native rulers, it is true that there were extreme exactions from the peasantry. But the level of assessment for land revenue was increased manifold in the days of the East India Company and early British rule. The ceaselessly renewed demand for more and yet more spoils led to the most relentless raising of the land revenue to heights which in many cases even meant taking away the seed corn and the bullocks from the peasants. But more important than this was the revolution in the land system effected by the British conquest. The introduction of the English landlord system in a modified form was the first type of land settlement attempted by the Britishers. This was the character of the famous permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. Most of the landlords with whom permanent contracts were made, were in reality tax farmers or tax collectors and thus were not previously owners of the land at all. The expectations and hopes from this system were not realised and so the next step was to have temporary settlement. A further step was taken in making the contract directly with the cultivators. But even then the evils of landlordism were not avoided. In practice, through the system of sub-letting, and through the dispossession of the original cultivators, by money lenders and others, landlordism spread extensively in the last mentioned system also.

The main effect, as I have already referred to just now, is the overcrowding of agriculture. This means that a continuously heavier demand is made on the existing backward agriculture to supply a livelihood for an increasingly large proportion of a growing population. On the other hand, the primitive type of agriculture sets the limit to the level of total agricultural output. This is the vicious circle, which holds our agricultural system in its grip. One of the important consequences of this had been that the mass of cultivators had been dispossessed of their holdings. And the ultimate fate of these dispossessed farmers had been to swell the rank of landless labourers. Another consequence had been the gradual sub-division and fragmentation of holdings. The direct reason for this situation is the existence of a chain of intermediaries in between the State and the cultivator. The indirect causes are the increasing indebtedness of the farmer, the particular nature of inheritance and property laws of Hindus and Muslims.

This is the historical picture of the pattern of village life in India. The essential characteristics of this pattern are discussed below.

The Present Picture

If we care to investigate the economic causes responsible for the distressing situation, it will be seen that the very small size of the holding is insufficient in supplying an average family with normal sustenance throughout the year. The small acreage worked by the Indian peasants and its excessive fragmentation makes it almost impossible for them to live within small means. Indebtedness is the only way out since the loans secured at usurious rates of interest are mostly for unproductive purposes, indebtedness grows by leaps and bounds and becomes a permanent burden on the peasant's meagre economy, giving rise to the saying that "an Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debt and bequeathes debt". Many a farmer loses the land to the moneylender, who is not interested in improving or cultivating it. The ultimate situation in which the peasants are eventually placed is that they swell the rank of the landless agricultural labourers after being deprived of their holdings by the moneylender.

But what about the state of affairs of the agricultural proletariat? Agriculture, as it is organised at present, entails hard work for certain short periods and almost complete inactivity for the rest of the year. Apart from each seasonal unemployment which affects the majority of the peasants, there is a volume of 'disguised' unemployment among the poorer peasantry and the agricultural labourers, which is enormous in extent. Speaking truly, "the real cause of India's poverty must be sought not in disease or illiteracy, which are but the symptoms, nor yet in Indian customs and beliefs, nor again in the population figures, but in the economic organisation on which the whole life of the country is based".*

The Indian village pattern economy is mainly characterised by 'closedness' and vulnerability. These two characteristics can be properly explained and measured from the economic side by the existence of underemployment on the one hand and the subsistence and sub-marginal farming on the other, though in a sense both these latter situations occur simultaneously and are related to some extent. The closedness of the village economy is characterised by the following symptoms: (a) a large proportion of consumption of local products, denoting the particular economic region that we are studying, (b) a very low proportion of transactions between the economy and the rest of the world, and lastly (c) a very large proportion of transactions in barter even when buying the local products.

With the passage of time, there has been some break up in the 'closed' nature of the villages in India. And so, in speaking of the 'closedness' in this discussion, we allow that there are different degrees of it, but those villages which have predominantly few transactions with the 'rest of the world' are greater in number.

*These problems are being gradually tamed at present.

The exports of cotton during the period, however, recovered to the level of 1909-10 to 1913-14. The conditions arising out of the First World War brought home to the Government of India the need for increasing the indigenous production of long and medium staple cotton with better spinning capacity. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Indian Cotton Committee appointed by the Government of India, The Indian Central Cotton Committee was established in 1921 in order to secure co-ordination and co-operation of the interests concerned in all matters relating to cotton. Two years later, legislation was enacted by the Government of India giving statutory status to the Committee and providing funds by the levy of a cess on cotton consumed in mills and exported from the country. Since its inception, considerable attention has been paid by the Committee for the improvement of the cotton crop, in co-operation with the State Departments of Agriculture. The following table indicates the cotton position of the country (undivided India) in 1923-24, the first year after the establishment of the Committee, as compared with the five years ending 1938-39 (prior to World War II):—

Year (ending 31st August)	Area under cotton ('000 acres)	Production (official estimate)	Mill consumption		Exports of cotton
			Indian cotton	All cotton	
			(Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
1923-24*	23,636	5,267	1,873	1,957	3,561
1934-35	23,515	4,764	2,665*	3,187*	3,179
1935-36	25,444	5,867	2,735*	3,249*	3,785
1936-37	24,759	6,234	2,687*	3,211*	4,354
1937-38	23,746	5,722	3,061	3,738	2,143
1938-39	23,490	5,051	3,215	3,889	3,435

*Includes Burma.

A note-worthy development during the above period was the increase in the consumption of Indian cotton by mills in India from 18.7 lakh bales in 1923-24 to 32.2 lakh bales in 1938-39, while consumption of foreign cotton increased from 0.8 lakh bales to about 6.7 lakh bales during the same period. The production of long and medium staple cotton increased from about 19 lakh bales in 1923-24 to 25 lakh bales in 1938-39, the output of cotton of staple 1" and above having increased from practically nil to 70,000 bales. Thus the availability of good quality Indian cotton in increasing quantities has facilitated the greater consumption of Indian cotton by mills in the country.

Position during and after World War II

Till the beginning of the World War II, as will be seen from the above paragraphs, about half the Indian cotton crop, consisting mainly of long and medium staple cotton was consumed by the indigenous textile industry and the other half, consisting largely of short staple varieties, was exported annually. Soon after the commencement of the war, the mill consumption of Indian cotton increased but simultaneously, the exports of cotton to Europe and Japan, which on an average amounted to 25 lakh bales were also cut off. The increased consumption of cotton by Indian mills accounted for only a small portion of the short staple cotton rendered surplus by loss of foreign markets. Thus, the reduction

of area under such cotton became imperative. At the same time, with the stoppage of imports of rice from Burma and other South East Asian countries, the need for increasing the area under food crop was felt. Thus, the campaign for reducing the area under cotton and transferring it to food crops was started by the Government of India and the cotton area in undivided India was reduced from 24.2 million acres in 1941-42 to 14.9 millions in 1946-47 and the estimated production dwindled from 7.1 million bales in 1941-42 to 4.3 million bales in 1946-47. On the other hand, the mill consumption of all cottons increased from 4.8 million bales in 1941-42 to a record figure of 5 million bales in 1942-43 and stood at 3.9 million bales in 1946-47. As the mill consumption of Indian cotton in 1946-47, represented about 85% of the commercial cotton produced in the country, the question of raising the production of cotton engaged the attention of the Cotton Committee to avoid shortage.

Effects of Partition

The supply position of cotton was further aggravated by the partition of the country, resulting in the transfer to Pakistan of the rich and irrigated areas of Sind and Punjab, growing mostly long and medium staple cottons. Nearly 2/5th of the cotton crop, including roughly 45% of the production of long and medium staple cotton in undivided India, was lost to the country. On the other hand, 409 out of 423 textile mills in prepartitioned India remained in the Indian Union and out of the mill consumption of 39.4 lakh bales in 1946-47 in undivided India, mills in Indian Union consumed 38.6 lakh bales, including about 9.8 lakh bales of cotton stapling 3/4" and above from the territories included in Pakistan, and 7 lakh bales, stapling 1" and above from other foreign countries.

Measures for Increasing Cotton Production

Thus, with a view to making the Indian textile industry self-sufficient in respect of its raw cotton requirements, it became necessary to augment cotton production to the tune of 16.8 lakh bales. As possibilities of increasing production of cotton stapling 1" and above, were to be assessed after proper experimentation, the immediate objective was fixed at the production of about 10 lakh bales of cotton of Indo-Pakistan styles to make good the loss sustained by partition. In the initial stages after partition, the country's cotton deficit was tided over by drawing upon the accumulated stocks of cotton from previous years supplemented by increased imports of foreign cotton. The stocks of cotton with the mills dwindled from 41 lakh bales at the beginning of 1947-48 to 17 lakh bales at the beginning of 1949-50. The financial policy of Pakistan in not devaluing its currency in 1949 created a trade deadlock resulting in virtual cessation of the cotton supplies from Pakistan. India had, therefore, to import large quantities of foreign cotton particularly from the U.S.A. Despite the reduction of about 6 lakh bales in the consumption of cotton in 1949-50 compared to the previous years, the imports increased to about 12.5 lakh bales in 1948-49. Added to these difficulties, the short crop in 1948-49, due to unfavourable weather conditions, made the supply position in 1949-50, very acute. It, therefore, became imperative to devise measures on a vigorous and systematic basis for increasing the indigenous cotton production.

In 1950-51, the Government of India sponsored the Cotton Extension Schemes in the important cotton growing States for increasing the production of cotton by expansion of area and by adoption of intensive cultivation measures. Grants were made available for the appointment of special staff for this purpose in the States and suitable incentives were also given for increasing the production of better quality cotton. These measures were included in the Five Year Plan for cotton in 1951-52 and are continued ever since.

Results Achieved

The outstanding success achieved in cotton production is evident from the following table which shows the figures of area and production of cotton in India and the mill consumption of Indian and foreign cotton during the period of the First Five Year Plan in 1956-57:

Year	Area (Thousand acres)	Production	Mill Consumption		
		(Actual crop)	Indian cotton	Foreign cotton	All cotton
			(Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
1951-52	16,201	3,761	2,987	1,084	4,071
1952-53	15,713	3,667	3,612	848	4,460
1953-54	17,265	4,573	3,889	719	4,608
1954-55	18,684	5,292	4,138	631	4,769
1955-56	19,978	4,463	4,366	603	4,969
1956-57	19,893	5,000	4,666	567	5,233

The increase in cotton production has been followed by the corresponding increase in the consumption of Indian cotton by the mills in India. During the six-year period ending 1956-57, the mill consumption of Indian cotton has increased from 29.9 lakh bales to 46.7 lakh bales—an increase of over 56%. It is also worthy of note that the figure of 46.7 lakh bales reached in 1956-57, is an all-time record in the history of consumption of Indian cotton by Indian mills. This spectacular increase in mill consumption of Indian cotton has been made possible by the special efforts made for increasing the production of cotton during the last few years by the Government of India, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the State Departments of Agriculture. Thus, not only has the loss sustained due to partition, in supply of cotton from Pakistan required by the Indian mills, been made good, but also the overall increase in the consumption of all cottons to the extent of 11.6 lakh bales has been met from indigenous sources. The country has, thus, achieved self-sufficiency in cotton stapling upto 1-1/16".

Future Plan

Taking into consideration the textile targets, the increase in population, the annual imports of some 6 lakh bales of foreign cotton, the extra-factory consumption and the exports, a target of 65 lakh bales of cotton production for achievement by 1960-61 was recommended by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and accepted by the Government of India. Measures for achieving the targets of production are already under way during the Second Five Year Plan for cotton.

With a view to achieving the long-term project of eliminating imports from foreign countries, the Indian Central Cotton Committee is now operating three schemes for the evolution of superior long staple cottons with a staple up to 1-1/8" in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras, under the supervision of an Expert Committee. The material developed under the schemes has been found to be highly promising and the feasibility of isolating superior strains within a short time is considered great. In regard to the cultivation of cottons of the Egyptian type, the Committee is financing a scheme under its direct aegis to extend the cultivation of 'Andrews' variety of Sea-Island cotton with a staple of 1-1/4" which is considered superior to the imported Egyptian Karnak. This variety has been found to have considerable scope for expansion in the coastal districts of Kerala and Mysore. The total area in the two States during 1958-59 will be of the order of 2500 acres, the ultimate target of expansion being 3 lakh acres producing 2½ lakh bales of finest extra long staple cotton by 1960-61. The achievement of this target is expected to minimise considerably foreign imports of similar styles resulting in a great saving of foreign exchange.

Dr. B. L. SETHI

Book Review

THE LANDLESS FARMER IN LATIN AMERICA*

This publication has been brought out in response to a resolution adopted in 1955 by the Permanent Agricultural Committee of the I.L.O., stressing the desirability of studying the impact of various systems of land tenure on security of employment and on the working and living conditions of agricultural labour. Similar studies have also been undertaken for Asia and the Far East.

In Latin American agriculture, as in many other under-developed regions of the world, there is concentration of land in relatively few hands who employ a large army of workers. The report analyses the situation of agricultural workers who cultivate land belonging to others on cash-rental or share farming basis or under similar systems of land tenure, and describes the legislative protection given to them, its scope and implementation.

The problem is one of particular importance in Latin America, not only because of the numerical strength of this category of workers, but because in many of the countries concerned, their legal, economic and social position has evolved very slowly and is still governed by old practices and customs of feudal origin. The report also deals with related aspects like internal land settlement, agricultural credit and rural sociology.

The report is divided into six chapters. Chapter I deals with the systems of land tenure. The evolution of man-land relationship from the early native system and the subsequent changes as a result of Spanish and Portuguese colonisation are discussed.

The systems of land tenure in Latin America have been divided into two broad groups, viz., those on a *de jure* basis of statutory, contractual or customary agreements and those under a *de facto* relationship. Under the *de jure* system the forms of tenure include those by which a farmer can obtain from the land-owner the right to cultivate the land. These are (i) tenancy on a fixed rental basis; (ii) share-farming where the farmer hands over a fixed portion of the produce to the owner, and (iii) tenant-labour contracts where the labourer gets as usufruct a small plot of land to cultivate. The *de facto* tenures comprise the squatters or landless labourers who 'squat' on uncultivated land or on jungle clearances wherefrom they can be evicted. The chapter gives an account of the tenancy acts in force in the various countries of Latin America.

Chapter 2 gives a relative idea of the proportions of owners, part-owners, share-croppers, squatters and agents. The countries of Latin America can be divided into three groups on the basis of the importance of the various forms of tenure. The first group, which is the largest, is made up of those countries in which owner-operators form the majority of the farmers; the second group is made up of countries such as Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay in which ownership, tenancy and share-farming are more or less equally important; lastly, there are countries like Panama and Paraguay in which the majority of cultivators are squatters. Lack of census data or any other statistical information has made the task of the I.L.O. difficult in assessing the importance of the various forms of land tenure.

Chapters 3 & 4 deal with legislation and practice on agricultural leases—contracts, compensation for improvements, remuneration for land use and conciliation and arbitration. Generally speaking, tenancy and share-farming arrangements are based haphazardly on customs and circumstances. There are wide variations in the scope of such legislation between different countries, largely due to differences in the type of farming such as sugar cultivation, coffee plantation, ranch farming, grain farming, fruit

*International Labour Office, Geneva, 1957 p.p. 117 Price Rs. 4.

farming, etc. Besides, national government policies differ. A United Nations survey points out that there is less security of tenure in Latin America than in Asia "because customary obligations are less powerful" (Department of Economic Affairs: *Land Reform: Defects in Agrarian Structure as Obstacles to Agricultural Development—1951*). In practice a formal contract guaranteeing a minimum degree of security of tenure for farmers is found only in three countries, Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay. Cuba is the only country in Latin America with legislation conferring on squatters a measure of security of tenure.

The 5th Chapter describes the access to land ownership and the connected evolution. It is pointed out that the importance attached to land ownership from the colonial period onwards has inevitably had a strong influence on the opportunities of acquiring ownership open at present to persons who do not actually own their holdings or only cultivate them under unfavourable systems of tenancy. "The avidity of the first settlers", says the book, "to seize as much land as they could by right of conquest was matched by the ignorance and indifference of the Indians regarding the title deeds which, under the property laws of those days, could have given them some rights over the land they tilled".

Some governments have taken steps to make necessary credits available to farmers desiring to become owners of land. So far, however, credit does not seem to have been very effective in helping landless cultivators to acquire land of their own. The predominance of subsistence agriculture and the absence of efficient market services even where surpluses are produced has meant that few cultivators are credit-worthy. While all the countries studied have promoted internal land settlement, the effectiveness of the programmes obviously depends on the funds available and on the accessibility of the areas used for settlement.

Chapter 6 deals with living conditions with special reference to housing, health and nutrition. Housing of agricultural population in general and the classes dealt with in the report in particular is totally unsatisfactory. The Latin American landless farmers dwell in mud huts with straw roofs sometimes without being able to effect improvements for decades. In the Andean High Plateau of Peru and Bolivia a typical peasant dwelling has been described as a tiny house consisting of a single room which houses not only the whole family but sometimes a number of domestic animals, besides being used as a store-house for agricultural produce. The book cites the result of a special study carried out in 1948 by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in the Lake Valencia area—out of a total of 15,587 rural houses, 53 per cent were primitive shacks, 57 per cent had straw roofs and 60 per cent had earth floors. In view of these appalling poor standards, some governments were forced to enact legislation which compelled the landlords to build houses conforming to certain specifications. Nutritional standards are also poor. Many of the Latin American countries are large exporters of meat, but it would appear that the export is at the expense of the poor farmer's diet.

In conclusion the book says "the level of income of the Latin American peasant necessarily depends on his opportunity of making efficient use of resources at his disposal. In this he is handicapped by reliance on out-dated farming methods, restrictions on the area cultivated and the lack of development facilities such as credit, and is consequently unable to build up a capital surplus; he cannot achieve a high level of output and suffers from chronic under-employment, either visible or concealed. Shifting cultivation is a classic example of this state of affairs. . . . Of major importance is the introduction and effective application of legislation regulating contracts between tenant and landlord and defining their respective rights and obligations".

The report under review achieves its limited objective of analysing the conditions of agricultural workers in Latin America. There is much in common between the problems of landless farmers in Latin America and those in India. In both, farming has not taken full advantage of modern technical and technological improvements. There is still vast scope for development in respect of credit, cooperation, transport etc. The majority are low income farmers with tiny and fragmented holdings, unable to build up a capital surplus for improvement in farming and thereby in living standards. Consequently, current yields are much below potential yields. However, most of the Indian peasants enjoy security of tenure thanks to the tenancy legislation introduced in the various States especially after the attainment of independence. In this respect the experience gained in India could be profitable in dealing with the problems in Latin America. The report emphasises how all-round economic progress and social improvement in rural areas could take place within a coherent plan of social and economic development.

PROGRESS OF STATE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

A picture of the progress made so far in the development plans of the States of the Indian Union has been presented in the Report entitled "State Development Plans—Review of Progress", recently released by the Planning Commission. The Report gives the figures of the Second Plan outlay and expenditure for each State and details about the progress under important sectors like agricultural production, irrigation and power as also data on the resources for financing the development plans and on Central assistance.

Madras shows the best performance and the expenditure in the first three years in that State at Rs. 90.85 crores means a fulfilment of the Plan in terms of outlay to the extent of 60 per cent. In recent years minor irrigation has received greater attention in all the States and progress in this field has been generally satisfactory. The expenditure on this item in Bihar in the first three years of the current Plan has exceeded the five year outlay and this is on account of additional allocations made to the State in 1957-58 as a result of the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee on scarcity conditions in the State.

News and Notes

(i) FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

That the food processing industries can contribute substantially to the elimination of waste and to the augmentation of total resources, particularly from the standpoint of a balanced diet has now been effectively recognised in India. Against their output of 20,000 tons in 1955-56 the target for 1960-61 is placed at 50,000 tons. In 1957, total production amounted to 29,000 tons valued at over Rs. 3 crores. Impressive as these figures are, the fact remains even now that about 20 per cent of fruits and vegetables grown in India go waste for some reason or other.

This position will quickly change when the development schemes now on the anvil take shape. Already creditable progress is in evidence. Addressing the first meeting of the Development Council for food processing industries, the Union Minister for Industry pointed out that the production of biscuits in 1957 at 17,000 tons had exceeded the Second Plan target by 2,000 tons, registering along side a heartening improvement in quality. The Plan target for confectionery was also crossed the same year; the output was 10,980 tons against 10,000 tons.

A scheme to allow drawback of excise duty on sugar and vanaspati used in the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery for export has been finalised. Confectionery manufacturers would also be allowed to import raw materials to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of their exports of four different types of confectionery. Tin plate used in the export of biscuits and confectionery would be replenished. Already in force is a scheme of subsidy on tin plate used in the manufacture of cans for preserved fruits and vegetables for the home market or for exports. A drawback of Rs. 60 per ton of tin plate used in exported canned fruits & replenishment quotas of tin plate at the rate of 133-1/3 per cent are being sanctioned. Besides, there is a rebate of excise duty on sugar used in exported fruit products. These industries could also expect relief from their present financial difficulties once the Loan and Finance Committee, suggested by the Minister, goes into action.

(ii) COTTON SEED CAKE AS CATTLE FEED

An intensive educational campaign will soon be launched in the Community Development areas to encourage the extraction of oil from cotton seed and to feed cattle on cotton seed cakes. The extension staff, including the village level workers, are to propagate the use of the new cattle feed to the farmers. This will yield a valuable product—cotton seed oil—for export in larger quantities.

Though India produces about 16 lakh tons of cotton seed, hardly one lakh tons is being used for oil extraction. The bulk of the seed is fed to cattle. Investigations have revealed that the high fat content of the whole cotton seed is not fully absorbed by the cattle, and thus goes waste.

Experimental studies undertaken at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute show that the nutritive value of cotton seed and cotton seed cakes is nearly the same for work bullocks. No significant differences were observed in regard to the milk yield and fat content in groups of dairy cows fed on cotton seed or cotton seed cake.

The Mount Abu Conference on Community Development recommended that, apart from the educational campaign, the use of cotton seed cake should be popularised in all government breeding stations, dairy farms, livestock research stations and artificial insemination centres, etc. Large scale feeding trials will be undertaken on privately owned dairy cows also.

A new process has recently been evolved for pre-treatment of cotton seed oil by which it is possible to remove the pigments easily and obtain a light coloured oil without any reversion of colour. This oil can be used without much further treatment for the manufacture of vanaspati. The soapstock obtained by this process is of a lighter colour and is easily processed to yield soap.

(iii) TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Liberal financing by the banks to the textile industry, halt on further installation of spindles even though already licensed, after examining each case, avoidance of any change in the excise duty on cloth in the middle of financial year, change in the pattern of production and setting up of a rationalisation sub-committee are some of the important recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee, recently set up by the Government of India to inquire into the present condition of the industry and suggest remedial measures to overcome its difficulties.

With regard to mills which have closed down the Committee feels that those with inadequate and dilapidated machinery, which have been reported by experts as beyond redemption, should not be allowed to restart in the same condition, their replacement by better equipped units is preferred.

For the sound working of the industry, the setting up of a committee to advise the Textile Commissioner on matters affecting the working of the various units has been suggested.

State Control of Mills—The Committee feels that it will be necessary to invoke the relevant provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act not only to institute formal inquiries but ultimately to take over those mills whose managements are "unresponsive or where weaknesses have taken deeper roots". This may be done either on management or ownership basis. For managing the mills taken over by the Government, the Committee has suggested the setting up of an autonomous corporation with adequate capital, as it feels it will not be advisable for the Government either to manage or own and manage such mills as a department of the Government.

A number of causes have been listed in the report as having contributed to the "malady" faced by some sections of the textile industry. Among these are the need for replacement of outdated machinery for rationalisation, and for major repairs and overhauls, inefficient management, purchases and sales and low productivity of labour. Decline in purchasing power, increases in the cost structure of the industry, overproduction of certain varieties of coarse cloth, high taxation and the increased excise duties in 1956 are also stated to have contributed to the industry's difficulties.

The Committee says that on the basis of a *per capita* consumption of 17.5 yards, the three sectors of the industry—mill, handloom and powerloom—will have to meet internal consumption of the order of 7,000 million yards only by the end of the Second Plan. This will mean that the earlier allocation to the handloom sector which was to produce the entire additional requirement of cloth during the Plan period may have to be pruned correspondingly.

The handlooms' offtake of yarn has increased only by the equivalent of about 150 million yards so far. Therefore it does not visualise any serious upset in production in the organised mill sector just because of the recent slackness in demand. In the opinion of the Committee, it is the imbalance in the pattern of production that contributed to the stagnation of cloth stocks with the mills.

In the context of the present conditions, the offtake of yarn by the handlooms may not increase as rapidly as was visualised at the time of the formulation of the Second Plan. At any rate the installation of spindles has proceeded at a faster pace than the consumption of yarn by the handlooms. In order to prevent over-production of yarn, the Committee feels that starting of additional third shift by spinning mills should be avoided.

Referring to the "strong opposition" by labour to the introduction of automatic looms, the Committee says that there is need for replacement of plain looms by automatic ones up to a limited extent for export purposes.

Export Promotion—For promoting export of cloth the Committee has recommended the following measures—

1. Five per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of each mill may be made available to importing plant and equipment and dyes and chemicals and this concession must be allowed for five years.
2. Rail freight rates should be revised to facilitate export of cloth from the up-country mills to port towns and transport priority should be afforded to such exports.
3. Processing concerns should be placed on a par with the composite mills.
4. Mills may be allowed to produce varieties like lungies, handkerchiefs etc. for export to those countries where the import of handloom lungies, handkerchiefs etc. are banned.
5. Ceiling on the export of particular varieties of cloth such as pull-through cloth mesh cloth, etc. should be removed.
6. Income-tax concessions may be given to mills exporting cloth on lines similar to those granted in other countries.
7. Larger funds should be made available to the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council to open offices in other countries so that the demand there could be properly assessed and stimulated.

(iv) FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN ECAFE REGION

According to the latest U.N. *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, conditions in the ECAFE region in 1957 were satisfactory, when judged solely by the progress in agricultural and industrial production. Foodgrain output, for example, was up by about 4 per cent to an all time peak even though it was still some 7 per cent below the pre-war level on a *per capita* basis. Import demand for foodgrains, however, went up. Comparing 1956-57 with the annual average of 1948-49 to 1952-53, the region's total production of cereals (excluding Communist China) increased at an estimated annual rate of 3.8 per cent, which is considerably ahead of the population growth of some 1.5 per cent. The *per capita* available supplies of cereals, i.e. production plus net imports (or minus net exports), in the region as a whole are provisionally estimated at near about the pre-war level.

The production base of agriculture is generally being slowly raised, and larger supplies of agricultural products are flowing from the farm lands. However, the quantities of foodstuffs demanded by the growing populations, most of which are gaining in purchasing power, are apparently increasing at a faster rate than domestic production. Gains in the availability of basic food supplies per head are being achieved, but there is a tendency for increasing quantitative reliance to be placed on imported supplies, entailing increased allocations of foreign exchange to the extent that imports cannot be obtained by special purchase in local currencies.

Although apparent supplies in the aggregate rose markedly, the real position tended to be tight because of various deficiencies, rigidities and bottlenecks in production and distribution. The supply of agricultural products, especially food, has been relatively inelastic in response to the increased demand. Sharp increases of supply are required to meet the growth in demand as the income elasticity of demand for food continues high in most countries of the region. The general sluggishness of agricultural production—despite such increases as have occurred—not only acts as a brake on economic development but makes difficult a fundamental attack on the problem of inflation and economic stability.

Receipts for exports of other articles and products, largely raw materials for industry, constitute a major part of the foreign exchange earnings of many food importing countries of the region. These receipts are subject to several adverse influences. The problems arising from the continuing dependence of most of the less developed countries on exports of a limited range of primary products are most clearly in evidence during periods of declining commodity prices. The year 1957 was such a period, witnessing decline in prices for some important export commodities. The increasing consumption of some export products in the producing countries themselves is reducing the proportion of output available for export, and in certain cases overseas demand is being weakened by the increasing use of substitutes. Since the war the south-eastern Asian region has played a much smaller role in world commodity supply than it did in the nineteen thirties.

Food imports, unless obtained on concessional terms compete for foreign exchange with capital goods needed to implement economic development programmes. Since, therefore, the real gain in available supplies of food per head in the region in 1957 resulted in part from enlarged commercial imports of foodgrains, the improvement can be regarded as having been to that extent, achieved at the expense of general economic development. Hence, a more rapid rate of increase and higher efficiency in production for both food and export crops, and further diversification of agricultural output, are essential to relieve the present handicaps on general economic progress arising from food shortages and limited foreign exchange earnings.

Given the conditions in Asia and the Far East, it is thus natural that the development of agriculture should receive more than ordinary emphasis in most national economic development programmes. Much attention has also been given to the "infrastructure" items, such as transport and power, without which an industrial economy cannot be built. The experience of 1957 has shown once again that unless agricultural production is on a satisfactory basis, intensified efforts to achieve industrial development will largely result in increased inflationary pressure and balance of payments difficulties, and that the planned increase in industrial output is likely to be frustrated by certain supply shortages. In view of difficulties of this kind, programmes of industrialisation are now being viewed with greater realism. The need for fairly rapid industrialisation still seems to be a basic postulate of almost all countries in the region, but it is realised that a somewhat broader and more balanced approach to that objective is necessary.

(v) FROM LABORATORY TO FIELD

Even in advanced countries like the U.K., the translation of research findings into customary agricultural practice is often far from smooth. In his Presidential Address at the recent meeting of the British Agricultural Economics Society, Mr. Arthur Jones, Farm Management Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, says that a not insignificant part of British agriculture has remained unaffected by the scientific and technical progress made in the last 30 years; the idea still persists that any one with the requisite capital can start a

farm, whether he has the needed experience or not. Particularly in the small family farm it is found difficult for economic forces to eradicate inefficiency. State-sponsored programmes of advice and instruction have on the whole accepted correct methods and have also received some measure of response. All the same, the average farmer seems reluctant to seek advice or to receive it wholeheartedly.

Mr. Jones' prescription is three-fold. Every farmer should acquire appropriate qualification before he gets into the business. In the Netherlands, suitable legislation has been proposed towards this end. New entrants into farming should receive more education and training in the subject. The farmer should also share with the State the cost of the organisation for advice, a feature which already obtains in respect of several commodities in many countries. Perhaps, universal application of the principle would show better results. After all, what is obtained free is likely to be under-valued.

(vi) DIARY FOR JULY 1958

- July—
- 1 All India Final Estimate of Gram, 1957-58.
 - 3 Union Government accepted the interim recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee.
 - 4 The Southern Region Minor Irrigation Conference inaugurated by Union Minister for Food and Agriculture at Hyderabad.
 - 9 All-India Final Estimate of Tur, 1957-58.
 - 10 Export duties on sesamum oil, nigerseed, kardiseed, sesamum, linseed and groundnuts abolished.
 - 11 All India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses, 1957-58.
 - 12 All India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58.
 - 14 All India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58.
 - 16 Raw and retted coconut husk and coconut fibre used in coir industry declared an essential article under the Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers Act) by Kerala Government.
 - 17 Forward trading in coarse grains and pulses banned.
 - 19 Full rebate of excise duty of Rs. 112 per ton to be allowed on export of castor oil.
 - 21 Purchase of wheat by roller flour mills in open market banned in U. P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay.
 - 22 All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58.
 - 23 Export quotas of 10,000 tons each of linseed oilcake and coconut oilcake released.
Export quotas of wheat bran of 2,000 tons each from the ports of Calcutta and Madras released.
Export quotas of husks of pulses of 2,000 tons each from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta released.
 - 24 Export quota of 25,000 numbers of poultry released. Export quota of 500 heads of cattle released.
 - 26 Report of Textile Enquiry Committee released.
 - 29 A loan of 25 million dollars to D.V.C. announced by World Bank.
 - 30 Ex-factory prices of sugar in Punjab, U.P. and North Bihar controlled by the Government of India.
 - 31 Forward trading in barley banned.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Good monsoon showers were received over most parts of the country during the month ending 6 August 1958. During the latter part of the month rainfall was heavy, particularly in the central and the north eastern parts of the country.

The rainfall during the south-west monsoon period from 1st June to 30th July 1958 was in excess of the normal in Jammu and Kashmir, Konkan and coastal Andhra Pradesh, normal in Chhota Nagpur, Himachal Pradesh, east Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayalaseema, Coastal and south Mysore and Kerala. It was deficient elsewhere except in West Rajasthan, where it was scanty.

Agricultural operations connected with the cultivation of kharif crops like paddy, millets, sugarcane and cotton were in progress. The condition of the standing crops like autumn paddy, maize, millets, cotton and sugarcane is reported to be generally satisfactory except in areas affected by drought and floods, particularly in parts of U.P., Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

(ii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has given his assent to the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958. Details of the Bill appeared in the April 1958 issue of this Journal.

The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1958, has been assented to by the President. The Bill replaces an Ordinance promulgated earlier to amend the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. The Ordinance which had effected several amendments, extended the date for granting compensation to land owners since, many of them, particularly aborigines, failed to submit applications within the time-limit.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Andhra Pradesh ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958, to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on agricultural holdings, and other ancillary matters. The Bill provides that no family can hold agricultural land yielding a net income of more than Rs. 5,400 per annum. In the case of a joint Hindu family, of more than five members, each additional member of such a family will be allowed an income of Rs. 1,200 from land in addition to the ceiling already fixed. The net income will be computed as half the gross income, which is being estimated on the basis of average prices prevailing during the last twenty years. For fixing the ceiling, the agricultural conditions obtaining in the various tracts of the State will be taken into account, and for each local area, class of land and kind of soil, the extent of land which will ordinarily be required to yield a net annual income of Rs. 5,400 will be determined and notified as the standard "permissible holding". The Bill provides that any person holding excess land will have to furnish a declaration to the local Revenue Divisional Officer, for determination of the net income of his holding. If the net income so determined is above the ceiling, all excess lands will be declared surplus, and will be taken over by the State Government on payment of compensation. The rate of compensation will be on a graded slab basis depending on the net income of the acquired land.

The Bill also provides for a ceiling on future acquisition, which will, generally speaking be two-thirds of the ceiling on existing holdings. No person will be allowed to purchase or otherwise voluntarily acquire or take on lease or mortgage any land as a result of which his total holding exceeds two-thirds of the "permissible holding". Any person who violates this provision will have to forfeit all rights and interests in the newly acquired land to the Government without payment of compensation.

In addition to the ceiling area fixed under the Bill, any person can hold or acquire grazing lands upto one-third the ceiling area.

(iii) LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Northern India Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1958 which was assented to by the President recently, was enacted to provide for construction, alteration and realignment of water courses in the Punjab. The Act provides for the preparation of schemes for

- "(a) the construction, alteration, extension and alignment of any water course or realignment of any existing water course;
- (b) reallocation of areas served by one water course to another;
- (c) the lining of any water course; and
- (d) any other matter which is necessary for the proper maintenance and distribution of supply of water from a water course."

After a scheme has been approved, the Divisional Canal Officer can call upon the share holders of that district to implement the scheme at their own cost and within a specified period. If any land has to be acquired for the purpose, compensation shall be payable by the share holders "in proportion to the culturable commanded area under the scheme held by each one of them to the owner or occupier of any land for such acquisition and on failure of payment, the amount shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue".

If the share holders fail to execute the work within the specified period, the Divisional Canal Officer "may proceed to carry out the work himself, and the cost in proportion to the culturable commanded area under the scheme held by them shall be recoverable from the share holders as arrears of land revenue". On the execution of the scheme the Divisional Canal Officer shall, by requisitioning in writing, direct the share holders to take over and maintain the water course and on failure of the share holders to comply with this direction, he shall make arrangements for maintenance of the water course at the share holders' cost in proportion to the culturable commanded area under the scheme held by them and the same shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue".

(iv) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The President has given his assent to the Kerala Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill, 1958. Details of the Bill were given in the February 1958 issue of this Journal.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have published the U. P. Warehouses Bill, 1958 to provide for the supervision and control of warehouses in the State. The Bill provides 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 will have to see—

- "(a) the proposed warehouse is suitable for the proper storage of the class of goods in respect of which the licence has been applied for;
- (b) the applicant has paid the prescribed amount of security;

- (c) the applicant satisfies such other conditions as may be prescribed; and
 (d) there is no cause or reason for which the applicant may, in the opinion of the licensing authority, be deemed to be disqualified".

The Bill also provides that every warehouseman "shall keep his warehouse in such conditions as may be prescribed in order to prevent loss, damage or injury to the goods deposited in the warehouse". Further, it will be incumbent on every warehouseman "to take such care of the goods deposited with him as a man of ordinary prudence should take of his own goods under similar circumstances and conditions"; and no warehouseman shall accept goods for deposit which are likely to cause damage to other goods which are or may be deposited in the warehouse.

The Bill further provides for the issue of receipts for all goods deposited and prescribes duties of the warehouseman regarding the preservation of identity of goods, liability of shortage or excess in goods stored, fixation of storage charges, and such other matters which may be deemed necessary for safeguarding the interests of persons depositing their goods in the warehouse.

(v) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The *per capita* consumption of milk and milk products in India is only 5.45 ounces per day as against about 44.4 ounces in Australia, 56.8 ounces in Canada and 35.6 ounces in the U.S.A. Serious efforts are therefore necessary to augment supplies to bring up the requirements of milk and milk products to the desired level.

The Government of India are paying special attention to the production of milk and milk products in the country. Until 1957 milk products of the value of about Rs. 7 crores were imported every year because of shortage of fluid milk. Imports of milk powder by the trade are now very much restricted due to foreign exchange shortage, but some imports are being made with the help of foreign assistance programmes like WHO and UNICEF.

Some well-known foreign manufacturers of milk powder and condensed milk are reported to be keen to set up manufacturing units in India. Their schemes involve the development of dairy industry and augmentation of milk supplies in the regions where milk processing industries are proposed to be set up. Some Indian entrepreneurs are also coming forward to set up such plants. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union have already set an example in the organisation of milk supply and manufacture of milk powder. Cooperatives have a great future in these lines.

A pilot plant for the sterilisation of milk was installed early in June in the Aarey Dairy, Bombay. The plant is a gift from UNICEF for studying the various aspects of the sterilisation technique under tropical conditions using buffalo milk and also for finding out consumer reaction, particularly that of the housewife, with regard to the suitability of such milk for the Indian home. The hourly capacity of the plant is about 100 gallons or 12 maunds and its cost is about Rs. 1½ lakhs. Sterilised milk of three types is being made plain, sweetened and flavoured. It is packed in 1/5 litre bottles.

A large part of the machinery required for the Central Dairy of the Delhi Milk Scheme has been ordered at a cost of about Rs. 65 lakhs. About 1,000 sales depots are planned to be opened for milk distribution.

A scheme for establishing a composite plant for the supply of milk to Amritsar as also manufacture of milk powder, ghee and other products has been taken up by the Punjab Government at a cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs. This plant will handle about 2,500 maunds of

milk daily and arrangements will be made for obtaining the supply through three milk collection and chilling stations and several other centres. A site measuring about 15 acres for the composite plant has been selected at Verka about four miles from Amritsar city and for the three chilling stations at Fatehgarh Ghurian, Patti and Mehta. Equipment will be received as aid from the Technical Cooperation Mission.

The Government of Andhra propose to set up a milk powder factory in Guntur District. A scheme for the supply of milk to Hyderabad and Secunderabad is also being taken up.

The interim scheme started by the Mysore Government early this year for supply of milk to Bangalore with the assistance of the Southern Regional Station of the National Dairy Research Institute is handling about 100 maunds of milk daily. The State Government have now decided to set up a milk treatment station with a daily capacity of 500 maunds at a cost of about Rs. 18 lakhs. A comprehensive scheme for this project has been prepared and a site measuring about 10 acres has been selected in Subhash Nagar.

A seminar on dairying is being held in Denmark during July—September, 1958. Four officers connected with dairy development have been deputed from Bombay, Bihar, Madras and Orissa to attend the meeting.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has granted a licence to Messrs Horlicks Ltd., for establishing a factory at Nabha in the Punjab for the manufacture of powdered milk, butter, ghee, baby food and malted milk. The factory will have an annual capacity of 800 tons.

(vi) PLANT PROTECTION

Locusts—Although India remained free from locust swarms during April—June 1958, the population of scattered adult locusts increased considerably during that period and in the first fortnight of July the maximum population observed was 15,120 per square mile in Banaskantha district of Bombay. To meet the threat of a locust invasion from the West, the Locust Warning Organisation was strengthened by 13 new outposts in addition to 28 already functioning.

Plant Protection Stations—During April—June 1958, the Central Plant Protection Stations sold about 11½ tons of pesticides and issued on loan 480 plant protection machines (61 power-operated and 419 manually-operated) to the State Departments of Agriculture, N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks, and cultivators. During the same period training in plant protection was given to 568 persons, including 281 village level workers, 73 *gram sewaks*, 180 village leaders, 33 cultivators and one agricultural extension officer. The Stations also participated in 21 exhibitions of agricultural importance.

Quarantine—During the quarter under review the following imported plants and plant materials were inspected and suitably treated at different Plant Quarantine Stations.

Plants or Plant material	Import by sea	Import by air
American and West Indies cotton	43,164 bales	Nil
American cotton samples	17 Nos.	61 Nos.
Nursery plants	497 Nos.	596 Nos.
Ornamental bulbs	54,931 Nos.	Nil
Fruits	Nil	7 maunds
Potato tuber	Nil	2 maunds
Vegetables	Nil	1 maund
Unmanufactured leaf tobacco	80.2 tons	Nil

The following plants and plant materials meant for export were examined, treated and phytosanitary certificates issued:—

1. Unmanufactured tobacco	195 bales
2. <i>Bixa orellana</i>	5 tons
3. Onion seed	13 bags
4. Papaya seed	5 kilograms
5. Tobacco seed	9 ounces

Aerial Unit—In June the rice bug, a serious pest of paddy, appeared in an epidemic form over an area of about 40,000 acres in Assam. The Central Plant Protection Station, Gauhati immediately placed all the available plant protection machines and insecticides at the disposal of the State Government. More insecticides and machines were rushed to Assam from the Central Plant Protection Station, Barabanki, and additional supplies of BHC dust were arranged from Calcutta. At the request of the State Government, an aeroplane of the Directorate of Plant Protection, fitted with spraying and dusting equipment, was sent over to Gauhati for aerial operations. About 16,000 acres were sprayed with ground equipment and about 500 acres from the air.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The Government of India banned forward trading in coarse grains and pulses during July. This step became necessary to check the rise in prices caused by speculation in the forward markets in these grains. The ban was imposed on jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, tur, urad, mung, moth, masur, kulthi, peas and kath or khesri with effect from 17 July, on guar from 19 July and on barley from 30 July, 1958. The ban applied to both transferable contracts and non-transferable specific delivery contracts. Outstanding contracts already entered into on or before the date of the ban would be cleared at the rates prevailing at the close of business on the respective dates of ban. Forward trading in wheat and gram, in respect of transferable as well as non-transferable specific delivery contracts, is already prohibited.

As large scale purchases of wheat from the market by the roller flour mills were reducing the availability of wheat and pushing up its prices, the Government of India, with effect from 22 July, banned the purchase of wheat from the open market by these mills in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay. The Government will, however, supply imported wheat to those mills from Government stocks on the basis of the average monthly grinding by these mills during the first half of 1958 on condition that they sell *maida* at Rs. 20 per maund, whole-meal atta at Rs. 15-4-0 per maund and resultant atta at Rs. 14 per maund. The roller flour mills in Calcutta, Bihar, Assam and in the South are already getting supplies of imported wheat from the Government of India and are forbidden from making purchases from the open market.

By the Paddy (Punjab) Price Control Order dated 3 July 1958, the Government of India fixed the maximum control prices of *jhona* and *basmati* paddy at Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per maund (excluding cost of gunny bags) respectively for sale in wholesale quantities exceeding 10 maunds in any one transaction. Government were already making purchases at these rates and the purpose of the Order was to prevent rise in prices and to facilitate procurement.

On 8 July, the Bihar (Limitation of Guests) Order, 1958 was issued. This Order limits to 100 persons including hosts, the distribution or providing for consumption any eatables containing rice or wheat at parties, entertainments and other functions. This Order extends the ban to municipalities and notified areas including the Patna Municipal Corporation and five-mile area outside these localities.

To arrest the rise in wheat prices in the North, the Central Government prohibited the export of *maida suji* and *rawa* to the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala from 12 July. The requirements of the South would be met from supplies manufactured from imported wheat. Exports of wheat products were, however, allowed from Punjab to Jammu & Kashmir.

Consequent on the withdrawal of the West Bengal (Second) Price Control Order, 1958 from the district of West Dinajpur on 11 July, the West Bengal Government decided on 23 July to withdraw the West Bengal Rice Procurement Order, 1958 from the same area.

The All-India final estimates of foodgrains put the total production in 1957-58 at 62.03 million tons against 68.75 million tons in 1956-57, thereby showing a fall of 9.8 per cent. The decline was largely due to the lower output of superior cereals (rice and wheat) and pulses. The rice output suffered in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, eastern U.P., and Madhya Pradesh, and was due largely to the prolonged drought caused by the failure of monsoon from September to December 1957. In the South, on the other hand, production increased substantially in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and slightly in Madras and Kerala. Wheat production declined sharply due to adverse weather conditions at sowing time and during the period of growth. The decrease in production was shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Bombay. The production of coarse grains, on the other hand, went up by 3.5 per cent over the output in 1956-57.

The latest estimates of world production of paddy (excluding Soviet Union and China) have now been revised downwards to 122 million tons against 128.5 million tons in 1956-57, while world production of wheat in 1957-58 is estimated at nearly 132 million tons, about two million tons more than in the previous season. The total area under wheat was virtually unchanged in 1956-57, but higher average yields per acre were obtained.

Prospects for 1958-59 wheat crop in the northern hemisphere are on the whole good. Production in the United States is forecast at 34 million tons compared to the actual output of 25.4 million tons in 1957-58. In Canada, after planting most of the wheat crop, farmers are awaiting good rains. Recent crop prospects indicate that production in eastern Europe may exceed last year's level.

Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of 1958 upto the end of July totalled 17.92 lakh tons comprising 3.23 lakh tons of rice and 14.69 lakh tons of wheat as against 20.3 lakh tons of cereals imported during the corresponding period of last year comprising 5.9 lakh tons of rice and 14.4 lakh tons of wheat.

Prices of foodgrains continued to rise during July. The wholesale price index of cereals which stood at 105.5 in June rose to 109.8. The pulses index rose from 91.1 to 99.7. Compared to the corresponding indices of last year these were higher by 4.8 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively.

The rice index rose from 110.5 in June to 114.8 in July, while that of wheat rose from 92.8 to 96.8. The July 1958 indices for rice and wheat were higher by 6.3 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively than last year's corresponding figures. The price indices

of coarse grains also rose more or less continuously during the month under review. Thus, the indices of jowar rose from 98.4 in June to 106.3 in July. Similarly, bajra and maize indices rose from 122.5 and 122.6 in June to 126.5 and 124.7 respectively in July. However, compared with last year's level, the indices in July were lower by 16.8 per cent, 10.8 per cent and 0.7 per cent in the cases of jowar, bajra and maize respectively.

With the imposition of a ban on forward trading in coarse grains and pulses and also a ban on the purchase of wheat in the open market by roller flour mills, together with the distribution of larger quantities from Government stocks, the uptrend in prices has been slowed down and in some areas it has actually been reversed.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The All-India final estimate of sugarcane for 1957-58 puts the area and production at 5,021 thousand acres and 63,954 thousand tons of cane respectively as against 5,057 thousand acres and 66,998 thousand tons of cane during 1956-57 (partially revised estimate). This shows a decrease of 36 thousand acres or 0.7 per cent in area and 3,044 thousand tons of cane or 4.5 per cent in production. Expressed in terms of gur, current year's production is placed at 6,367 thousand tons against 6,751 thousand tons for 1956-57. The decrease in acreage has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions during sowing period. The decrease in production has also been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to damage caused by adverse seasonal conditions during the growing period of the crop.

According to the All-India first estimate of sugarcane for 1958-59, the area registered a further decline from 5,031 thousand acres corresponding adjusted estimate in 1957-58 to 4,795 thousand acres or by 4.7 per cent. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be satisfactory except in the unirrigated and drought affected areas of U.P.

Sugar—An important event of the month under review was the announcement by the Union Government of its decision to control the ex-factory price of sugar in U.P., North Bihar and Punjab. The controlled ex-factory price has been fixed at Rs. 36 a maund for U.P. and North Bihar and Rs. 36.50 for Punjab. These prices will apply to 188 D-29 grade with prescribed price differentials for other grades of sugar. The controlled price will apply to all the stocks with the mills, and no sugar mill will be allowed to sell its released stocks at higher prices. Government have also decided to requisition and distribute sugar at fixed prices on ex-factory basis, and to despatch to outstation centres on freight-to-freight basis. It has been decided to make allotments at fixed f.o.r. destination price of Rs. 36.50 per maund to Delhi, Rs. 36.75 to Kanpur, Rs. 38 to Calcutta and Rs. 39 to Bombay.

The decision to control prices in these States was taken following the tendency of sugar prices to soar despite the fairly comfortable supply position. When the sugar export policy was announced on June 27, 1958, the sugar prices had already risen in anticipation of a large export quota. The industry had assured the Government that to prevent any further rise in prices, the mills would offer to sell their released stocks freely at prices prevailing immediately before the export policy was announced. There was, however, a general rise in prices after the announcement of the export policy and this rise was particularly marked in northern India. The Government, therefore, decided to control ex-factory price of sugar in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar.

Another measure taken during July to keep sugar prices under check was the tightening of the credit control against sugar. It was widely believed that the rise in prices might have been caused by a tendency on the part of the trade and industry to withhold stocks. It was, therefore, considered necessary to restrict bank advances against sugar so that speculative holding was not assisted in any way. Accordingly, by a directive dated 18 July 1958, the Reserve Bank of India required the scheduled banks to maintain in respect of each credit limit and advance against the security of sugar a margin of not less than 45 per cent on the value of the stocks to (a) parties other than those manufacturing sugar, and (b) to parties manufacturing sugar, in respect of such stocks as have left the factory or mill premises and on which excise duty has been paid.

During the month under review, Government also imposed a ban on forward trading in *khandsari*. Following the receipt of representations that speculation in the forward markets in *khandsari* was pushing up the prices of the commodity, Government prohibited forward contracts for the sale or purchase of *khandsari* sugar with effect from 18 July. Outstanding contracts entered into on or before 18 July were ordered to be cleared at the rates prevailing at the close of business on that date.

The total quantity of sugar produced by factories in India during the current season upto 31 July, amounted to 19.67 lakh tons against 20.19 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. At the end of the month 1 factory was reported to be working as against 3 factories in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories were 10.36 lakh tons on the 1st July against 11.10 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from 1st November 1957 to 31st July 1958 were 15.21 lakh tons as against 15.90 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 31 July the factories showed a closing stock of 8.72 lakh tons of sugar against 9.56 lakh tons on the same date of the previous year.

During July, the Government of India released 1.74 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market. This brings the total releases so far out of 1957-58 season's production to 13.15 lakh tons, including 54.5 thousand tons for export. Sales of sugar for export from July 1958 to 4th August 1958 were 17.1 thousand tons and shipments amounted to 0.2 thousand tons.

Sugar prices exhibited a firm tendency upto about the third week of July when prices at most centres stood higher than the previous month's closing quotations. After that the market remained more or less steady with fluctuations within narrow limits. Towards the close of the month, following the fixation of controlled ex-factory prices in Punjab, U.P. and North Bihar prices started declining and are expected to return to reasonable levels before long. The Table below indicates the week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres:—

		(Rs. per maund)						
		Week ending						
Market	Quality	28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58	2-8-58	
Hapur	Crystal	37.63	38.55	38.27	38.73	38.55	38.00	
Kanpur	D-28	37.00	37.50	37.50	38.00	38.50	..	
Calcutta	Indian	40.00	40.00	39.50	40.50	39.50	39.37	
	Medium							
Nagpur	D-24	43.25	43.25	43.25	43.25	43.25	42.25	
Madras	Imported	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	
Bombay	D-28	38.55	39.27	39.27	39.27	39.63	39.63	
Patna	..	38.00	38.00	37.00	37.00	38.00	38.00	

Gur.—During July the average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur were negligible. Stocks in this market were 47,000 maunds at the end of the month against 28,000 maunds in the corresponding month of the previous year and 64,000 maunds at the end of the previous month. The gur market generally remained strong throughout. The main reasons for the up-trend in prices noticed at several centres were poor arrivals, pressure of demand and, possibly, speculative activity. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres :—

		(Rs. per maund)						
Market	Quality	Week ending						
		28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58	2-8-58	
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	20.75	20.75	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	
Calcutta	Bheli Medium	21.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.00	
Madras	II Sort	14.37	16.87	17.69	18.51	19.34	19.34	
Bombay	Kolhapur	26.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	25.00	
Patna	New	16.00	16.00	18.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The generally restrictive export policy in respect of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes, which was relaxed to a certain extent in June, was further liberalised during July. Export quotas of 10,000 tons each of linseed and coconut oilcakes were released. The Government of India also announced complete abolition of export duties on sesamum oil, nigerseed, sesamum seed, kardi seed, linseed and groundnuts. Another important announcement was the grant of full rebate of excise duty of Rs. 112 per ton on exports of castor oil as against 11/14ths of duty (Rs. 88 per ton), admissible so far.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country advanced further during the month under review. The sharp up-trend in prices noticed during the June after the release of export quotas of HPS groundnuts and groundnut oil and abolition of export duties on groundnut and castor oils gained further momentum. The most important bullish factor was the series of announcements liberalising the export policy. The tight supply position also contributed to the rise in prices.

(a) Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil increased further from their already high levels under the impact of the release of export quotas of and removal of export duties on a number of oilseeds and vegetable oils. The bullish trend gained further momentum owing to the low arrivals occasioned by the dislocation of traffic owing to heavy rains. Available supplies of groundnuts were being lifted quickly by crushers. The demand for groundnut oil from vanaspathi manufacturers was also very encouraging. In view of the buoyant demand conditions, prices failed to be influenced by considerations of margin laid down by the Forward Markets Commission (which becomes operative when price of groundnut touches Rs. 165 per candy). Another important bullish factor was the announcement by the Burmese Government inviting tenders for groundnut oil. In addition, there was keen demand for groundnut oil cake from the U.K.

Prices of Indian groundnut oil at European ports registered some increase from an initial decline during July. Price of Indian variety was much higher than that of South African groundnut oil. Hence prospects for export business from India were not bright. The trade was, however, hopeful of lifting the entire export quota of HPS groundnuts, especially in view of the removal of export duty.

The following table shows the trend of prices :—

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	. .	26.45	26.45	26.82	28.29	29.39
Madras (Superior)	. .	24.80	25.34	25.88	27.74	29.29
Hyderabad	. . .	28.81	30.00	29.81	31.00	32.00
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>						
Bombay	. . .	55.10	55.10	56.57	60.97	60.97
Madras	. . .	52.34	51.18	51.87	54.14	57.76
Hyderabad	. . .	53.34	53.31	54.19	56.69	58.75
European ports						
(S. African)	. . .	49.96	48.98	48.98	50.45	48.98
(Indian Crude)	. . .	60.00	54.39	54.39	56.35	56.35

There was no export of groundnut or groundnut oil during January and February 1958. Exports during the corresponding period of 1957 were also negligible.

(b) Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil in the important markets of the country showed considerable increase. The general relaxation of restrictions on the export of oilseeds vegetable oils and oilcakes contributed to the uptrend. The release of an additional quota of linseed oilcake also helped market sentiment. On reports of damage to the 1957 crop in U.S.A. and Canada and of lower acreage under the 1958 crop in these countries, world prices of linseed and linseed oil registered a substantial rise. The 1958 linseed crop of Canada is reported to have been damaged by rains. In view of these, world supply position of linseed is expected to be tight. Hence overseas enquiries for Indian linseed oil were very encouraging during July, especially from Australia and U.K. Substantial export business with U.K. was reported. With lower output in U.S.A. and Canada, India's position in overseas markets has been considerably strengthened. Price of Indian linseed oil at European ports increased considerably during the month.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during July:—

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	. .	23.51	23.51	N.Q.	25.71	25.16
Calcutta (Small)	. .	23.75	24.12	24.37	27.00	26.50
Kanpur (FAQ)	. .	22.50	24.50	25.31	27.21	27.25
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay	. . .	52.79	52.51	54.45	58.49	57.03
Calcutta	. . .	53.00	54.50	54.50	56.00	58.00
Kanpur	. . .	51.50	52.00	53.00	55.00	57.00
European ports (Indian)	. .	54.39	55.10	56.81	52.89	59.75

N. Q.—Not quoted.

Exports of linseed oil during January—April 1958 were 11,219 tons against 5,583 tons during the corresponding period of 1957.

(c) **Castorseed**

Prices of castorseed and castor oil exhibited a tendency to rise along with other oilseeds and vegetable oils during the month. The removal of export duty on castor oil exerted considerable bullish influence. The upward revision of rebate of excise duty on exported castor oil from Rs. 88 per ton to Rs. 112 made prices of Indian castor oil competitive in European markets. U.K. evinced keener interest in Indian oil and the Communist countries also were expected to buy more. In U.S. markets Brazilian competition was reported to be still keen, but in view of war scare and low stocks, the U.S.A. was anticipated to turn to Indian sources also. India's position in U.S.A. was further strengthened by reports of lower Brazilian crop. Indian castor oil at European ports after an initial decline staged a smart recovery with quotations ruling above Rs. 59 per maund in the latter half of the month.

The following table shows the trend of prices :—

	Week ending				
	28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
Castor Seed—					
Bombay (Bold)	23.31	21.49	21.86	22.77	22.77
Kanpur (FAQ)	20.00	20.00	18.83	20.64	21.33
Badeppalli (HC)	20.48	20.51	21.01	22.91	21.86
Castor Oil—					
Bombay (Commercial)	49.31	49.67	49.67	52.61	53.72
Kanpur (FAQ)	50.50	50.50	51.00	52.00	54.00
Madras (FAQ)	50.03	49.37	50.19	51.68	53.32
European ports (Bombay commercial)	58.80	55.84	57.31	59.26	59.75

Exports of castor oil during January—April 1958 amounted to 5,286 tons as against 14,449 tons exported during the same period of 1957.

(d) **Coconut**

Total arrivals of coconut and copra during January—June, 1958 in some of the important assembling markets of South India were 85 million nuts and 39.4 thousand tons respectively against 105.7 million nuts and 39.2 thousand tons of copra during the first half of 1957.

Copra prices at Bombay ruled easy during July. At Alleppey the prices remained more or less stationary. The underlying trend in coconut oil prices at Bombay and Cochin was upward. The following table shows the prices of copra and coconut oil during July :

	Week ending				
	28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
Copra					
Bombay (Colombo)	62.04	62.04	56.81	57.47	60.73
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	56.44	55.19	56.44	56.44	56.44
Coconut Oil					
Bombay	87.05	91.10	88.89	88.16	88.16
Cochin	78.88	78.38	79.63	79.88	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

During January-April 1958, imports of copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 34,710 tons and 3,827 tons respectively compared to 40,664 tons of copra and 9,143 tons of coconut oil during the first four months of 1957.

(iv) **COTTON**

During almost the whole of the first fortnight of the month under review, monsoon was active and heavy rains were reported from most of the cotton growing areas. The timely moisture proved helpful to Bengal Deshi and American seed crops in the Punjab and enabled delayed sowing of cotton to be undertaken in Madhya Pradesh. By the end of July, sowings were nearing completion in almost all the cotton tracts.

The official All-India Final Estimate of cotton for 1957-58 places the area and production at 20.16 million acres and 47.53 lakh bales against the partially revised estimates of 19.89 million acres and 47.35 lakh bales for 1956-57. This shows an increase of 1.3% in area and 0.4% in production.

The increase in acreage is shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This is, however, offset to some extent by declines mainly in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

The nominal increase in production is shared by Mysore, Rajasthan, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed to better seasonal conditions prevailing during the growing period of the crop. The increase in production in the above States is offset to a large extent by fall recorded mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. As between cottons of different staple lengths, the increase in production has occurred mainly in short staple cotton.

According to the relationship based on previous data between the official final estimates and the I.C.C.C. estimates (Formula II), this year's final estimate of 47.53 lakh bales would correspond to 51.68 lakh bales of the I.C.C.C. estimate. The corresponding revised estimates for 1956-57 were 47.35 lakh bales (partially revised) and 51.51 lakh bales. The latest trade estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of June, puts the country's production at 53.33 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 52.95 lakh bales framed at the end of May. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1956-57 season were 49.71 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

Imports of raw cotton into India during April 1958 amounted to 37,000 bales against 29,000 bales during the previous month and 58,000 bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports during the first eight months (September 1957 to April 1958) of the current season aggregated 250,000 bales compared to 63,000 bales during the same period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during April 1958 were 64,000 bales against 10,000 bales in the previous month and 24,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports in the first eight months of the current season were 116,000 bales compared to 322,000 bales in the same period of the last season.

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

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)						
Cotton varieties	Consumption during May		Consumption during September to May		Stocks as on	
	1958	1957	1957-58	1956-57	31-5-58	31-5-57
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Indian . .	3.61	4.02	33.61	35.36	13.29	14.21
Egyptian . .	0.04	0.06	0.51	0.75	0.12	0.21
Other foreign cotton	0.42	0.40	3.79	3.54	1.38	1.95
Total .	4.07	4.48	37.91	39.65	14.79	16.37

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 17-7-58	1-9-56 to 17-7-57
Arrivals	16.17	18.66
Consumption by mills	11.19	11.87
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants as on 17 July, 1958	7.39	5.60

The prices of Farm variety at Adoni which was quoted at Rs. 610 at the end of June steadily rose to Rs. 650 per candy towards the end of July. Jarilla M.G.F., however, declined from Rs. 715 per candy during the first week of July to Rs. 700 in the course of the next two weeks, but again rose to Rs. 710 towards the close of the month. Prices of Deshi and American varieties remained unquoted at Abohar as no transactions took place.

The following table shows the prices of important varieties at different centres :—

					(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)	
State/Centre/Variety	Andhra Pradesh Adoni/ Farm	Bombay Bombay/ Jarilla M.G.F.	Punjab/Abohar			
			Deshi	American		
<i>Week ending—</i>						
28-6-58	610	715	N.T.	N.T.		
5-7-58	622	715	N.T.	N.T.		
12-7-58	626	700	N.T.	N.T.		
19-7-58	630	700	N.T.	N.T.		
26-7-58	650	710	N.T.	N.T.		

N.T.—No transaction.

At Karachi the price of cotton (4-F Punjab roller ginned) remained steady in the first week of July at Rs. 639.50 per candy. In the second week, however, there was a significant rise and price advanced to Rs. 667 per candy due to brisk buying on export account and encouraging demand from domestic mills. The table below gives the week-end prices of 4-F Punjab (roller ginned) variety of cotton at Karachi during the month under review :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)	
Week ending	4-F Punjab (Roller-ginned)
28-6-58	639.50
5-7-58	639.50
12-7-58	667.00
19-7-58	N.R.
26-7-58	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

New York market was almost featureless, and prices remained steady. The following table gives the week-end quotations of middling 15/16" at New York :—

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
28-6-58	36.45	1,357
5-7-58	36.50	1,359
12-7-58	36.55	1,361
19-7-58	36.50	1,359
26-7-58	36.50	1,359

(v) JUTE

During July weather conditions in the jute growing areas continued to be generally favourable. In all districts sowings were over. The harvesting of the low land crop was started in North Bengal and Assam. In Western areas though the rainfall had been adequate for the standing crop, the lack of steeping water was reported to be hampering operations. Tanks and ditches were dry in many areas due to late monsoon and inadequate rainfall.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during June totalled 3.05 lakh bales compared to 4.36 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.57 lakh bales during June, 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season (July 1957 to June 1958) amounted to 61.55 lakh bales compared to 62.66 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during June were 0.71 lakh bales compared to 0.62 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.49 lakh bales during June, 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of June amounted to 6.95 lakh bales compared to 6.46 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I.J.M.A. during June was 4.78 lakh bales compared to 5.34 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.65 lakh bales during June, 1957. Total consumption of raw jute during the 1957-58 jute season was 62.63 lakh bales compared to 60.72 lakh bales during the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with Calcutta mills were 11.01 lakh bales at the end of June against 12.73 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 11.19 lakh bales at the end of June, 1957.

During July 1958 the Calcutta loose jute market showed an upward movement. In the beginning of the month, prices of raw jute recorded a small increase due to anticipations of purchases by the mills to replenish their depleted stocks and reserved attitude of the sellers. In the subsequent week, however, prices of all varieties showed a small decline in sympathy with the goods section. This decline was, however, short-lived and thereafter there was a substantial increase in prices. Keenness on the part of mills to make purchases and reports of the unsettled political situation in the Middle East were the contributory factors. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta :—

(July/August Delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
Northern	25.00	25.50	25.25	27.00	26.75
Assam	25.00	25.50	25.25	27.00	26.75
Oriassa	27.25	27.00	26.75	28.50	28.50
Deshal	24.00	24.00	23.75	25.50	25.50
Murshidabad	22.75	23.00	22.75	24.50	24.00
Jungli	21.75	22.00	21.75	24.00	23.25
Daisee	28.50	28.75	28.50	30.00	29.25

The Calcutta baled jute sector moved generally in sympathy with loose jute. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties—

(July/August Delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
Mill Firsts	205	195	200	210	210
Mill Lightnings	170	175	180	190	190
Daisee L.G.	160	170	175	190	180
Pak N.C.	68	68	68	75	70

Arrivals of new jute crop in the up-country centres were below normal. The behaviour of prices also varied. At Barpeta Road prices recorded a rise of Rs. 2 per maund in the first week, though in the subsequent weeks there was a tendency for prices to decline. At Chakia (Bihar), the prices remained steady throughout. Jaipur Road market in Orissa was closed for business during the month. At Samsi in West Bengal, the prices were steady in the first half but there was significant rise in the third week. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	19.00	21.00	20.50	20.00	20.50
Chakia (Bihar)	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	19.25
Samsi (W. Bengal)	19.80	19.80	N.T.	21.78	22.18
Jaipur Road (Orissa)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

N.T.—No transaction.

Events in the middle East gave rise to increased speculation in the Calcutta jute goods market. Business was very limited especially in the sacking section, where the prices continued to rule below the I.J.M.A. minima. In the beginning of the month mills came out as sellers at higher levels but due to poor overseas enquiries prices of both hessian and sacking fell. Moreover, the market reacted strongly to the news of dock workers' strike and the initial tendency in prices was to weaken. After the first fortnight, the political situation in the Middle East caused rates in all sections of the market to harden and speculative activity increased. Operators were bullish in their outlook and rumours concerning the situation in Arab countries played a large part in the market fluctuations; hessian recorded new high levels. The resumption of work in the docks also contributed to the improved conditions. Another bullish factor was the opening of further letters of credit from Argentina in hessian. Sacking also moved up in sympathy. Over the next week quiet conditions prevailed due to absence of any foreign enquiries and prices in both sections

declined. On the whole the closing quotations were higher than the opening levels, as shown in the following table :

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		28-6-58	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yards	41.05	40.80	41.00	44.35	42.90
Sacking B Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	98.15	97.25	97.25	100.40	98.25

(vi) TOBACCO

The All-India Third Estimate of tobacco crop for 1957-58 puts the acreage at 922 thousand acres compared to the previous years' corresponding adjusted Estimate of 1,006 thousand acres, i.e., a decrease of 8.3 per cent. The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared by most of the tobacco growing States, and has been attributed generally to adverse weather conditions at sowing time.

During July the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued steady at Rs. 60 per maund. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta was also steady at a slightly higher level of Rs. 151.16 per maund compared to the June end quotation of Rs. 149.19. During the first two weeks of the month under review, the price of Jutty (medium) variety was quoted at a slightly lower level of Rs. 89.16 per maund; during the last two weeks, however, the price increased to Rs. 91.16. Grade I flue-cured Virginia (redrid strips) at Guntur continued to remain unquoted. The Grade II and Grade III varieties were quoted at Rs. 226.27 and Rs. 201.59 per maund respectively in the third week.

About 15.6 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during June against 18.9 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during June, 14.8 million lbs. were flue-cured Virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during April 1958 were 17.60 million lbs. valued at Rs. 273.97 lakhs. Of this, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 15.89 million lbs. worth Rs. 263.54 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the four months ending April amounted to 40.93 million lbs. valued at Rs. 741.71 lakhs.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Pulses, 1957-58

All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1958-59.

All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58.

All-India Revised Estimate of Coffee Production, 1957-58 and Blossom Estimate for 1958-59.

Area and Production of Foodgrains in India, 1956-57 & 1957-58.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during July, 1958

(From 28th June to 30th July, 1958 and from 1st June to 30th July, 1958)

(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28.6.58 to 30.7.58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) compared to normal (Actual) m.ms.	Rainfall from 1.6.58 to 30.7.58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	421	(—) 64	632	(—) 27
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	541	(—) 178	914	(—) 24
3. Gangetic West Bengal	262	(—) 103	329	(—) 42
4. Orissa	318	(—) 56	379	(—) 29
5. Chhota Nagpur	372	(—) 4	433	(—) 17
6. Bihar	190	(—) 167	285	(—) 48
7. Uttar Pradesh East	195	(—) 152	203	(—) 53
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	313	(—) 57	316	(—) 25
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	174	(—) 36	182	(—) 25
10. Himachal Pradesh	575	(+) 58	587	(—) 3
11. Jammu & Kashmir	80	(+) 17	155	(+) 56
12. Rajasthan, West	49	(—) 48	47	(—) 60
13. Rajasthan, East	264	(+) 24	287	(—) 2
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	425	(+) 43	463	(—) 4
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	436	(—) 4	508	(—) 15
16. Gujerat	203	(—) 148	295	(—) 34
17. Sanraashtra and Kutch	280	(+) 67	307	(+) 11
18. Konkan	1275	(+) 449	1643	(+) 22
19. Maharashtra	243	(+) 93	267	(+) 8
20. Vidarbha	298	(—) 50	332	(—) 33
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	234	(+) 94	274	(+) 24
22. Telengana	316	(—) 79	337	(—) 2
23. Rayalaseema	101	(—) 1	136	(—) 14
24. Madras	30	(—) 30	45	(—) 52
25. Coastal Mysore	1235	(+) 143	1908	(+) 1
26. Mysore, North	103	(—) 5	133	(—) 28
27. Mysore, South	100	(+) 12	159	(+) 6
28. Kerala	757	(+) 149	1188	(+) 3

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 Reports issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during August

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Kharif Rice, Jowar in Guntur, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, Bajra, and other millets, groundnut (dry), Red Gram, Castor and Cotton, Kharif Ragi, Maize, Korra, Varagu and Samai, Chillies, Sweet Potatoes, Mesta and Indigo.	Paddy, Gingelly.
Assam	Winter Rice, Sesamum and Potato (Second crop)	Autumn Rice, Maize, Jute and Tea.
Bihar	Winter Rice and Bajra	Autumn Rice, Cotton, Jute and Tea.
Bombay	Cotton, Tobacco	Summer Vegetables.
Kerala	Winter Rice, Sesamum, Cotton, Sweet Potato and Tapioca.	Autumn Rice, Ragi, Small Millets, (Samai), Other Pulses and Lemongrass.
Madhya Pradesh	Kutki, Til and Jowar	Summer Vegetables.
Madras	Kharif Paddy, Rabi Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Sugarcane, Groundnut (unirrigated), Castor and Cotton, Gingelly (unirrigated), Korra, Varagu & Samai, Other Pulses, Sweet Potato, Tapioca, Ginger, Pepper, Chillies, Rape & Mustard and Sannhemp.	Sugarcane, Cotton, Gingelly (Irrigated), Barley, Hills and Plains Potato (Summer), Chillies, Mesta & Sannhemp.
Mysore	Winter Rice, Jowar, Ragi, Paddy, Kharif Pulses, Groundnuts, Coffee, Cotton and Tobacco.	Potatoes and Mungar, Jowar, Coriander & Sannhemp.
Orissa	Ragi, Castorseed and Cotton	Ragi, Maize, Cotton, Paddy, Jute and Sesamum.
Punjab	Maize, Jowar, Kharif Pulses and Vegetables	Potatoes, all Summer Vegetables.
Rajasthan	Groundnut	..
Uttar Pradesh	Winter Rice, Bajra, Tobacco, Castor and Til	Maize, Jowar and Fodder.
West Bengal	Winter Rice, Sesamum and Kalai	Autumn Rice, Jowar, Maize, Jute and Sannhemp (Kharif).
Himachal Pradesh	Bajra	Sesamum.
Manipur	Early Potato and Sweet Potato	Maize, Early Paddy and Jute (fibre).
Tripura	Winter Rice	Autumn Rice, Sesamum and Jute.
Delhi	Til (Kharif)	..

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,821
Jowar	40,367	41,411	7,240	8,050
Bajra	27,884	27,453	2,885	3,565
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,664
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Wheat	33,580	29,657	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur (Arhar)	5,686	5,598	1,954	1,396
Other Kharif Pulses	16,484	15,832	1,515	1,401
Other Rabi Pulses	11,780	10,820	1,770	1,665
TOTAL PULSES	58,215	54,655	11,503	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	275,350	267,372	68,748	62,026
Potatoes	102(F)	N.A.	1,674(F)	N.A.
Sugarcane@	5,057	5,021	66,998	63,954
Spices—				
Ginger (Dry)	39	39	15	14
Pepper (Black)	221	229	27	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,476	1,734	342	355
Tobacco	1,022(F)	N.A.	306(F)	N.A.
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,450	14,457	4,200*	4,271*
Castorseed	1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum	5,448	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard	6,111	6,050	1,026	905
Linseed	4,156	3,315	384	271
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,778	30,418	6,176	5,907
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,893	20,153	4,735†	4,753†
Jute	1,908	1,754	4,288†	4,088†
Mesta	733	726	1,478†	1,211†

(F) Relates to Final Estimate.

N.A. = Not available.

* In terms of nuts in shell.

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

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

@ Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,751 and 6,367 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (in thousand acres)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(i) 1957-58					
Potatoes	First	14.3.58	592	576	(+)2.7
Tobacco	Third	22.7.58	922	1,006	(—)8.3
(ii) 1958-59					
Sugarcane	First	..	4,795	5,031	(—)4.7

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	4,795	5,031	(—)236	(—)4.7

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and is attributed generally to adverse seasonal conditions at sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by small increases, in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of June, 1958. 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 1958-59. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 94% of the area of the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corre- sponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh		109	106 (+) 3
Assam		63*	63 ..
Bihar		346	425 (-) 79
Bombay		237	224 (+) 13
Kerala		20	20(A) ..
Madhya Pradesh		114	117 (-) 3
Madras		63	60 (+) 3
Mysore		116	114(A) (+) 3
Orissa		61	61(A) ..
Punjab		498	484 (+) 14
Rajasthan		69	85(A) (-) 16
Uttar Pradesh		3,023	3,205 (-) 182
West Bengal		52	46 (+) 6
Delhi		13	12 (+) 1
Himachal Pradesh		4	3 (+) 1
Tripura		7	7 ..
TOTAL INDIA		4,795	5,031 (-) 236

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

* Last year's data repeated for want of information for 1958-59.

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

(2) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.1. All-India Final Estimate of Pulses, (Gram, Tur and other Pulses), 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

Pulses	Area (Thousand acres)				Production (Thousand tons)			
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)		1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)	
			Absolute Per cent				Absolute Per cent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gram	22,405	24,265	(-) 1,860	(-) 7.7	4,754	6,264	(-) 1,510	(-) 24.1
Tur	5,598	5,686	(-) 88	(-) 1.5	1,396	1,954	(-) 558	(-) 28.6
Other Pulses	26,652	28,264	(-) 1,612	(-) 5.7	3,066	3,285	(-) 219	(-) 6.7
TOTAL PULSES	54,655	58,215	(-) 3,560	(-) 6.1	9,216	11,503	(-) 2,287	(-) 19.9

Vide footnotes to Statement II.

II. DETAILS

State/Pulses	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Gram	263	292	(-) 29	32	34	(-) 2
Tur	408	410	(-) 2	43	44	(-) 1
Urad	335	352	(-) 17	28	33	(-) 5
Mung	1,074	1,023	(+) 51	73	70	(+) 3
Kulthi	1,258	1,323	(-) 65	89	95	(-) 6
Others	170	173	(-) 3	12	12	..
TOTAL	3,508	3,573	(-) 65	277	288	(-) 11
Assam—						
Gram	4	5	(-) 1	1	1	..
Tur	6	7	(-) 1	2	2	..
Urad	96	97	(-) 1	15	15	..
Mung	32	32	..	5	5	..
Masur	9	9	..	1	1	..
Peas	17	17	..	3	3	..
Lakh or Khesari	17	17	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	181	184	(-) 3	30	30	..
Bihar—						
Gram	1,111	1,224	(-) 113	182*	143*	(+) 39
Tur	406	316	(+) 90	84	48	(+) 36
Others	2,503	3,163	(-) 660	355	393	(-) 38
TOTAL	4,020	4,703	(-) 683	621	584	(+) 37
Bombay—						
Gram	1,377	1,577	(-) 200	164*	220*	(-) 56
Tur	1,496	1,530	(-) 34	363†	438†	(-) 75
Urad	509	904	(-) 395	41	98	(-) 57
Mung	798	1,115	(-) 317	72	102	(-) 30
Masur	17	18	(-) 1	2	2	..
Peas	8	9	(-) 1	1	1	..
Kulthi	519	513	(+) 6	46	51	(-) 5
Lakh or Khesari	407	412	(-) 5	48	50	(-) 2
Moth	281	315	(-) 34	19	35	(-) 16
Others	1,568	663	(+) 905	187	83	(+) 104
TOTAL	6,980	7,056	(-) 76	943	1,080	(-) 137
Jammu & Kashmir—						
Gram	12†	12	..	3†	3	..
Kerala—						
Tur	20†	20	..	3†	3	..
Urad	10	10	..	1	1	..
Mung	9	9	..	2	2	..
Peas	14	14	..	2	2	..
Others	57	57	..	9	9	..
TOTAL	110	110	..	17	17	..

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh—						
Gram	3,547	3,815	(—)268	579*	992*	(—)413
Tur	848	888	(—) 40	198@	253@	(—) 55
Urad	1,017	1,249	(—)232	76	106	(—) 30
Mung	387	422	(—) 35	35	45	(—) 10
Masur	409	461	(—) 52	50	62	(—) 12
Peas	179	219	(—) 40	19	26	(—) 7
Kulthi	282	354	(—) 72	23	39	(—) 16
Lakh or Khesari	1,125	1,501	(—)376	122	154	(—) 32
Others	4	3	(+) 1	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,798	8,912	(—)1,114	1,102	1,677	(—)575
Madras—						
Gram	6	5	(+) 1	1	1	..
Tur	187	131	(+) 6	20*	19	(+) 1
Urad	96	91	(+) 5	10	9	(+) 1
Mung	89	84	(+) 5	7	7	..
Kulthi	580	582	(—) 2	50	50	..
Others	150	150	..	13	12	(+) 1
TOTAL	1,058	1,043	(+) 15	101	98	(+) 3
Mysore—						
Gram	403	402	(+) 1	50	50	..
Tur	624	625	(—) 1	67	69	(—) 2
Urad	159	166	(—) 7	12	13	(—) 1
Mung	259	238	(+) 21	22	21	(+) 1
Masur	5	5	..	1	1	..
Kulthi	1,222	1,228	(—) 6	116	112	(+) 4
Others	313	308	(+) 5	26	28	(—) 2
TOTAL	2,985	2,972	(+) 13	294	294	..
Orissa—						
Gram	51	51	..	6	6	..
Tur	35	35	..	9	9	..
Others	1,154	1,159	(—) 5	251	255	(—) 4
TOTAL	1,240	1,245	(—) 5	266	270	(—) 4

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab—						
Gram	5,718	6,390	(—)672	1,654*	2,022*	(—)368
Urad	134	157	(—) 23	12	13	(—) 1
Mung	142	184	(—) 42	14	17	(—) 3
Masur	146	130	(+) 16	30	27	(+) 3
Peas	22	19	(+) 3	3	1	(+) 2
Meth	117	170	(—) 53	11	15	(—) 4
Others	55	58	(—) 3	5	4	(+) 1
TOTAL	6,334	7,108	(—)774	1,729	2,099	(—) 370
Rajasthan—						
Gram	3,078	3,813	(—)735	581*	1,171*	(—)590
Tur	42	44	(—) 2	5	6	(—) 1
Urad	63	531	(—)468	6	8	(—) 2
Mung	503	70	(+)433	39	42	(—) 3
Masur	22	20	(+) 2	4	3	(+) 1
Peas	11	9	(+) 2	2	2	..
Moth	3,692	4,130	(—)438	251	314	(—) 63
Others	131	166	(—) 35	12	15	(—) 3
TOTAL	7,542	8,783	(—)1,241	900	1,561	(—)661
Uttar Pradesh—						
Gram	6,337	6,147	(+)190	1,407*	1,507*	(—)100
Tur	1,533	1,632	(—) 99	593*	1,055*	(—)462
Urad	430	468	(—) 38	56	43	(+) 13
Mung	27	36	(—) 9	4	4	..
Masur	431	398	(+) 33	57	63	(—) 6
Peas	2,456	2,086	(+)370	538	530	(+) 8
Moth	51	59	(—) 8	5	5	..
TOTAL	11,265	10,826	(+)439	2,660	3,207	(—)547
West Bengal—						
Gram	423	439	(—) 16	90*	109*	(—) 19
Tur	43	48	(—) 5	9	8	(+) 1
Urad	421	307	(+)114	68	51	(+) 17
Mung	39	30	(+) 9	6	4	(+) 2
Masur	193	243	(—) 50	26	29	(—) 3
Peas	33	29	(+) 4	6	6	..
Kulthi	9	9	..	1	1	..
Lakh or Khesari	256	357	(—)101	46	65	(—) 19
Others	66	65	(+) 1	10	10	..
TOTAL	1,483	1,527	(—) 44	262	283	(—) 21
Delhi—						
Gram	57	76	(—) 19	2	3	(—) 1
Others	9	9	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	66	85	(—) 19	3	4	(—) 1

II. DETAILS—*cond.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>							
Gram	.	18	17	(+)	1	2	2
Tur	.	(a)	(a)	..	..	(b)	(b)
Urad	.	25	28	(—)	3	3	3
Mung	.	(a)	(a)	..	..	(b)	(b)
Masur	.	3	3	..	..	(b)	(b)
Peas	.	1	1	..	..	(b)	(b)
Kulthi	.	17	17	..	..	2	2
Moth	.	1	1	..	..	(b)	(b)
Others	.	5	6	(—)	1	1	1
TOTAL	.	70	73	(—)	3	8	8
<i>Tripura—</i>							
Urad	.	2	2	..	..	(b)	(b)
Others	.	1	1	..	..	(b)	(b)
TOTAL	.	3	3	..	..	(b)	(b)
<i>All-India—</i>							
Gram	.	22,405	24,265	(—)	1,860	4,754	6,264 (—) 1,510
Tur	.	5,598	5,686	(—)	88	1,396	1,954 (—) 558
Urad (H)	.	3,297	4,362	(—)	1,065	328	393 (—) 65
Mung (H)	.	3,359	3,243	(+)	116	279	319 (—) 40
Masur (H)	.	1,235	1,287	(—)	52	171	188 (—) 17
Peas (H)	.	2,741	2,403	(+)	338	574	571 (+) 3
Kulthi (H)	.	3,887	4,026	(—)	139	327	350 (—) 23
Lakh or Khesari (H)	.	1,805	2,287	(—)	482	219	272 (—) 53
Moth (H)	.	4,142	4,675	(—)	533	286	369 (—) 83
Others ()	.	6,186	5,981	(+)	205	882	823 (+) 59
TOTAL	.	54,655	58,215	(—)	3,560	9,216	11,503 (—) 2,287

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

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

† Production Estimates in respect of Vidarbha region only are based on crop cutting surveys.

‡ Previous year's data repeated.

@ Production Estimates in respect of Mahakoshal region only are based on crop cutting surveys.

(S) Includes Estimated data for merged territories.

(H) Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Bihar, Orissa and Delhi, which have been included in 'Others'.

(||) Includes also data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Orissa and Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

% Excludes NEFA region.

NOTES—(1) Gram is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(2) Tur is not grown to any appreciable extent in Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(3) Punjab, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for Tur.

(4) Other Pulses are not grown in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.2. All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Third 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)	922	1,006	(—) 84	(—) 8.3

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area has been shared by most of the tobacco growing States, particularly Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to adverse weather conditions such as prolonged spells of drought and hailstorm at sowing time of particularly late varieties. This has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in Assam, Madras and West Bengal.

This Estimate does not contain information in respect of the late variety grown in Uttar Pradesh, as also about the final position of the crop in Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. The final position in respect of these States will be available at the final Estimate stage.

Past experience shows that the area at the final estimate stage is slightly higher than that at the third estimate stage.

II. DETAILS

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)
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>			
Nicotiana Rustica	.	1	1
Nicotiana Tabacum—	.	.	.
(1) Virginia	167	181	(—) 14
(2) Others	194	208	(—) 14
TOTAL	362	390	(—) 28
<i>Assam*—</i>			
Nicotiana Tabacum	24	23	(+) 1
<i>Bihar—</i>			
Nicotiana Rustica	18	21	(—) 3
Nicotiana Tabacum	17	20	(—) 3
TOTAL	35	41	(—) 6

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bombay—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	235	245	(—) 10
TOTAL	236	246	(—) 10
Kerala—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	16	(—) 4
Madras—			
Nicotiana Rustica	7	16	(—) 9
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(i) Virginia	8	8	..
(ii) Others	34	24	(+) 10
TOTAL	49	48	(+) 1
Orissa—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..
Punjab†—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	5	6	(—) 1
TOTAL	6	7	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Rustica	14	18	(—) 4
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	8	(—) 2
TOTAL	20	26	(—) 6
West Bengal‡—			
Nicotiana Rustica	24	23	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	18	17	(+) 1
TOTAL	42	40	(+) 2
Mysore—			
Nicotiana Rustica	13	12	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(i) Virginia	1	1	..
(ii) Others	94	122	(—) 28
TOTAL	108	135	(—) 27

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajasthan—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	17	(—) 5
Delhi—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	(a)	1	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..
Tripura—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
TOTAL	2	2	..
All India—			
Nicotiana Rustica	80	94	(—) 14
Nicotiana Tabacum	842	912	(—) 70
TOTAL	922	1,003	(—) 84

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Excluding NEFA which is non-reporting.

† Non-reporting for the third Estimate, hence Second Estimate figures have been utilised.

‡ Includes estimated data for merged territories.

§ Variety-wise details of tobacco 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 & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

TABLE No. 5
Production of Tea in North India

Districts	January to June	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	52,760	56,808
Cachar	10,607	10,058
Darjeeling	6,498	6,218
Dooars	33,463	33,655
Terai	3,171	3,341
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	22	60
All Others	1,423	1,469
TOTAL	1,07,944	1,11,402

* Estimated.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

5.1. Production of Tea in South India

('000 lbs.)

Districts	June		January to June	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	3,338	2,711	19,405	16,374
Central Travancore	3,381	2,974	18,118	13,776
Cochin	244	276	1,595	1,458
Coorg	43	50	204	171
Kanan Devans	2,238	2,616	13,509	11,903
Kanya Kumari	32	43	252	244
Madurai	200	83	958	644
Malabar	48	40	263	163
Mundakayam	276	210	1,512	1,043
Mysore	333	458	1,798	1,721
Nilgiris	2,051	1,798	10,775	9,234
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,532	1,744	8,064	6,585
South Travancore	626	623	3,939	3,219
Tirunelveli	35	56	350	429
Wynaad	1,406	1,631	7,012	5,829
TOTAL	15,784	15,313	87,754	72,786

*Includes revised figures for May, 1958.

Source : U.P.A.S.I., Coonoor.

TABLE No. 6

All-India Revised Estimate of Coffee Production, 1957-58 and Blossom Estimate, 1958-59

(Tons)

Variety	1957-58 (Revised Estimate as on 30-4-58)	1958-59 (Blossom Estimate)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	29,020	27,850	(—)	5.0
Robusta	13,910	16,585	(+)	19.2
TOTAL	42,930	44,235	(+)	3.0

NOTE.—Estimates are subject to revision.

Source : Indian Coffee Board.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Foodgrains

(Tons)

Commodities	During the week ended					Progressive total from 1-1-58
	2-7-58	9-7-58	16-7-58	23-7-58	30-7-58	
Rice	14,063	5,825	7,338	13,450	5,169	323,061
Wheat	30,556	43,092	55,600	9,380	41,509	14,67,265*
TOTAL	44,619	48,917	62,938	22,830	46,678	17,90,326

*A rounded figure.

TABLE No. 8
Coffee Cured, 1957-58 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months (1958)	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
April	62,226	14,897	25,477	102,600
May	41,394	26,921	47,567	115,882
June	19,396	24,498	18,971	62,865

Source : Indian Coffee Board.

8.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1956-57 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	During June 1958				Upto June 1958			
	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. and Cherry Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. and Cherry Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	..	..	..	..	21,959	7,299	12,405	41,663
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	2	1	2	5	11,094	4,026	11,313	26,433
Sold for export	..	..	..	..	10,864	3,272	1,092	15,228
Balance as on 30-6-58	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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

(Tons)

Particulars	During June 1958				Upto June 1958			
	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. and Cherry Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. and Cherry Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	104	54	153	311	21,137	7,883	13,960	42,980
Sold against Pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	1,082	335	1,076	2,493	3,768	865	2,707	7,340
Sold for export	2,502	129	..	2,631	7,598	622	..	8,220
Balance as on 30th June 1958	..	..	..	..	9,771	6,396	11,253	27,420
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	1,131	3,325	254	4,710

(c) Includes 976 tons of Robusta plantation.

(d) Includes 90 tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

8-2. 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
10-6-1958	Coimbatore	213.50 to 241.30	227.81	180.75 to 196.60	187.95	161.10 to 171.00	162.12
24-6-1958	Mysore	206.00 to 227.95	221.09	184.60 to 192.95	190.73	158.10 to 163.15	158.78

TABLE No. 9

Tobacco (Raw) Imports

Variety	Four months ended April			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,614	74.5	782	35.8
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	31	1.4	876	17.2
TOTAL	1,645	75.9	1,658	53.0

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

9-1. Tobacco (Raw) Exports

Variety	Four months ended April			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of bidis	100	1.1	119	0.7
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	2,743	16.2	1,781	9.5
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	38	0.1	434	1.5
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	36,651	716.6	22,189	444.9
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	378	3.1	219	1.8
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	18	0.1	388	3.2
For manufacture of cigars and cheroots	15	0.3	19	0.1
For manufacture of hookah tobacco	45	0.7	9	0.1
Other tobacco (raw)	942	3.4	663	3.0
TOTAL	40,930	741.6	25,821	464.8

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

TABLE No. 10

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

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			July 1958 (26-7-58)	June 1958 (28-6-58)	July 1957 (27-7-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14.75	13.75	14.00
	Chandauli	Mixed	19.50	17.37	16.12
	Sagar	Pinni	18.37	17.26	12.00
Jowar	Akola	White	10.80*	10.00*	12.00
Gram	Abohar		14.78	12.75	12.00
Maize	Bahraich		15.50	15.25	15.00
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		18.89	16.25	15.50
	Patna		18.00	16.00	16.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	20.00	20.00	16.75
	Patna		25.00	17.00	16.00
	Bombay		23.89	24.44	19.03
	Madras	Nagpur	26.89	25.29	21.69
Potatoes	Patna		9.00	6.50	14.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	18.50	17.00	22.00
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	15.01	16.46	N.R.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39.63	38.55	39.25
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	39.50	40.00	37.75
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	22.00	20.75	12.75
	Madras	II Sort	19.34	14.37	15.62
	Bombay	Kolhapur	26.00	26.00	24.00
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		22.00	22.00	22.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	220.00	225.00	225.00
	Khurja	Desi	200.00	195.00	210.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	220.00	224.00	195.00
Fish and Eggs—					
Sea Fish					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	72.00	61.72	30.87
		Pomfret	113.14	102.85	102.87
	Calcutta	Rohu	100.00(a)	100.00	100.00
		Hilsa	70.00(a)	70.00	70.00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	120.00(a)	120.00	90.00
	Madras	Ungraded	120.00	110.00	137.00
	Bombay		110.00	140.00	130.00
	Jullundur		N.Q.	N.Q.	110.00

N.R.—Not reported.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

*Relates to yellow jowar.

TABLE No. 10—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	38.00	36.00	38.25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	35.55	35.55	37.62
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	30.86	32.25	36.25
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	29.39	26.45	25.44
	Madras	Superior	29.29	24.80	26.62
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	25.16	23.51	20.94
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	27.25	24.50	22.25
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	22.77	21.31	24.00
	Badepally	—	21.86	20.48	24.63
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	35.62	37.00	38.00
		Black	31.19	32.50	36.00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai.	12.87	11.71	11.37
	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	13.87
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	56.44	56.44	42.62
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		75.00	73.00	80.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	79.00	75.00	87.50
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		60.97	55.10	60.25
	Madras		57.76	52.34	54.31
Linseed Oil	Bombay		57.03	52.79	44.12
	Kanpur		57.03	51.50	50.25
Castor Oil	Bombay	Commercial	53.72	49.31	57.25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	54.00	50.50	58.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	63.36	65.83	74.06
	Bombay		70.53	64.25	76.37
Coconut Oil	Cochin		79.88(a)	78.88	68.50
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11.50	11.25	11.00
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		11.00	9.25	8.25
	Bombay		11.24	10.83	8.69
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Cambodia	167.88	167.88	177.00
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	343.00
		320=F	N.T.	N.T.	447.81
Wool	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	355.00	357.50	400.00
	Bombay	Joria White Fine	246.00	236.56	294.44
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	210.00	205.00	230.00
		Mill Lightnings	190.00	170.00	210.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	29.00	28.00	33.50
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Pakistan— District Middles	32.00	31.50	39.50
		Consumption in India— Medium Doar Dust	1.64	N.T.	1.56
		Export— Clean Black Pekoe	2.30	N.T.	N.Q.
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	240.00	247.00	238.00
		Plantation 'PB'	256.00	262.00	239.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	233.00(a)	N.T.	N.S.
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	235.00	234.00	235.00

N.T.—No transaction.

N.S.—No supply.

(a) Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 10—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	25.00	25.00	20.00
	Cochin	Good	12.24(a)	12.85	9.12
Chillies	Patna		55.00	44.00	80.00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	79.59	75.00	71.94
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	28.31(a)	29.07	36.75
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	150.00	155.00	N.S.
		Small (Mysore)	320.00	300.00	300.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips— (Grade 4)	N.T.	201.59	200.77
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125.07	125.07	115.62
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	21.66	16.69	6.00
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	10.00	12.00	16.00
Arccanuts	Madras	Singapore	204.07	194.45	148.12
		Mangalore	230.40	230.40	171.12
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	N.T.	N.T.	12.25
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 Governments.		350.00	350.00	350.00
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	420.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	—do—		330.00	330.00	330.00
4. Urea	f. o. r. despatching stations		710.00	710.00	710.00

N. S.—No sale.

TABLE No. 10.1

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. 11

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	15.7.58	14.00
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	15.7.58	27.44
	Dacca		19.7.58	33.00
Gur	Lyallpur		20.6.58	10.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	12.7.58	70.00
				687.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	12.7.58	92.50
				881.32*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	12.7.58	16.25
	Lyallpur		15.7.58	32.00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	12.7.58	140.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mills)	19.7.58	28.00
				136.11†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11.1. Prices in other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent Prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25.7.58	187 cents	12.21
			Winter Sept.	"	25.7.58	185½ cents	12.11
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein Sept.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25.7.58	208½ cents	13.60
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25.7.58	163½ cents	11.07@
	U.K.	London	Australian f.a.q. cargoes (c.i.f.)	Ton	25.7.58	£25.17.6	12.67

11.1. Prices in Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Bushel	25.7.58	135 cents	9.44	
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash Dec. Unit (48 lbs.)	25.7.58	98½ cents	8.37@	
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Metric Ton	25.7.58	£59 0 0	29.36	(nominal)
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		British W. African 3/5% (c.i.f.) July/Aug. Ton	25.7.58	£103 10 0	50.69	
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U. K. Metric Ton	25.7.58	£51 0 0	25.33	(nominal)
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina July/Aug. (c.i.f.) Ton	25.7.58	£108 0 0	52.89	(nominal)
Castor-Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) August/Sept. Ton	25.7.58	£122 0 0	59.75	
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot Lb.	25.7.58	36.50 cents	1359.00*	
			Oct. Lb.	25.7.58	36.50 cents	1357.00*	
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Ton	25.7.58	£110 0 0	262.00†	

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 26.7.58 (Canada 2.69.7/16 to 2.69.9/16 dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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. 12

Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In Rupees)						
Month end prices						
Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	July 1958 (26.7.58)	June 1958 (28.6.58)	July 1957 (27.7.57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2.50	2.75	1.75
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.Q.	1.44	1.50
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.62	0.50	0.37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.Q.	0.72	0.75
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3.75	3.50	4.00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9.50	9.50	10.50
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2.00	2.00	1.50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	7.00	7.00	2.75
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1.47	1.67	1.31
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.92	0.65	0.81
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.41	0.38	0.40
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0.50	0.50	0.50
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0.25	0.25	0.37

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres
(In Rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				July 1958 (26-7-58)	June 1958 (28-6-58)	July 1957 (27-7-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	3.50	3.00
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1.56	1.56	1.81
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.00	2.25
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2.00	1.69	2.13
Poultry—						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25	1.25	1.75
	Madras	Small	Each	1.25	1.25	1.00
Duck	Bombay		Each	1.75	2.00	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.50	1.50	1.50

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres
(In Rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				July 1958 (26-7-58)	June 1958 (28-6-58)	July 1957 (27-7-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100.00 to 150.00	75.00 to 100.00	85.00 to 130.00
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	355.00(b)	355.00	370.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N. Q.	150.00	150.00
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	200.00 to 250.00	300.00 to 325.00	275.00 to 375.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	450.00(b)	450.00	450.00
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	N.S.	75.00 to 100.00	150.00 to 200.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400.00 to 1000.00(b)	400.00 to 800.00	450.00 to 1000.00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-7-1958.

N.S.—No supply.

TABLE No. 15

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India
(In Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			July 1958 (26-7-58)	June 1958 (28-6-58)	July 1957 (27-7-57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.87	0.81	0.81
Mutton	Bombay	With bones	2.25	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta		N.R.	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras	Without bones	2.56	2.81	2.31
	Calcutta		3.06	3.31	2.56
Pork	Bombay		N.R.	2.75	2.50
	Madras		2.50	2.00	2.75
Beef	Bombay		2.31	2.31	2.31
	Calcutta		0.87	0.75	0.75
			N.R.	1.50	1.25

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	7-6-58	14-6-58	21-6-58	28-6-58	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957
Food Articles	110.1	111.8	115.8	116.1	113.6	107.2	109.4
Liquor and Tobacco	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.6	92.1	92.0	92.3
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.9	115.8	115.6	115.5	115.6	114.8	112.0
Industrial Raw Materials	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	115.3	113.5	121.4
Manufactures	107.7	107.5	108.1	108.2	107.9	107.7	108.6
All Commodities	109.8	110.7	113.0	113.3	111.8	108.2	110.7

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

TABLE No. 17

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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 March	100	106	103	..	108
1958 February	99	108	103	..	105
1958 March	100	109	103	..	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. 18

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	128	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*
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 March	98	101	100	104	103	104	102	114
1958 February	101	103	105	107	106	107	104	118
1958 March	101	103	107	108	108	108	106	119

* Linked at January, 1956.

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

TABLE No. 19

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for April 1958

(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
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	122	..	123	..	62	70	100	74	102	81	118	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	120	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	106	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)	124	107	100	89	112	88	122	119	97	89	61	43	100	75
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	131	..	65	90	..	81	..	85	86	..	60	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	83	..	..	100	..	92	94	89	88	..	109	183
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	85	61	..	..	..	141	95	80	113	80	81	..	155	..
Kudohi (Mysore)	131	..	93	..	69	81	95	62	..	83	83	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	160	..	..	..	..	72	108	75	..	97	120	..	125	65
Maniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	94	167	..	101	86	85	..	103	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	51	..	51	54	..	102	77	96	91	79	..	100	151
Shankargarh (U. P.)	98	74	96	..	..	88	103	64	..	102	96	..	75	90

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 20

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	March 1953	February 1958	March 1957
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	489	493	506
Srikakulam	Thettangi	566	565	471
West Godavari	Alamara	427	429	448
Kurnool	Madavaram	578	577	571
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	526	526	547
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	452	469	442
	Agaram	451	455	429
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	467	468	461
Madurai	Eriodu	470	486	439
	Gokilapuram	430	428	404
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	454	454	468
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	437	437	418
	Kunnathur	441	441	451

TABLE No. 21

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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 April	117	116	81	89	112	110	111	114
1958 March	127	124	82	89	117	115	116	119
1958 April	131	127	85	91	117	116	116	119

Source: Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE No. 22

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

State/Distt.	Village	Month and 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)
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Korukonda	May 1958	8	1.00	0.62	0.50	—	—	—
Krishna	Gundur	"	6	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	7	1.25	..	0.40	1.00	0.60	0.50
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongohual	May 1958	8	2.50	..	..	2.50	—	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	3.00	2.50	1.75
Bihar—									
Patna	Mahadeopur	May 1958	8	1.40	1.31	1.25	1.25	1.25	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	"	7	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	—
Ranchi	Itki	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.50	1.00	0.62	0.50
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	"	8	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.00
Bombay—									
Thana	Palghar	May 1958	8	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.75
Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
Poona	Junnar	"	8	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	April 1958	10	..	..	..	1.25	1.00	0.75
Morena	Bijapur	"	7	9	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.75
Gwalior	Parsen	"	8	..	..	..	2.00	1.50	1.00
Rewa	Sohagi	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.62
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	May 1958	6	2.37	..	..	1.37	0.50	..
Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.37	0.37
West Bengal—									
24 Parganas	..	May 1958	7	1.88	0.77	0.66	1.76	..	0.62
Burdwan	..	"	8	1.75	1.33	0.62	1.79	1.41	0.62
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	May 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	..	..	..

22-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh

State/Distt.	Village	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agri- cultural labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	May 1958	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
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	..	Man	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.75
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0.37
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	April 1958	Man	8	2.25	2.00	0.50	2.50	..
			Woman	8	..	..	0.50	1.50	..
			Child	8	1.37	1.12	0.37	1.37	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	..	Man	8	..	1.75	1.00	3.31	1.75
Patiala	Kakrala	..	Man	8	2.50	..	..	..	2.50
Mahendragarh	Sehrapur	..	Man	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	April 1958	Man	10	1.00	1.00	12.5	1.25	1.25
			Woman	10	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Child	10	..	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Morena	Bijaipur	..	Man	7—9	1.50	1.25	1.00	2.00	1.00
			Woman	7—9	..	1.25	1.00	2.00	0.75
			Child	7—9	..	1.00	..	..	0.75
Gwalior	Parsen	..	Man	8	..	..	..	..	2.00
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	1.50
			Child	8	..	..	..	..	1.00
Rewa	Sohagi	..	Man	7	..	..	..	..	1.00
			Woman	7	..	..	..	..	0.75
			Child	7	..	..	..	..	0.62

22-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/Distt.	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled labour			Herdaman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Korakonda	May 1958	8	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.50
Krishna	Gundur	..	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Guntur	Addanki	..	7	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	..	7	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	May 1958	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	..	8	5.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
Bihar—									
Patna	Mahadeopur	May 1958	8	2.50	2.50	..	1.94	..	0.75
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	..	7	2.50	2.25	..	0.37	0.37	..
Ranchi	Itki	..	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.87	..	5.50
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	..	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.25	1.00
Bombay—									
Thana	Palghar	May 1958	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
Kaira	Ode	..	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	Junnar	..	8	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	April 1958	10	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	0.75
Morena	Bijaipur	..	7-9	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.33	1.33	..
Gwalior	Parsen	..	8	4.00	4.00	2.00	..	..	0.31
Rewa	Sohagi	..	7	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandara	May 1958	6	2.00	0.62	..	0.62	..	0.44
Tumkur	Nerelekere	..	7	2.25	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	May 1958	7	..	..	..	0.89	0.47	0.45
Burdwan	..	..	8	..	..	..	0.71	0.53	0.33
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	May 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.50

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during June 1958 (from 31st May to 27th June 1958) 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 region.
		During the month of June 1958 (from 31-5-58 to 27-6-58)	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. Nandyal	1,620	1,186	6,186	2,056	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	654	6,056	24,949(a)	17,948	
	3. Northern	1,184	872	4,981	2,122	
	4. Western	5,001	3,607	37,121(b)	12,230	
	5. Mungari	..	50	592(c)	855	
	6. Coconadas	800	1,600	5,026	6,472	
	TOTAL	9,259	13,371	78,855(d)	41,683	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American.	..	201	4,434	7,918	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	..	115	4,591	4,831	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	754	802	889	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	1,070	9,827	13,638	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	9,259	14,441	88,882(d)	55,321	
	Cotton Waste	153	1,164	1,437	2,211	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—					
	Comillas	1,030	..	9,380	3,654	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)						
Bombay—												
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya .	}	_____ N.A. _____			Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.						
	2. Surti Suyog .											
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.											
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio)											
	5. Jarilla .											
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.											
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar.											
	8. Cambodia											
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.											
	10. Kumpta Ordinary											
TOTAL .		_____ N.A. _____										
Cotton Waste .		_____ N.A. _____										
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya .	}	_____ N.A. _____			Surat, Broach, Panchmahale, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.						
	2. Surti Suyog .											
	3. Gujerat Dholleras											
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio)											
	Others .											
	TOTAL .						_____ N.A. _____					
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla .	}	_____ N.A. _____			East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.						
	2. Surti Suyog											
	3. Cambodia											
	TOTAL						_____ N.A. _____					

TABLE No. 23—*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 (184-Co. 2)					
	6. Others					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	}	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.			
	2. Hyderabad Oomras.					
	3. Hyderabad Gaurani.					
	4. Kumpta Ordinary & Warangal					
	5. Kakinadas.					
	6. Mungari					
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)					
	8. Hyderabad American.					
	9. Other Americans					
	10. Others					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	}	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		N.A.			

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—<i>contd.</i>						
7. South Decan	1. Jarilla					Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barshi - Nagar Oomras.		N.A.			
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.					
	4. Cambodia					
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi.					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint		N.A.			
	Cotton Waste		N.A.			

Madhya Pradesh—

1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia)					
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others).	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole region.
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras.					
	TOTAL		N.A.	103,124	N.A.	
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	9,555	9,305	The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American.			13,573	24,115	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	120,917	114,545	
	4. Malvi	2,854	137	67,671	26,805	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	23,076	10,366	
	TOTAL	2,854	137	234,792	185,036	
3. Bhopal	1. Malvi					
	2. M. B. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole region.
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	2,854	137	337,916	185,036	
	Cotton Waste	88	..	1,858	855	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—						
	1. Western	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northern.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	11,618	12,888	64,555	71,519	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	461	392	10,720	15,780	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli	1,060	1,311	4,991	6,989	
	9. Karunganni	4,822	1,230	13,425	14,066	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	17,961	15,821	93,691	108,354	
	Cotton Waste	4,280	4,520	60,893	55,008	
Punjab—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	24,931	20,426	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American	140	..	69,749	72,988	
	TOTAL	140	..	94,680	93,414	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	8,140	2,289	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	34,956	61,543	
	TOTAL	..	..	43,096	63,832	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	5,399	1,293	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	175	..	21,835	28,115	
	TOTAL	175	..	27,234	29,408	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	8	..	26,088	18,685	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	4,189	782	258,605	256,821	
	TOTAL	4,197	782	284,703	275,506	
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	89	..	130,570	90,483	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American	115	..	130,673	165,930	
	TOTAL	204	..	261,243	256,413	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	4,716	782	710,956	718,573	
	Cotton Waste	85	79	3,623	2,940	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Desi . .	10	2	4,033	3,301	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Musaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American .	36	9	2,910	2,332	
	TOTAL .	46	11	6,943	5,633	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Desi . .	..	..	146	162	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	1,712	1,825	
	TOTAL .	..	..	1,858	1,987	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand	1. U. P. Desi . .	..	..	171	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	247	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	418	..	
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 .	46	11	9,219	7,630	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	964	1,847(R)	

TABLE No. 23—*condd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
	1. Comillas . .	2,174	972	14,607	9,803	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American .	..	..	3	58	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint .	2,174	972	14,610	9,861	
	Cotton Waste .	952	799	5,535	7,256	
<i>Mysore—</i>						
	1. Mysore American .	2,272	3,134	12,953	9,084	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary .	2,221	6,575	21,463	20,911	
	3. Jayadhar .	24,014	..	75,286	..	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam .	..	1,899	218	8,823	
	5. Lakshmi .	12,825	..	57,854	..	
	6. Others .	10,474	..	59,216	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint .	51,806	35,463(e)	226,990	118,293(f)	
	Cotton Waste .	..	115	2,933	1,140	
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans .	220	38	68,813	50,874(R)	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi .	739	341	114,780	74,713(R)	
	3. M. B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla .	..	..	6,880(R)	10,072	
	7. Others .	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint .	959	379	190,473	135,659	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
<i>Tripura—</i>						
	Cotton Lint					
	Comillas .	71	..	1,481(R)	826(R)	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

(R) Revised.

N.A.—Not available.

* Factories closed.

(a) Includes 1,569 bales not reported before.

(b) .. 1,496 .. " .. " ..

(c) .. 118 .. " .. " ..

(d) .. 3,183 .. " .. " ..

(e) Includes 23,855 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

(f) Includes 79,475 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

TABLE
Area and Production of Foodgrains

Area—Thousand acres
Production—Thousand tons

State/Year	CEREALS					
	Rice		Jowar		Bajra	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1956-57 . . .	6,994	3,141	6,398	1,104	1,587	285
1957-58 . . .	6,974	3,468	6,180	1,178	1,613	425
Assam—						
1956-57 . . .	4,313	1,707	..	..	..	..
1957-58 . . .	4,207	1,586	..	..	..	..
Bihar—						
1956-57 . . .	12,307	3,728	8	1	13	2
1957-58 . . .	12,215	2,198	5	1	13	2
Bombay—						
1956-57 . . .	4,099	1,485	17,205	3,158	8,699	844
1957-58 . . .	4,124	1,373	17,238	3,276	8,264	1,007
Jammu & Kashmir—						
1956-57 . . .	463	214	1	(b)	32	9
1957-58 . . .	352	162	1	(b)	32	9
Kerala—						
1956-57 . . .	1,909	873	5	1	..	..
1957-58 . . .	1,912	874	4	1	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—						
1956-57 . . .	9,674	3,273	4,085	1,083	425	89
1957-58 . . .	9,664	2,093	4,260	1,168	424	116
Madras—						
1956-57 . . .	5,538	3,103	1,869	496	1,333	299
1957-58 . . .	5,605	3,134	1,870	484	1,368	264
Mysore—						
1956-57 . . .	2,203	949	5,732	702	1,201	104
1957-58 . . .	2,257	1,118	6,359	1,031	1,174	74
Orissa—						
1956-57 . . .	9,612	2,260	17	3	11	2
1957-58 . . .	9,476	1,755	17	3	11	2

No. 24
in India (State-wise), 1956-57 and 1957-58

Area—Thousand acres
Production—Thousand tons

State/Year	CEREALS—contd.							
	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets		Total Kharif Cereals	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh—								
1956-57	466	104	787	218	2,535	397	18,757	5,249
1957-58	471	154	799	270	2,643	364	18,680	5,859
Assam—								
1956-57	38	7	..	..	9	2	4,360	1,716
1957-58	38	7	..	..	9	2	4,254	1,595
Bihar—								
1956-57	1,406	391	336	72	672	102	14,742	4,206
1957-58	1,590	344	412	74	567	71	14,802	2,690
Bombay—								
1956-57	463	84	670	218	1,065	253	32,201	6,042
1957-58	433	167	672	196	943	195	31,674	6,214
Jammu & Kashmir—								
1956-57	444	127	..	..	45	13	985	363
1957-58	343	101	..	..	43	12	771	284
Kerala—								
1956-57	..	..	12	7	14	3	1,940	884
1957-58	..	..	12	7	15	3	1,943	885
Madhya Pradesh—								
1956-57	1,071	189	33	4	3,449	333	18,737	4,971
1957-58	1,074	179	41	4	3,422	227	18,885	3,787
Madras—								
1956-57	14	6	802	333	1,401	424	11,047	4,661
1957-58	15	7	800	340	1,427	430	11,175	4,658
Mysore—								
1956-57	28	9	2,226	693	1,090	124	12,480	2,581
1957-58	25	9	2,181	654	1,031	125	13,027	3,011
Orissa—								
1956-57	59	9	329	64	111	12	10,139	2,359
1957-58	58	9	329	64	111	12	10,002	1,845

TABLE
Area and Production of Foodgrains in

Area—Thousand acres
Production—Thousand tons

State/Year	CEREALS—concl'd.							
	Wheat		Barley		Total Rabi Cereals		Total Cereals	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Andhra Pradesh—								
1956-57 . . .	58	5	10	1	68	6	18,825	6,255
1957-58 . . .	54	4	9	2	63	6	18,743	5,965
Assam—								
1956-57 . . .	7	1	..	..	7	1	4,367	1,717
1957-58 . . .	6	1	..	..	6	1	4,260	1,596
Bihar—								
1956-57 . . .	1,882	182	922	126	2,804	308	17,546	4,004
1957-58 . . .	1,188	243	797	129	1,985	372	16,787	3,063
Bombay—								
1956-57 . . .	3,462	583	37	9	3,499	592	35,700	6,634
1957-58 . . .	3,305	508	29	6	3,334	514	35,098	6,728
Jammu & Kashmir—								
1956-57 . . .	328	86	56	14	384	100	1,360	463
1957-58 . . .	303	78	41	11	344	89	1,115	373
Kerala—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,940	884
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,943	885
Madhya Pradesh—								
1956-57 . . .	8,017	1,704	509	131	8,526	1,835	27,263	6,806
1957-58 . . .	6,618	1,067	363	71	6,981	1,168	25,866	4,945
Madras—								
1956-57 . . .	3	1	1	(b)	4	1	11,051	4,662
1957-58 . . .	4	1	1	(b)	5	1	11,180	4,659
Mysore—								
1956-57 . . .	723	71	5	1	728	72	12,218	2,653
1957-58 . . .	744	72	4	1	748	73	12,775	3,064
Orissa—								
1956-57 . . .	13	3	1	(b)	14	3	10,153	2,363
1957-58 . . .	13	3	1	(b)	14	3	10,016	1,848

No. 24—contd.
India, 1956-57 and 1957-58—contd.

Area—Thousand acres.
Production—Thousand tons.

State/Year	PULSES									
	Gram		Tur		Other Pulses		Total Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Andhra Pradesh—										
1956-57 . . .	292	34	410	44	2,871	210	3,573	288	22,398	5,543
1957-58 . . .	263	32	408	43	2,837	202	3,508	277	22,251	6,142
Assam—										
1956-57 . . .	5	1	7	2	172	27	184	30	4,551	1,747
1957-58 . . .	4	1	6	2	171	27	181	30	4,441	1,626
Bihar—										
1956-57 . . .	1,224	143	316	48	3,163	393	4,703	584	22,249	5,188
1957-58 . . .	1,111	182	406	84	2,503	355	4,020	621	20,807	3,683
Bombay—										
1956-57 . . .	1,577	220	1,530	438	3,949	422	7,056	1,080	42,756	7,714
1957-58 . . .	1,377	164	1,496	363	4,107	416	6,980	943	41,988	7,671
Jammu & Kashmir—										
1956-57 . . .	12	3	..	..	..	..	12	3	1,381	466
1957-58 . . .	12	3	..	..	..	..	12	3	1,127	376
Kerala—										
1956-57 . . .	..	..	20	3	90	14	110	17	2,050	901
1957-58 . . .	..	..	20	3	90	14	110	17	2,053	902
Madhya Pradesh—										
1956-57 . . .	3,815	992	888	253	4,209	432	8,912	1,677	36,175	8,483
1957-58 . . .	3,547	579	848	198	3,403	325	7,798	1,102	33,664	6,047
Madras—										
1956-57 . . .	5	1	131	19	907	18	1,043	98	12,094	4,760
1957-58 . . .	6	1	137	20	915	80	1,058	101	12,238	4,760
Mysore—										
1956-57 . . .	402	50	625	69	1,945	175	2,972	294	16,190	2,947
1957-58 . . .	403	50	624	67	1,958	177	2,985	294	16,760	3,378
Orissa—										
1956-57 . . .	51	6	35	9	1,159	255	1,245	270	11,398	2,632
1957-58 . . .	51	6	35	9	1,154	251	1,240	266	11,256	2,114

TABLE
Area and Production of Foodgrains in

Area—Thousand acres.
Production—Thousand tons.

State/Year	CEREALS					
	Rice		Jowar		Bajra	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
Punjab—						
1956-57 . . .	783	277	706	45	2,442	240
1957-58 . . .	788	296	748	106	2,273	279
Rajasthan—						
1956-57 . . .	230	86	2,109	212	9,303	537
1957-58 . . .	169	22	2,591	313	9,564	790
Uttar Pradesh—						
1956-57 . . .	9,531	2,286	2,209	439	2,781	465
1957-58 . . .	9,637	2,284	2,104	490	2,667	597
West Bengal—						
1956-57 . . .	10,846	4,573	3	1	1	(b)
1957-58 . . .	10,771	4,185	5	1	1	(b)
Delhi—						
1956-57 . . .	1	(b)	30	4	56	9
1957-58 . . .	1	(b)	29	4	49	10
Himachal Pradesh—						
1956-57 . . .	111	39	..	..	(a)	(b)
1957-58 . . .	111	43	..	..	(a)	(b)
Manipur—						
1956-57 . . .	340	125	..	..	..	..
1957-58 . . .	390	107	..	..	..	..
Tripura—						
1956-57 . . .	406	150	..	..	..	..
1957-58 . . .	362	129	..	..	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
1956-57 . . .	10	4	..	..	..	..
1957-58 . . .	12	3	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA—						
1956-57 . . .	79,320	28,282	40,367	7,249	27,884	2,885
1957-58 . . .	79,027	24,221	41,411	8,056	27,453	2,555

No. 24—contd.
India, 1956-57 and 1957-58—contd.

Area—Thousand acres
Production—Thousand tons

State/Year	CEREALS—contd.							
	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets		Total Kharif Cereals	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
Punjab—								
1956-57 . . .	1,009	651	8	1	41	4	4,939	1,218
1957-58 . . .	1,166	688	8	1	19	2	5,002	1,322
Rajasthan—								
1956-57 . . .	1,238	324	..	..	185	29	13,065	1,188
1957-58 . . .	1,433	552	..	..	176	19	13,938	1,696
Uttar Pradesh—								
1956-57 . . .	2,506	986	466	90	1,512	249	19,005	4,515
1957-58 . . .	2,664	783	484	91	1,474	268	19,030	4,513
West Bengal—								
1956-57 . . .	170	47	31	7	38	8	11,089	4,636
1957-58 . . .	163	45	31	7	38	9	11,009	4,247
Delhi—								
1956-57 . . .	4	1	..	..	..	..	91	14
1957-58 . . .	4	1	..	..	..	..	83	15
Himachal Pradesh—								
1956-57 . . .	281	74	41	8	63	11	496	132
1957-58 . . .	285	68	38	8	61	11	495	130
Manipur—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	125
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	107
Tripura—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	150
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	120
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA—								
1956-57 . . .	9,197	3,969	5,881	1,715	12,230	1,964	174,829	45,104
1957-58 . . .	9,782	3,064	5,897	1,716	11,979	1,759	175,529	42,981

TABLE
Area and Production of Foodgrains in

Area—Thousand acres
Production—Thousand tons

State/Year	CEREALS—concl'd.							
	Wheat		Barley		Total Rabi Cereals		Total Cereals	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)
Punjab—								
1956-57 . . .	5,140	2,114	533	192	5,673	2,306	10,612	3,524
1957-58 . . .	5,009	2,010	539	183	5,548	2,193	10,550	3,515
Rajasthan—								
1956-57 . . .	3,347	1,315	1,447	710	4,794	2,025	17,859	3,213
1957-58 . . .	2,649	821	1,200	491	3,849	1,312	17,782	3,008
Uttar Pradesh—								
1956-57 . . .	9,980	3,115	4,934	1,569	14,914	4,711	33,919	9,226
1957-58 . . .	9,277	2,714	4,367	1,249	13,644	3,963	32,674	8,476
West Bengal—								
1956-57 . . .	207	27	181	31	388	58	11,477	4,694
1957-58 . . .	85	19	92	15	177	34	11,186	4,281
Delhi—								
1956-57 . . .	74	12	12	1	86	13	177	27
1957-58 . . .	72	17	10	1	82	18	165	33
Himachal Pradesh—								
1956-57 . . .	329	95	78	15	407	110	903	243
1957-58 . . .	330	76	78	16	408	92	903	222
Manipur—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	125
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	107
Tripura—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	150
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	120
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—								
1956-57 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA—								
1956-57 . . .	33,590	9,314	8,726	2,827	42,306	12,141	217,135	57,245
1957-58 . . .	29,657	7,654	7,531	2,175	37,188	9,829	212,717	52,810

(a) Less than
(b) Less than

Notes.—Figures for 1956-57 relate to partially revised estimates and those for 1957-58 are based on final

No. 24—contd.
India, 1956-57 and 1957-58—concl'd.

Area—Thousand acres
Production—Thousand tons

PULSES—contd.										
Gram		Tur		Other Pulses		Total Pulses		Total Foodgrains		State/Year
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)
6,390	2,022	..	..	718	77	7,108	2,099	17,720	5,623	Punjab—
5,718	1,654	..	..	616	75	6,334	1,729	16,884	5,244	1956-57
										1957-58
3,813	1,171	44	6	4,926	384	8,783	1,581	26,642	4,774	Rajasthan—
3,078	581	42	5	4,422	314	7,542	900	25,324	3,908	1956-57
										1957-58
6,147	1,507	1,632	1,055	3,047	645	10,826	3,207	44,745	12,433	Uttar Pradesh—
6,337	1,407	1,533	593	3,395	680	11,265	2,660	43,939	11,136	1956-57
										1957-58
439	109	48	8	1,040	166	1,527	283	13,004	4,977	West Bengal—
423	90	43	9	1,017	163	1,483	262	12,669	4,543	1956-57
										1957-58
76	3	..	..	9	1	85	4	262	31	Delhi—
57	2	..	..	9	1	66	3	231	36	1956-57
										1957-58
17	2	(a)	(b)	56	6	73	8	976	250	Himachal Pradesh—
18	2	(a)	(b)	52	6	70	8	973	230	1956-57
										1957-58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	125	Manipur—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	107	1956-57
										1957-58
..	..	..	..	3	(b)	3	(b)	409	150	Tripura—
..	..	..	..	3	(b)	3	(b)	365	120	1956-57
										1957-58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	1956-57
										1957-58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1956-57
										1957-58
24,265	6,264	5,686	1,954	28,264	3,285	58,215	11,503	275,350	68,748	ALL INDIA—
22,405	4,754	5,598	1,396	26,652	3,066	54,655	9,216	267,372	62,026	1956-57
										1957-58

500 acres.

500 tons.

estimates. These are, therefore, subject to revision.

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MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

THE latest steps taken by the Government of India towards increasing the country's export earnings cover quite a few agricultural commodities and products. Tapioca, fresh fruits, processed fruit products, sugar products and pharmaceutical products of indigenous origin, pepper, castor oil, linseed oil, decorticated cotton-seed oil-cake, cotton, zoda and bagasse are among the items fully decontrolled. A few others like cattle and poultry will be allowed to be exported on an *ad hoc* basis. Answering questions in the Lok Sabha, Government spokesmen contradicted the impression that exports of tea have been looking down in recent months. It was revealed that against 174 million lbs. exported during the first half of 1957, exports till the end of June 1958 totalled 190 million lbs. The Government are also considering the question of granting further fiscal relief to "common teas".

In tackling localised food shortage in Uttar Pradesh, Government have decided to extend the ban on the export of rice and paddy from the 14 eastern districts to the entire State, with immediate effect. Alongside the prohibition on the export of wheat already in operation, the export of other cereals have also been banned. From its side, the Reserve Bank of India have tightened up credit restrictions in respect of wheat. Against a limit of 80 per cent of the average of advances in the corresponding month for the three years 1955—57, the new Reserve Bank directive taking effect from the beginning of October, lays down a limit of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the average aggregate level of credit issued in the corresponding month of 1957. For other foodgrains, except rice and paddy, the old level of 80 per cent is to be maintained. For rice and paddy, the new limit for Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has been reduced to 60 per cent of the advances outstanding on the last Friday of the corresponding month of 1957, and for the rest of India, 75 per cent of the average of advances for the corresponding months for the three previous years.

The official statement placed before Parliament provides an epitome of the measures comprising the current programme for increasing production of foodgrains. They include:

Minor irrigation schemes like construction, renovation and repair of wells, tanks, channels, small dams, tubewells, etc.; distribution of chemical fertilisers and other manures and distribution of improved seeds amongst the cultivators; fisheries development schemes; land improvement schemes like contour bunding, clearance and reclamation of wastelands, etc.; plant protection and anti-plant disease schemes; other grow-more schemes intended to increase the yield per acre; and the special campaign now being organised to increase the production of rabi grains, viz., wheat, barley, gram, and rabi jowar, by concerted action in educating the farmers in improved methods of farming, arranging timely supply of improved seeds, fertilisers, manures, etc., securing cooperation of village workers and farmers and infusing a new enthusiasm in them for higher yields.

That there were inevitable gaps between what was desirable and what was possible in many spheres affecting the national economy was pressed into focus when the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power explained the nature and extent of flood control programmes in India. Each river posed different problems at different times. Heavy precipitations of a local character were often unpredictable and consequently unpreventable too. Many areas previously unaffected have become subject to heavy floods. Herein lay a major cause for the lack of complete success in flood control. To the extent that control measures

on a scientific basis have been found possible, the results are by no means discouraging. The flood protection works at Dibrugarh completed in pursuance of an emergency programme has had the effect of reducing to almost one-third the flow of the Brahmaputra left channel close to the town. The Kosi embankments, to mention another instance, have stood well, affording protection to about 15 lakhs of people. Flood works so far executed in the country have given sustained protection to over 50 lakh acres, besides 42 towns and 4,000 villages.

Atomic energy can revolutionise techniques of production in many fields. New hopes are raised for Indian agriculture through the work done on the reactor 'Apsara' of the Atomic Energy Establishment. Current experiments are devoted to the observations of radiation on the biological cells of various types of seeds and buds. If the irradiated seeds and buds lead to heavier crops as could well be expected, it would be a great triumph for the general economy. The I.A.R.I. has now taken up the work of radioactive isotopes in agriculture and on mutations for better production, for understanding soil fertility and several other problems.

The progress made in setting up Milk Boards in the States is indicated by the following facts disclosed in the Lok Sabha. Delhi has set up an *ad hoc* Milk Board with the Chief Commissioner as the Chairman. Madras, U. P. and Bihar have already initiated action towards their establishment, while Madhya Pradesh and Mysore will be postponing the matter till their milk schemes go through. Bombay, Rajasthan and Kashmir have yet to take decisions.

According to the latest monthly bulletin of the International Cotton Consultative Committee, the total amount of the world's cotton carried over to the second half of the current year, at 21.3 million bales was 1.8 million bales less than a year ago and was the smallest since 1954. Cotton consumption had dropped during recent months. World cotton production for 1958-59 would, however, be at least 1 million bales more than the previous season, according to the Committee's forecast, the increase being spread over several countries including the United States, Egypt, Brazil and Sudan.

It is an amusing paradox that while a Russian theory points to an over-active sun for the recent bad weather in Europe it was directly an unusual spell of rain which did much damage to crops. In France, thanks to unseasonal rains, forecasts of a record wheat crop at 11 million tons have come down to 9 million tons. Potato growers suspect an equal, if not bigger, measure of decline in harvest. In Central Europe in large areas crops impending harvest are reported to have been completely ruined. Yugoslavia, Austria and East Germany have suffered heavily through floods, storms and drought. In Britain extensive damage to the grain crop is suspected. For potato and sugar beet, earlier anticipations have been revised as a result of unfriendly weather.

Co-operation in Agriculture

The growth of rural cooperatives in recent years is by no means an uninspiring record. These societies and the Reserve Bank have a progressively increasing role in the supply of rural credit for several purposes. The following article by Shri M. P. Bhargava, Additional Cooperation Commissioner, leads to these indubitable conclusions.

Agricultural production depends to a large extent on the availability of timely credit on easy terms. Cooperatives have been in this field for over fifty years; but till recently they have not been able to achieve much. The amount of credit available to the agriculturists through cooperatives in 1951-52 was about Rs. 24 crores representing about 3 per cent of their credit needs. The State was assisting the agriculturists to the extent of about another 3 per cent. The bulk of the credit needs of the agriculturists thus remained to be met by private money-lenders.

The Rural Credit Survey Committee which examined this problem in 1954 observed that there was eventually no effective alternative to a cooperative form of institution, at any rate, at the village level for dealing direct with the cultivators and that in this sense, the main requirement was to strengthen its structure, increase its financial resources and extend its membership so as to cover a much larger section of the rural population.

The Committee realized that along with the provision of credit, arrangements should be made for marketing agricultural produce (including provision of storage accommodation) and for processing the produce to enable the producers to get a better return. The Committee also recommended that a National Board might be set up to promote planned development of cooperation throughout the country.

These recommendations found expression in what has come to be known as the integrated scheme of rural credit, processing and marketing. The Government of India and the State Governments have accepted this scheme and the Second Plan has placed before the country certain targets for achieving in stages the long term objective of organizing the rural economy on cooperative lines. Necessary legislation was undertaken by the Government of India; the State Bank was set up in 1955, the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board in November, 1956 and the Central Warehousing Corporation in March, 1957.

The bulk of the cultivators come within the medium and small categories. According to the data collected by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee, about two thirds of the owners cultivate less than 15 per cent of the total area. About 19 per cent of those whose main profession is agriculture, do not hold any land; about 48 per cent, who hold less than 5 acres each also depend on employment as agricultural labourers.

It necessarily follows that the needs of the medium and small cultivators should receive principal attention, in the formulation of policies of agricultural credit and development. As idle cultivable land is limited, the bulk of increased production will have to result from the more intensive utilisation of holdings already under cultivation, which means higher investment and greater credit facilities for the peasants.

According to the Second Plan target, cooperatives should aim at providing about 25 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists and handle about ten per cent of the marketable surplus. The target for credit has been fixed at Rs. 225 crores. In the sphere of marketing and processing, 1,900 primary marketing societies are to be organized in addition to 35 cooperative sugar factories, 48 cooperative cotton gins and 118 other co-operative processing societies. For improving storage facilities, 5,500 godowns are to be constructed. The Central Warehousing Corporation and 13 State Warehousing Corporations are to set up a network of warehouses in important commercial centres. These will enable cultivators to store a sizable part of their marketable surpluses and obtain short-term credit on the basis of the warehouse receipts.

The primary responsibility for promoting cooperatives rests with the State Governments. To enable them to discharge this responsibility, the Reserve Bank provides loan assistance for participation in share capital. Similarly the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board will provide funds for giving assistance to marketing and processing societies for purchase of shares, construction of godowns and for appointment of trained managerial staff.

The integrated scheme has now been in operation for two years. The following figures show the progress achieved :—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Year	No. of Pry. Agril. Credit Societies	Membership of Societies in Col. 2 (in lakhs)	Loans advanced by Societies in Col. 2	Assistance by Reserve Bank of India Sanctioned	Reserve Bank of India Drawn
			Ra.		
1950-51	1.15	51.53	2,290*	762.00	537.80
1955-56	1.60	78.00	4,961	3,103.17	2,650.88
1956-57	N.A.	N.A.	6,500	3,692.00	3,587.33

N.A.—Not available.

* Includes grain banks.

It will be seen from the above table that compared to 1950-51 the number of primary credit societies increased in 1955-56 by 45,000 and their membership by 26 lakhs. The loans advanced by credit societies have increased to nearly Rs. 65 crores in 1956-57 as compared to Rs. 22 crores in 1950-51. The Reserve Bank of India which advanced only Rs. 5.37 crores in 1950-51, provided loans amounting to Rs. 35.87 crores in 1956-57. At the end of 1957-58, loans amounting to Rs. 40.86 crores were outstanding from the State Cooperative Banks.

Latest reports received from States indicate that during the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 100 crores has been advanced by the Primary Credit Societies. In 1958-59 this figure is expected to go up to Rs. 140 crores. The targets set out above will be achieved by (a) strengthening the existing small-sized societies, (b) organisation of new small societies, (c) organisation of large-sized societies. Subsidy on a graded scale is offered to small societies if they work in one village and have the potential for achieving a business of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum at the end of three years. A programme of starting 10,400 large-sized societies by 1960-61 has been formulated and 4,470 societies have been organised during the first two years of the Plan. The programme for 1958-59 envisages the establishment of 1,789 societies.

The reports available from three States having the pilot project of speedy and timely expansion of rural credit, show that progress is satisfactory. On 1st April, 1956, before the introduction of the integrated credit scheme in Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Kurnool Districts of Andhra Pradesh, the total membership of 487 small societies existing there was 41,352. These societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 41 lakhs. In this area, 88 large-sized societies have been formed by merger of 390 small societies. The membership increased to 1.16 lakhs—an increase of more than 275 per cent. What is even more significant is the fact that 51,826 tenants and poor persons have been admitted and given loans. The total advances also recorded a rise from Rs. 41 lakhs to Rs. 134.37 lakhs. Thirty-three godowns have been completed. The data relating to small cultivators from other areas are being collected. Excellent progress has been made in expanding credit facilities in the other pilot districts, viz., Broach and East Khandesh of Bombay State. The following figures speak for themselves:

	Broach District		E. Khandesh District	
	30-6-57	31-12-56	1-10-55	31-12-57
1. Percentage of rural population covered by Primary Societies.*	35	46	47	67
2. Agricultural finance made available during the year (Rs. in lakhs).	77.90	165.50	169.00	219.00
			(as on 30-6-1957)	

In Madras as a result of the organisation of 86 large-sized societies, the membership increased from 28,830 to 53,080 during 12 months. The loans advanced by these societies to their members also went up from Rs. 38.44 lakhs to Rs. 64.42 lakhs.

It is true that the progress of the large-sized societies in the pilot districts of Andhra Pradesh is not typical of conditions everywhere, but the study shows what can be achieved through these large-sized societies if they function as they are meant to, and what remains to be done in this field. Linking of credit with marketing is essential for ensuring the prompt repayment of loans by members of credit societies. During the last two years the State Governments were assisted in organizing or reorganising 650 marketing societies.

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 were marketed during that year. In Madras, 103 societies marketed produce worth Rs. 108 lakhs. In Mysore 92 marketing societies advanced loans on the pledge of members' produce to the extent of nearly Rs. 33 lakhs and marketed produce worth Rs. 208 lakhs. In Baroda, cotton sale societies posted cotton worth nearly Rs. 60 lakhs. In Broach, cotton sale societies pooled Rs. 160 lakhs worth of cotton. Cooperative marketing societies have thus made a promising start.

Providing the requisites for agricultural production is an important function of the marketing societies. Cooperatives are now being used to the maximum extent possible for the supply of chemical fertilizers and seeds. Cooperatives are also figuring increasingly in export trade.

In the past, cooperative efforts in the matter of processing of agricultural produce have been few and far between. Except for processing of cotton in the State of Bombay, sugarcane in the State of Uttar Pradesh and paddy in the State of West Bengal, there have been no processing activities on a cooperative basis. The need for processing agricultural

produce before sale has been fully recognized as the produce processed always brings larger profits to the producer. The Second Plan accords a very important place to sugar factories to be set up as 'growers' cooperatives'. Including the units licensed up to 1955-56, 39 growers' cooperatives have been licensed so far. During 1956-57, eight factories went into production contributing nearly 3 per cent of the all India production. During 1957-58 fourteen were in production producing 1.46 lakh tons of sugar, representing about 7 per cent of the total sugar production. When all the 39 factories start production, they should be producing about a fifth of the country's total sugar output.

Among other processing activities, cotton ginning and pressing factories, oil milling, and rice milling are important. Fourteen cotton ginning and pressing societies were established during 1956-57.

In the matter of providing facilities for the storage of agricultural produce, not much progress has been achieved yet. The Central Warehousing Corporation has been able to open so far only 9 warehouses. This is largely the result of a cautious approach. During the last two years, assistance has been given for the construction of about 2,000 godowns by co-operatives. A majority of these are in different stages of construction.

The implementation of the various programmes will require a large number of trained personnel at different levels. To meet these requirements, the Central Committee for Co-operative Training is running a six-months' course for senior personnel at Poona and an eleven months' course for intermediate personnel at five regional centres. Besides, there are 47 schools run by the State Governments for training of junior personnel. The progress of training has been on the whole satisfactory.

If abiding improvement in cooperation is to be brought about, it is essential that the office bearers and members of cooperative institutions should be educated in the principles and practices of Cooperation. A beginning has been made in this direction. Training units have been set up at 55 centres. It is proposed to set up progressively more centres—one in each district—so as to cover the entire country by the end of the Second Plan. This will naturally have to be a continuous process.

Recent Trends in India's Foreign Trade in Coconuts and Coconut Products

In this article, Dr. P. J. Gregory, Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, reviews the fluctuations in imports of coconut, copra and coconut oil since 1939-40 and some of their main causes, along with the repercussions on domestic prices.

Despite the fact that India ranks second among coconut growing countries with an annual production of 4,151 million nuts or about 25 per cent of the world total, she has been a net importer of copra and coconut oil since about 1927-28.

In the decade preceding the Second World War, imports of copra and coconut oil into India rose steadily assisted to a considerable extent by the trade policy of the Government of India and the preferential rates of duty for empire countries under the Ottawa Pact.

Since 1939-40 there have been sharp fluctuations in imports due to changes in import policies in India and the export policies of the Government of Ceylon. These naturally had repercussions on the prices for coconut products in this country.

General Trend

During the quinquennium immediately preceding the Second World War, India's average annual imports of coconuts and coconut products amounted to 92,632 tons in terms of copra while exports were of the order of 2,446 tons only. The export trade in coconut products practically ceased by about 1942-43 due to a rise in internal demand and the post war policy of the Government of India to conserve indigenous production for internal use.

The general trend in net imports after 1939-40 was a steep rise to above 212 per cent over pre-war levels within two years of the opening of hostilities and then with some fluctuations, a downswing to a low level of only 18 per cent of pre-war imports by about 1948-49. After about four years of uneven trends, imports again rose rather steeply to about 144 per cent of the pre-war average by about 1956-57.

The following figures show the general trend in total net imports of coconut, copra and coconut oil in terms of copra during 1939-40 to 1956-57:

Year	Total net imports in terms of copra (in tons)	Index	Year	Total net imports in terms of copra (in tons)	Index
Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	90,186	100			
1939-40	1,08,828	121	1948-49	16,023	18
1940-41	1,91,240	212	1949-50	62,583	69
1941-42	1,82,641	203	1950-51	35,683	40
1942-43	65,312	72	1951-52	57,603	64
1943-44	67,225	75	1952-53	52,037	58
1944-45	67,202	75	1953-54	71,570	79
1945-46	63,076	70	1954-55	1,01,082	112
1946-47	31,039	34	1955-56	1,16,709	129
1947-48	32,772	36	1956-57	1,29,504	144

Some of the factors responsible for the above fluctuations may be briefly indicated,
(317)

Inter-War Period

By about 1940, Ceylon had lost most of her European markets due to enemy occupation and she had a large exportable surplus of copra and coconut oil. In India, the rising tempo of war activities had by then created a demand for large imports of coconut oil. Naturally imports into India rose steeply and averaged over 1,86,940 tons during the two years ended 1941-42.

After 1941-42, however, the entire exportable surplus of copra and coconut oil in Ceylon was controlled by U.K. Government who allotted to India only limited quantities. This accounted for a downward trend in imports since that year, the average imports for the four years ended 1945-46 amounted to only 65,703 tons in terms of copra.

Immediate Post-War Years

Failure of the monsoon and a poor coconut crop in Ceylon in 1946-47 resulted in further reduction of the U.K. Government's allotment of copra for export to India in 1947. This accounted for a fall in imports of coconut products in 1946-47 and 1947-48, the average for the two years in terms of copra being only 31,905 tons.

In August 1948, the then existing Ceylon-U.K. Copra Contract was terminated by the British Government and they entered into a new agreement in which no quota for India was stipulated. Consequently India had to purchase in the open market in Colombo. Demand for coconut oil from the Indian soap industry was also low due to shortage of caustic soda. These factors combined to bring down imports into India in 1948-49 to the very low level of 16,023 tons in terms of copra.

Effect of Devaluation and the Korean War

Though in 1949-50, India's total imports in terms of copra exceeded 62,580 tons due to the re-entry of Malaya into world trade in coconut products, the devaluation of sterling in 1949 and the Korean crisis in 1950 caused an unprecedented rise in prices of coconut oil in the international markets. After its expiry in 1949 the U.K.-Ceylon trade agreement was not renewed and to take advantage of the rising prices in world markets, the Ceylon Government placed an embargo on exports of coconuts and copra, which remained in operation for about six months. These factors were responsible for India's imports of coconut products again dwindling; only 35,683 tons in terms of copra were imported in 1950-51.

Coconut Products under the O. G. L.

In the immediate post-war period, India had been following a restricted import policy to conserve foreign exchange. Imports of copra and coconut oil were restricted to monetary ceilings varying from 10 to 33-1/3 per cent of the best year's imports and normally quotas for established importers were issued for trade with specific countries having trade agreements with India.

As a result of the rising trend in domestic prices, the Government of India placed copra and coconut oil under OGL in August, 1950 and this continued upto August, 1952. Further, in November, 1951 the Government reduced the standard rates of import duty on coconut oil from 43 1/2 per cent to 31 1/2 per cent and the preferential rate from 31 1/2 per cent to 21 per cent. In January, 1952 the standard and preferential import duties on copra were reduced from 37 1/2 and 25 per cent to 25 and 15 per cent respectively. Added to this, the Ceylon Government introduced a sliding scale of export duties based on weekly

f.o.b. price which in a falling market had the effect of reducing the landed cost in India of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon. The combined effect of these steps was seen in imports into India rising in 1951-52 to 57,603 tons.

Policy of Liberal Imports

Though the Government of India had in August, 1952 announced the removal of copra and coconut oil from the OGL they had been since 1952 allowing liberal import quotas to 'established importers' amounting to 100 per cent of the best year's imports. In addition, 'actual users' of copra and coconut oil and certain classes of 'new comers' were also given import licences. This policy remained virtually unaltered upto the end of June, 1955.

In June, 1953, the Government of India had made a further reduction in the standard and preferential import duties on copra from 25 to 15 per cent and from 15 to 5 per cent. At about this time world supplies of copra and coconut oil had reached pre-war levels and prices in international markets had fallen much below the 1950-51 levels. The lower import duties and falling world prices paved the way for a considerable expansion in the volume of imports of copra into India since 1952-53. The import in 1953-54 was of the order of 71,570 tons in terms of copra.

Since 1953-54 the rise in import was very rapid and by 1956-57 reached 1,29,504 tons despite a cut in the quota for established importers of copra and coconut oil to 75 per cent of the best year's imports from the half-year ended December, 1955 and further to 50 per cent in the first half of 1957. This rise was partly due to the provision for the issue of licences to 'actual users' which appears to have been fully utilised by the oil millers in Bombay and Kerala. Besides, the continuous fall in world prices of copra and coconut oil, a sharp rise in demand for vegetable oils in India, the firm conditions in the oils and oilseeds markets and a further cut in export duties on copra and coconut oil by the Ceylon Government in 1955 also helped the upward trend in imports.

Scarcity of Foreign Exchange and Imports Restrictions

India's expanding economy under the Second Five Year Plan and the need to conserve foreign exchange for import of essential capital goods forced the Union Government to impose further restrictions on the imports of many commodities among which copra and coconut products also came in. For the three months ended September, 1957 no import quotas were announced. In the next import policy for the six months ended March 1958, the quota for 'established importers' of copra and coconut oil was reduced to 20 per cent of the best year's imports; import of coconuts was banned and 'actual users' licences were restricted on an *ad hoc* basis. The current licensing policy which came into force from April, 1958 bans all imports of copra and coconut oil by established importers and allows 'actual users' to import copra only on an *ad hoc* basis.

The figures of imports during 1957-58 so far available, indicate that despite the further import restrictions mentioned above, the volume of imports of coconut products will be about the level of 1956-57. Perhaps the low prices in world markets and the substantial value and number of licences issued to 'actual users' in 1957-58 have helped these imports.

Effects of Imports on Prices of Indigenous Coconut Products

The changes in the volume of imports of coconut and coconut products during the last 18 years and some of their causes have been indicated above. The following table and the chart opposite show how prices of indigenous coconut oil has reacted to the volume of imports.

Index Numbers of Total Imports of Coconut and Coconut Products and of Prices of Coconut Oil at Cochin

(Base: average 1934-35—1938-39=100)

Year	Index No. of total imports	Index No. of coconut oil prices	Year	Index No. of total imports	Index No. of coconut oil prices
1939-40 . . .	121	94	1948-49 . . .	18	557
1940-41 . . .	212	90	1949-50 . . .	69	678
1941-42 . . .	203	101	1950-51 . . .	40	781
1942-43 . . .	72	248	1951-52 . . .	64	729
1943-44 . . .	75	297	1952-53 . . .	58	567
1944-45 . . .	75	340	1953-54 . . .	79	605
1945-46 . . .	70	433	1954-55 . . .	112	528
1946-47 . . .	34	673	1955-56 . . .	129	465
1947-48 . . .	36	478	1956-57 . . .	144	502

These figures show that the fluctuations in prices have been wider than that of imports, which means that the level of imports cannot solely explain the variations in prices. This is as it should be, since India's resources as a producer and exporter of vegetable oils other than coconut oil are substantial and fluctuations in the supplies and prices of these 'other oils' have their repercussion on the demand for, and price of coconut oil.

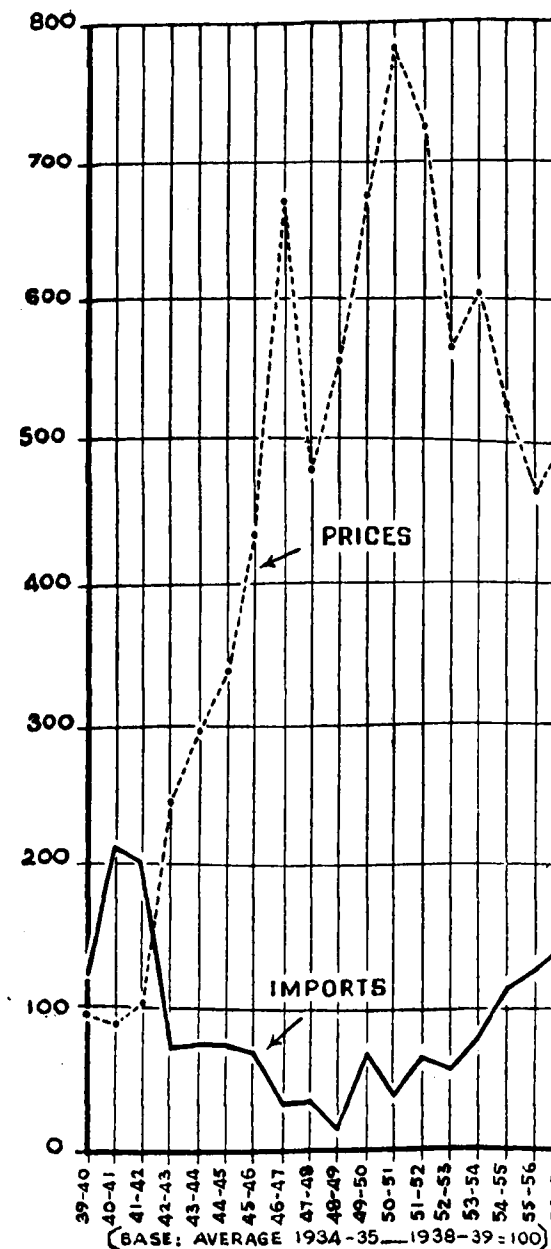
Nevertheless, there is a negative correlation between prices of coconut oil and the total volume of imports of copra and coconut oil, indicating that large imports do affect prices of indigenous coconut oil and hence that of copra and coconuts.

Future Outlook

The foregoing review establishes that demand for coconut oil in India has been tending to increase very rapidly since 1953 due partly to expansion of industrial and edible needs in the country and partly to the liberal import policy of the Government of India.

From 1957 the Government of India have been following a very restrictive import policy which is likely to continue for some time to come. However, these restrictions will be relaxed when the present foreign exchange difficulties are over.

Some restrictions on the import of copra and coconut oil do appear desirable. This country is planning for self-sufficiency in coconuts and coconut products in the next few years. Coconut being a perennial tree crop, the cultivator has to make some investments in bringing a coconut garden to bearing stage and he has to wait for 8 to 10 years to get some return from it. Even in the case of existing plantations it requires 2 to 3 years for results of manuring and cultural operations to show up in the form of increased yield. Unless, therefore, sharp fluctuations in prices are prevented and the coconut grower is assured of a fair price over a long period, he cannot be induced to invest funds in fresh plantings or in manuring and cultivating existing coconut lands which are so essential for stepping up production of coconuts in the country. Regulating imports of copra and coconut oil into the country in such a way that prices of indigenous copra and coconut oil are maintained at a level which is economic to the grower, should therefore be a decisive element in policy.



TRENDS IN
INDEX NUMBERS
OF
TOTAL IMPORTS OF
COCONUT PRODUCTS
INTO INDIA
&
PRICES OF
COCONUT OIL
AT COCHIN
(1938-39-1956-57)

Tobacco Industry and Trade in India

Tobacco contributes substantially to the excise revenue of India and is also an important earner of foreign exchange. Dr. M.S. Patel, Secretary of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee discusses here the recent trends in the export trade of Indian tobacco.

Tobacco plays a prominent role in the economy of the country in several ways. As a cash crop, it brings to the cultivators an annual income of about Rs. 40 crores. It is the foremost earner of excise revenue in India and brings to the Indian exchequer annually over Rs. 35 crores. It holds the ninth position among India's exports. The annual foreign exchange earnings of Indian tobacco are about Rs. 12 crores. The industry provides extensive employment.

Acreage and Production

In 1956-57, 685 million lbs. of tobacco were produced from an area of about one million acres. According to the third forecast estimate of tobacco issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the acreage under tobacco cultivation during 1957-58 is estimated at 922,000 acres.

Tobacco Manufacturing Industry

There are at present 15 cigarette factories in this country with an annual turn-over of about 2,600 crore pieces of cigarettes. About 37 million lbs. of F.C.V. tobacco were cleared for utilisation in the cigarette industry in 1956-57. The quantity of other types used for cigarettes and smoking mixtures during the period was about 32 million lbs. The factories are located—six in Bombay, three in Andhra Pradesh, three in West Bengal and one each in Mysore, Bihar and U.P.

Bidi industry is mostly concentrated in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. About 123 million lbs. of *bidi* tobacco was cleared in 1956-57.

The cigar and cheroot industries are confined mainly to Andhra Pradesh and Madras and to a lesser extent West Bengal. The total quantity of raw tobacco cleared for these purposes during 1956-57 was about 44 million lbs.

U.P., West Bengal and Punjab are well-known for the *hookah* tobacco industry. The quantity of *hookah* tobacco utilised was about 116 million lbs. in 1956-57.

The snuff industry concentrated in Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Madras consumed about 10 million lbs. of tobacco in 1956-57.

Exports

Among the world producers of tobacco, India is next only to the U.S.A. and China. She holds the fifth position in tobacco exports, the first four being the U.S.A., Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Turkey and Greece respectively. However, her position in the world tobacco export trade does not bear any relation to her production. While the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exports nearly 83 per cent of her production, U.S.A. about 24 per cent, Greece, Turkey and Canada about 65 per cent, 53 per cent and 18 per cent respectively, India's proportion of exports to domestic production is only about 15 per cent. This low percentage is explained by the fact that a very high proportion of total production consists of indigenous types such as *bidi*, *hookah*, chewing etc. which go into domestic consumption.

The quantity of Indian tobacco exported annually is about 100 million lbs. The balance is consumed within the country. Bulk of the tobacco is exported in unmanufactured form. The manufactured products which are exported comprise mainly of *bidis*, cigarettes and cigars.

Exports of Indian tobacco averaged about 50 million lbs. in the two years before the Second World War; during the war, they fell to as low as 13 million lbs. but shot up to 75 million lbs. in 1946-47. In the next two years, the exports came down once again to 53 and 56 million lbs. respectively but again went up in 1949-50. The trend in exports of both manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco since 1952-53 is given below:

Year	Quantity (million lbs.)	Value (million rupees)
1952-53	81.19	138.52
1953-54	73.10	120.95
1954-55	88.74	129.87
1955-56	92.35	118.29
1956-57	99.87	138.27

Source : Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

The most important outlet for Indian tobacco has been the U.K. Before the war, she took over 50 per cent of our total exports and a major portion of the remainder went to Aden and dependencies, Burma, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Federated Malaya States and Netherlands. During the later war years, Burma and China completely dropped out from our export trade while there was a big increase in the offtake of Egypt and Ceylon. The present markets for Indian tobacco and the tobacco situation in each of these markets are illustrated below:

U.K.—Of about eighty countries importing Indian tobacco, the U.K. has always been the biggest buyer. F. C. V. tobacco forms the bulk of Indian exports to the U.K. The bright coloury grades 1 to 4 are preferred. This is used in the U.K. in the manufacture of cigarettes as the characteristics of Indian F. C. V. tobacco enable it to be readily blended. The other types of Indian tobacco purchased by the U.K. are White Barley and Sun-cured Virginia for pipe and shag mixture. CDK and CHD grades of sun-cured country (Natu) tobacco are also imported into the U.K.

India faces keen competition in the U.K. market mainly from the U.S.A., Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Canada. U.S.A. is the largest supplier of leaf tobacco to the U.K. followed by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and India. U.K.'s annual offtake of Indian tobacco is roughly 35 million lbs.; about 33.5 million lbs. worth Rs. 8.75 crores were imported during 1956-57.

Continental Countries—The continental countries which purchase Indian F.C.V. tobacco are Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal and Denmark. Their imports consist mostly of the low and medium grades even though there is occasional demand for top grades also.

Asia and Middle East—Pakistan, Afghanistan, Aden and dependencies, Bahrein Islands, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Ceylon imported the following quantities over a period of five years ending 1956-57:

Year	Quantity (million lbs.)	Value (million Rs.)
1952-53	8.91	17.99
1953-54	11.94	16.63
1954-55	12.46	17.04
1955-56	11.00	15.50
1956-57	11.46	16.40

In previous years Afghanistan and Aden and dependencies used to import mostly *bidi* and *hookah* tobacco. But of late, these countries have evinced interest in low grade Indian F.C.V. tobacco also. Ceylon takes both Virginia and *bidi* tobacco. Bahrein Islands, Yemen and Saudi Arabia import only *bidi* tobacco.

Pakistan was the second largest purchaser of Indian tobacco mostly *bidi* and Virginia tobacco till 1951-52, since when her purchases have dwindled.

Imports of Indian tobacco by these countries during 1956-57 are given below:

Country	Quantity (lbs.)	Value (Rs.)
Pakistan	13,543	1,23,392
Aden	6,467,860	30,61,792
Bahrein Islands	113,674	1,19,671
Yemen	673,553	2,84,730
Saudi Arabia	861,467	8,06,050
Ceylon	3,299,105	1,20,08,019

Eastern Countries—These include Hongkong, French Indo-China, Federation of Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, Japan and China.

The bulk of Hongkong's imports is F.C.V. tobacco for use in cigarettes. Prior to World War II, China was the main source of supply but during the past few years most of these imports came from the U.S.A. and India. Quantity of Indian tobacco imported during 1952-53 to 1956-57 is given below:

Year	Quantity (million lbs.)
1952-53	2.39
1953-54	2.82
1954-55	3.34
1955-56	1.20
1956-57	1.32

Indo-China is also a market for low grade F.C.V. tobacco. Indian exports are on an increase since 1950-51.

Malayan imports of Indian manufactured tobacco consist of cigarettes, cigars and *bidis*. Demand for raw tobacco is limited generally to lower grades. Malayan purchases during 1952-53 to 1956-57 are given below:

Year	Quantity (lbs.)
1952-53	192,373
1953-54	137,886
1954-55	199,217
1955-56	280,108
1956-57	491,611

In the post-war years, Burma's exports and imports of which the major portion was with India, have considerably dwindled. Unmanufactured tobacco imported from India is mainly *Bhengi* from Bengal and *Lanka* or *Coringee* from Andhra, the former type being used for chewing and the other two for making cheroots. Figures of imports of Indian tobacco into Burma are given below:

Year	Quantity (lbs.)
1952-53	42,560
1953-54	299,029
1954-55	614,671
1955-56	115,958
1956-57	..

Indonesia imports tobacco and tobacco products mainly from the U.S.A., Holland and the U.K. Indonesian imports of Indian tobacco are as follows:

Year	Quantity (million lbs.)
1952-53	3.43
1953-54	2.44
1954-55	0.32
1955-56	13.43
1956-57	4.55

Recently Indonesia purchased sizable quantities from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480 and consequently she reduced her imports from India.

Japan is a large producer and exporter of tobacco. Even though she is one of the world's largest producers of Virginia tobacco, she requires about 25—30 million lbs. for blending with the home grown variety for the manufacture of cigarettes. She, therefore, imports Virginia leaf from the U.S.A. and Sun-cured country tobacco from India. Till 1961, she was interested more in Indian Sun-cured Natu tobacco than in F.C.V. In 1952 and 1953 she purchased a good lot of Indian F.C.V. grades 4, LBY and LBY 2 besides CBR and CDK grades of Sun-cured country tobacco.

Japan's purchases of Indian tobacco during 1952-53 to 1956-57 are given below:

Year	Quantity (million lbs.)
1952-53	14.51
1953-54	10.05
1954-55	5.89
1955-56	7.73
1956-57	0.98

China is the second largest tobacco producing country in the world with an annual estimated production of about 1,600 million lbs. Of these, about 300 million lbs. are Virginia. Occasionally she imports Virginia tobacco for home requirements as well as for export. China used to purchase Indian tobacco through Hongkong, but of late the purchases are made directly. China's purchases are mostly of low grade F.C.V. Thanks to the efforts of the Tobacco Trade Delegation sponsored by the Government of India in 1954 which negotiated a successful deal of 4.5 million lbs. China is evincing greater interest in Indian tobacco.

The quantity of Indian tobacco imported into China during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Quantity (million lbs.)
1952-53	0.37
1953-54	1.56
1954-55	15.11
1955-56	21.33
1956-57	28.00

Other Countries—These include Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

Though Russia is a large grower of tobacco, she is not self-sufficient in Virginia. Her purchases of Indian tobacco were sporadic till recently. Of late, however, she began showing greater interest, especially in low grades.

Indian tobacco exports to Russia during the period 1950-51 to 1956-57 are given below :

Year	Quantity (million lbs.)
1950-51	8.41
1951-52	7.58
1952-53	3.64
1953-54	Negligible
1954-55	Do.
1955-56	Do.
1956-57	2.40

Australia and New Zealand also purchase Indian tobacco. Imports of Indian tobacco into Australia during 1956-57 were 11,212 lbs. worth Rs. 16,546. Imports into New Zealand were negligible.

Export Promotion Measures

In order to stimulate tobacco exports, the government of India have taken several steps such as fixing of 'Agmark' standards, appointment of Tobacco Sales Officers at London, Antwerp and Hongkong, the sending of trade delegations abroad, inclusion of tobacco as one of the items of exports in trade agreements wherever possible, display and distribution of samples and other publicity materials through Indian Government Trade Representatives, and the setting up of an Export Promotion Council for tobacco. The Council started functioning from January, 1956.

The Central Tobacco Committee has established a Research Institute at Rajahmundry (Andhra) for fundamental research on all types of tobacco and applied research on cigarette tobacco and *Lanka* tobacco grown in that area, and regional experimental stations at Vedesandur (Madras) for cigar and cheroot tobacco, Pusa (Bihar) for *hookah* and chewing tobacco and Dinhat (West Bengal) for *Hookah* and wrapper tobacco. A sub-station for flue-cured tobacco also serving as a regional station for Natu tobacco is functioning at Guntur (Andhra). A Tobacco Research Station was recently set up at Hunsur in Mysore for research on cigarette tobacco. The Committee also finances research work on *bidi* tobacco at Anand in Bombay State and Nipani in Mysore State and on *hookah* tobacco at Ferozepur in the Punjab. The Committee extends facilities for training of workers in tobacco production and curing at its research stations. Improved seeds and seedlings are also distributed to cultivators. Marketing and other intelligence are disseminated from the Committee's Secretariat in Madras.

Tenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists

Summary of Papers & Proceedings

On August 24, the International Agricultural Economists' Conference met in Mysore City and was attended by experts from about sixty countries. The Prime Minister of India inaugurating the Conference, referred to the problems facing the Indian Union, particularly in increasing food production and raising the standards of living in rural areas. He pointed out that cooperatives were indispensable for agricultural development and that they should express the peasants' initiative and efforts.

The Union Food Minister, in his address of welcome, emphasised the importance of the closest collaboration between agricultural economists and other specialists, as also the dependence of the tempo of development on the sustained growth in agricultural productivity. The Governor of Mysore said that it was proper that the Conference was held in India where the majority of the population subsisted directly on agriculture and which was yet in need to-day of the greatest measure of research on every aspect of the agricultural way of life. Shri Manilal B. Nanavati reviewed the institutional facilities for research in agricultural economics obtaining in India and to the great contribution Mr. Elmhirst has made to this sphere of activity.

Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, presiding, reviewed various factors which influenced the parity position of agriculture and called on the Conference to take a wider view of the farm in its relation to the world as well as to the national economy in which it operated. Referring to the Conference theme of discussion 'Agriculture and its Terms of Trade', Mr. Elmhirst explained that the Conference was concerned with the role of agriculture in national economies as well as in the world economy. The papers read at the Conference and the discussions thereon are summarised below :

The Shifting Fortunes of Agriculture : (i) General Setting

ARTHUR LEWIS

University of Manchester

The fortunes of the farmers depend not only on the prices they receive, but also on their productivity. In comparing members of the same community, the terms of trade that matter are not the commodity terms but the factoral terms. The economic development of most countries is unbalanced in the sense that not all sectors show vigorous growth simultaneously. Tropical countries cannot rely for major development solely on incomes derived from agricultural exports. Neither can they become prosperous simply by producing more food for home consumption, since in the absence of expansion in other sectors of the economy this would merely make the farmers bankrupt. They must look instead to balanced development.

The starting point of farmers' troubles in the advanced countries is that the demand for food tends to grow *less* rapidly than the supply; whereas the starting point of the planners' troubles in newly developing countries is that the demand for food grows *more* rapidly than the supply. The high income elasticity of demand for manufactures is, however, favourable to agricultural raw materials, though not decisively. The main remedy for the farmers' ills must always be to have fewer farmers. The problem of the over-populated parts of Asia is simultaneously to increase food supplies while finding other work for the rural surplus. If in the other continents, especially in North America and Europe, there is an apparent immobility of farmers, it is because too many people want to be farmers.

(ii) The Experience of Highly Developed Countries**D. GALE JOHNSON***University of Chicago*

Farm families have apparently shared fully in the growth of real per capita income over the past century. This is particularly true of the United States, France, U.K., Denmark and the Netherlands. Farm people have also shared in economic growth in three other ways. The difficulty of physical labour on farms has declined as in the rest of the economy; the amount of time worked has decreased; and there has been a significant decline in the proportion of women and children doing farm work.

In most developed countries, the return to agricultural labour continues to be below that for comparable labour in the rest of the economy. There is no indication, however, that the difference has widened over time, and in several countries it has apparently narrowed. It is one of the anomalies of farm policies that while there is a real concern about the level of farm labour incomes, it has not been politically expedient to attack the problem directly by aiding the transfer of labour from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations.

In most developed countries with the possible exception of Australia and New Zealand and some of the smaller countries (Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands), there is a considerable disparity in average incomes from one area to another within the same nation. In the United States, for example, low agricultural incomes are concentrated mainly in the South and South-east. Such disparity is true of the socialist or communist economies as it is of the private enterprise economies.

The decline in the relative importance of agriculture in the national economy and, in many cases, the absolute decline of farm employment have been a fundamental factor in the economic growth of each of the developed countries. Many people, including not a few economists, however, accept the apparent inverse relationship between national per capita income and the percentage of the nation's labour force engaged in agriculture as proof that the way to increase per capita income is to industrialise as rapidly as possible by concentrating investment funds in the urban sector. This conclusion is, of course, erroneous. While it may be possible to have a backward agriculture alongside a modern industry, the productivity of the human agent will be enhanced and, thus, the long-run growth potential of the economy, by placing sufficient emphasis on agricultural development. The shifting fortunes of farm people in the developed countries have been a long-run process of improvement limited in large part by the per capita growth of real income of the particular national economy.

The Experience of Less Fully Developed Countries**D. R. GADGIL***India*

For framing the picture of the shifting fortunes of agriculture in the less fully developed countries, Prof. Gadgil examined (i) the regional data for production, trade, prices and terms of trade, (ii) the content and operation of national policies, and (iii) the data regarding relative incomes of agriculturists for a number of individual countries.

In spite of diversity of conditions, certain important features are common to a large number of the less developed countries. These are a somewhat slow expansion of agricultural production and trade in agricultural products, a lowered level of exportable surplus of foodgrains and greater dependence on imports of foodgrains, some correction of the

price disadvantage of the thirties accompanied by great unevenness in the distribution of the gains and continued instability in relation to the volume and value of world trade in agricultural products.

In the long run, successful and sustained industrial development will itself need a wider agricultural base. Apart from direct attempts at increasing area and productivity, programmes of agricultural development in the less developed areas have other highly important aspects like the reform of the rural socio-economic structure and the re-organisation of individual holdings, programmes of making rural institutional credit more plentiful and the marketing structure more efficient and programmes of subsidies and of control, support and stabilisation of prices. The most considerable effect on the fortunes of the agriculturist is likely to be produced by measures of direct subsidies or by price support and stabilisation measures. Price stabilisation or support policies are fairly widespread in the less developed countries. They serve to increase total production through incentive effects and the average level of real incomes through elimination of uncertainty and fluctuations. International commodity agreements as also bilateral agreements meet the same purpose.

Comparison of per capita incomes shows that in all the less developed countries, the agriculturist is relatively inadequately rewarded, and it is important that his income should move faster than the national income. It would appear that in the years between 1946 and 1952 the trend in regions like Latin America, the Middle East and Africa was for incomes in agriculture to rise faster than the national income. In Brazil and Philippines the share of agriculture (valued at current factor cost) rose continuously from 1950 to 1955 at a rate faster than the total domestic product. Because of the stratification within the agricultural community, however, the benefits and disadvantages might be very unevenly distributed among its members. Further, in a large number of under-developed economies the share of landlords, money-lenders and traders in the total product of agriculture is substantial and this might become even larger in periods of instability. The main factors responsible for low relative incomes in agriculture are economic instability of agriculture and immobility outwards associated with mobility inwards. Unless this vicious circle is broken, there is little prospect of an upward trend in the fortunes of the agriculturist.

Initiating the discussions on these Papers, Professor Karl Brandt, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, U.S.A., stated that unfortunately it was not well enough known either among economists or among statesmen in many countries of the world how much capital was actually needed for work in agriculture to make production more efficient and to yield an equitable income; far more was needed than actually assumed. Professor Max Rolfes of Germany, Mr. Alfredo Saco (Peru), Mr. Backett and Mr. Schiver also participated in the discussion.

Technical Peculiarities of Agricultural Supply**SHERMAN E. JOHNSON AND K. L. BACHMAN***Department of Agriculture, U. S. A.*

Factors affecting supply of farm products differ between the commercial and the semi-commercial and subsistence farms. But once an increase in total output has been achieved, it is not readily reversible on either type of structural organisation. Because of the low price elasticity of farm products, maintenance or increase of output in the free

of slackening demand may result in sharp declines in farm prices and incomes. This will have relatively great impacts on commercial farms because of the high percentage of cash costs and the greater proportion of sales.

In the less developed countries experiencing rapid economic growth, the higher income elasticity for farm products is likely to sustain adoption of improved technology, greater commercialisation and resulting increases in farm output at prices and incomes relatively favourable to producers. Under these conditions it is desirable to strive for a reduction in food deficit. The higher output has to be achieved by means that will result in greater productivity.

Economic progress in many subsistence farming areas is impeded unless incentives for change are provided and financial and institutional obstacles are removed. Benefits, however, may eventually be absorbed by a larger farm population unless non-farm employment opportunities are provided by a growing economy.

The national economy gains from increases in physical efficiency in the agricultural sector. The effect of gains in physical efficiency on economic efficiency need to be traced through the individual farms and over time to the group and aggregative effects.

Because of the peculiarities of agricultural supply in response to changes in prices and costs, ways need to be worked out by which all farm people can share in the benefits of efficiency and progress. The problems associated with variations in agricultural supply require the joint efforts of specialists in many fields to work out means by which science can serve all farm people as well as the entire economy.

Special attention will need to be given to present and potential income levels of farm labourers, tenants, and small farmers. Increased education and training are important in this connection.

Discussing the Paper, Professor O. Aresvik, Norway stressed the importance of organising and regulating market conditions for agricultural products.

Changes in Demand for Farm Products

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In the demand for non-food products, on the one hand products of mineral origin compete with non-food agricultural staple commodities and on the other there is greater industrial demand for agricultural raw materials.

There are several methods for measuring the standard of consumption for non-food products. As far as demand for food products is concerned, it is comparatively easier to study. Due to physiological limitations, demand for food is generally considered to be inelastic. But in different parts of the world quite different levels of consumption are to be found, which range from 1,904 calories in Korea to 3,281 in New Zealand (*First World Food Survey*, FAO 1946). In terms of agricultural production the range is wider as the percentage of animal products increases when diet rises from say, 1,800 to 3,300 calories a day. By considering population trends and levels of income we may forecast the aggregate demand for food products in terms of agricultural production. Another method of estimation is to find out the elasticity of food expenditure relative to total living expenditure; this is good for short term studies for homogeneous groups such as a nation.

Changes in demand for specific groups of food can be studied by the elasticity method or by the methods of studying demand for competing (complementary) commodities (as in the case of non-food farm products). Among the food groups, it has been found that the consumption of pulses declines not only in percentage but even in quantity when the level of nutrition rises. Offtake of sugar, fats and oils and animal products increases more than proportionately. For cereals, roots and tubers the consumption rises and stabilises itself at the maximum level of 2,500 calories consumed per day and decreases thereafter.

Changes in composition of population influence the needs and consequently the demands for specific goods at a given economical level. Changes in the distribution of the disposable income in a population would have similar effects and consequently one of the lines of action for a policy of welfare, including a nutrition policy, is to intervene in the distribution of disposable income in order to foster a demand in better line with a greater satisfaction of primary needs of which food is the most important.

Changes in Composition of Farm Inputs and Farm Outputs

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In agriculture, there is an increasing reliance on payments for inputs and services to other sectors of the economy and an increasing trend to sell less of the so-called consumer goods and more of the so-called producer goods. The use of agricultural products as raw materials has made farmers less exclusively dependent on market for food. The classical view is that the greater the physical output of the sales produce per area unit and the greater the advantage the product has from developed terms of trade, the greater the dependence of the production on the terms of trade.

The experience of Scandinavian countries, particularly Finland, shows that both for large and small farms during the last 36 years, the proportion of the cash inputs to total costs has shown a rising tendency. But cash expenses on small farms have been below those of large farms on per hectare basis. It may be because on small farms family labour partially compensates the cash inputs. With the market-purchased element of inputs increasing, other things being equal, the farm business will be more sensitive and vulnerable with respect to price fluctuations and opportunities to secure requisites and capital goods. This leads to greater dependence on the credit market. The development in transport and communication has greatly influenced the terms of trade.

Regarding farm outputs, wars and crises have not had an equally reducing effect on the disposals for cash as on the cash inputs. It is probably because during times of depression, farms are forced to dispose of a greater part of their physical output to maintain a certain minimum income. The disposal for cash on small farms seems to have varied more than on large farms. The trade part of outputs on small farms has risen more rapidly with developed terms of trade. During the period under study (1920-56), on the average, cash disposals have increased more rapidly than cash inputs.

Another important development has been the reduced significance of direct sales of farm products to consumers. Certain phenomena in the terms of trade have increased the sensitivity of the farm business but other tendencies of development like the co-operative movement have acted in the opposite direction.

The Disparate Stability of Farm and Non-Farm Prices

ARTHUR F. HANAU

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Both monetary and non-monetary factors are responsible for the larger movements in agricultural prices than in non-farm prices. The demand-shifter (growth of population; real per capita income; elasticity of quantitative demand in relation to income) and the supply shifter (expansion of area under cultivation; increase in productivity; rise in animal production and decreasing losses in harvesting and utilisation) indicate that in food and agriculture longer-term disequilibrium is hard to avoid. The development of production on the one hand and of consumption on the other are dependent on vastly different factors. Even in the case of individual products the price mechanism does not function properly; this is particularly true of cases which display inelastic demand or cobweb fluctuations. Therefore, on free markets, there can be wild fluctuations of prices, and periods of scarcity, and particularly periods in which surpluses depress prices can last for some time. The farmer is such a small part of the total market that he can have no perceptible influence on it. It is just to stay even with the world that the average farmers in the Western World persist in adopting new technologies and expanding output in the face of falling farm prices and declining gross incomes. In other parts of the world the position is different, in some parts mal-nutrition and poverty are still prevalent. The inadequate food supply in many parts of Asia, however, does not prevent surpluses in other parts of the world from depressing prices on the world market.

Lack of Institutional Flexibility in Agriculture

RUDOLF BICANIC

University of Zagreb

A social institution may be called flexible, if an external disturbance causes adjustments or adaptations of its constituent elements (structural or functional) over time, without changing its fundamental social relations. Agricultural institutions are influenced, and ultimately even fundamentally changed by many non-financial elements like population pressure. The general agricultural inflexibility is often linked to the preservation of the "peasant way of life" based on tradition and post-rationality of bygone techniques where agriculture is considered as an art and not an economic activity based on scientific research and accountancy.

The prejudice of growing one's own food and the desire to have one's own implements and machines are two cases of the "way of life". Agricultural producers often do not operate in a market of perfect competition because they are mostly small producers who cannot influence the market and for this reason their production is not influenced by prices. The inability to influence prices by producers occurs also where monopsonic tendencies are prevalent, as is the case in most agricultural markets. Institutional rigidity enables those in control of the market to impose arbitrary prices. The position is aggravated by a great number of intermediaries, whose gains are always shifted to be borne by the weakest link in the chain, the peasant small producer.

Conditions in capitalist agriculture have often led to surpluses which sometimes resulted in idling away of resources. In under-developed countries the producer tended to be exploited and received a small share. In the Soviet type of agriculture, the market factors combined with bureaucratic rigidities tended towards mal-adjustments of a fundamental character as had been recently noticed in East European countries.

Education, Research and Extension in Agricultural Economics in Asia and Latin America

A. T. MOSHER

Council of Economic and Cultural Affairs, New York

Four characteristics need to be embodied in undergraduate curricula in these continents. First, undergraduate education in agricultural economics should be so designed that it helps students recognise the need for choice-making and for economising, and for resources allocation, combination, and management, throughout a wide range of the problems of a free society, both within agriculture and outside. Second, it should help each student learn to think with respect to the immediate problems of agriculture in his own country. Third, it should provide considerable actual practice in collecting, analysing, summarising, drawing conclusions from, and effectively presenting economic data. Fourth, it should challenge students with the unknown, giving them a glimpse of what they may be able to contribute to their country's progress.

Research in agricultural economics is pulled at by two strong forces, the demand of national governments and planning bureaus for help in framing programmes for economic development, and the drastic shortage of men with technical training to fill administrative posts in ministries and departments of agriculture. And very little of the research attention in Asia and Latin America is being given to the problem of decision-making faced by individual farmers. Even in the context of national planning, a better job can be done with a deep and wide development of research in the fields where there is little present realisation of its value: farm management, land economics, marketing and prices.

Agricultural economists do not play a significant role so far, in any of the extension programmes of Asia or Latin America. Unless careful attention is paid to the economic impact of recommended practices these are likely to be ineffective or to discredit the extension services, and unless agricultural economists become involved in extension programmes their research problems are likely to be drawn more from the example of research publications from other countries than from the immediate needs of farmers in their own countries. Most of the extension services in Asia must start at a point where encouraging farmers to substitute choice-making for tradition is the primary task.

The important need is for a sufficiently intimate functional relationship between education, research and extension that each is influenced and served by the other two. This can be achieved by (i) adding a training component to research projects, (ii) making project grants for research to agricultural colleges, (iii) giving regional extension responsibility to colleges of agriculture, (iv) strengthening professional societies of agricultural economics and (v) by specialists in the three fields trying to meet each other's needs.

Mr. R. C. Jones of Oxford University, Dr. M. Shaji Niaz of Pakistan and Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee, Santiniketan, spoke on Professor Bicanic's paper. Dr. Bhattacharjee explained how the Indian peasants' behaviour was inspired by the desire for security; once security was assured, the so-called prejudices of the peasants would break down. The Russian delegate, Mr. Djalilov, who also spoke on the Paper, gave an account of the progress of agriculture in Russia, particularly with reference to Central Soviet republics. Discussing Mr. Mosher's Paper, Dr. D. G. Karve (India) said that studies in agricultural economics at every stage should help thinking on the immediate problems of agriculture in each country, and maintained that unless the technical programmes of agricultural development were scrutinised from economic stand-point, these programmes might not only not succeed but in some cases at least, they might not deserve to succeed.

Using Economic Research in Policy Making

Mr. T. H. STRONG

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Canberra

No doubt research concerning basic factors affecting demand together with the knowledge of population changes has enabled some very useful projections to be made for planning purposes, but we are still confronted with the necessity of making assumptions in respect of rates of change in real incomes and in the redistribution of income. The difficulties in projecting demand for foodstuffs are, however, relatively small when we review our understanding of the factors affecting the supply of farm products. Partial analysis has been partly responsible for the faults in post-war policies leading to the present sorry condition of the terms of trade and the world's commodity markets. The fundamental problem is one of maldistribution of income and should be approached consistently as such in policy with full recognition of the essential role of intra- and international trade.

Government bureaux of agricultural economics can play a useful role in the assembly of all pertinent data and information bearing on policy and analysing it as closely as possible. They should not be reluctant and in fact have some responsibility in making policy recommendations based on such analysis. The professional economist must pursue a vigorous educational and informational programme among the people and politicians so as to move political expediency and economic soundness ever closer together.

While Dr. H. de Barros, High School of Agronomy, Lisbon, Portugal, initiated the discussions, Dr. Samuel (Israel), Mr. A. B. Lewis (U.S.A.), Mr. Cave (U.K.), Professor Naylor (U.K.), Mr. Arthur Lewis (Ghana), Mr. J. V. White (New Zealand) and Mr. U. Aye Hlang (Burma) participated.

Marketing, Communications and Transport

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The degree of complexity of a marketing system provides a fairly good index of the level of rural income of a region. The major objectives of a good marketing system are the efficient provision of form, place and time utilities and an effective price making machinery reflecting accurately supply conditions and protecting consumer sovereignty. There are many problems involved in creating the organisation necessary to achieve this. The futures market is an institution invented by private trade to link up present prices with the future; the alternative to a futures market is the State accepting responsibility for price uncertainty through a forward price or a price support programme. Adequate storage facilities are a key marketing service. A government programme of support or forward prices at or just below the equilibrium level and the vertical integration of farms engaged in the production and marketing of products are the two methods by which a satisfactory price-making institution could be provided with considerable freedom to individual buying and selling.

Co-operative selling organisations are a voluntary solution to the problem of unequal price competition; they will increase if individualism in production were to be abandoned and if vertical integration developed. The intrusion of certain illusory ideas has made the creation of marketing policy a more complex process. The problem of low net income is only partly related to the degree of bargaining power. To the extent that the marketing system is expected to provide 'fair' income distribution, it is prevented from providing efficiently the pricing and other marketing services.

Agricultural Support Measures

J. H. KIRK

Ministry of Agriculture, U.K.

There are various types of support measures prevailing in different countries each inspired by the peculiar economic environment in each country. General nation-building activities "intended to revitalise entire regions and make a significant addition to the national income" are not to be under-rated in their value to the agricultural industry simply because they are not exclusively for agriculture. The benefit and the burden of price support fall in varying degrees on the consumers and the general tax payers. The U.K. is rather unique among high consumption countries in adopting a deficiency payment system which placed a bulk of the cost of agricultural support on the tax payer. When the consumers gain, the corresponding cost will, in the main, be the real cost to the world's farmers of the extra resources, including their own labour, that they put into an artificially induced higher level of production. Some of these may be scarce resources that have to be diverted to food consumption from other things. But when, as in many of the poorer countries, higher food consumption is the over-riding need and the farmers have been chronically under-employed, the process as a whole may be highly beneficial. The farmer too will also usually get something out of it in the form of more income, but of course it will be more income for more work. There are social as against economic reasons for support measures; while social arguments might have to be accepted as political necessities, some of them possibly valid in their own right, economists are justified in viewing most of them with some suspicion. The effects of support measures on farm practice and farm efficiency would mostly depend on the particular means used. For under-developed countries massive investment in physical works is preferable, though this involves great strain on resources. For the rest of the world, there should be a combination of advisory and technical services with a judicious selection of subsidies directed to particular purposes. The *pros* and *cons* of support on the basis of individual needs and the alternative of individual output are also examined in this Paper.

Initiating discussions on Mr. Kirk's Paper, Dr. S. R. Sen (India), pointed out that in the context of undeveloped economies, the appropriateness or otherwise of various agricultural support measures had to be considered in some different light. In the undeveloped countries, agricultural support measures were necessary not merely for safeguarding the interests of the farmers but also to stimulate agricultural production in the desired directions.

There was a limit to the capacity upto which the State could undertake massive investment in physical works in the fields of agriculture and those limitations were greater in the less developed countries. General and agricultural education would not lead one far enough, unless requisite economic conditions were created. He explained how India was unable to accept either that price support was a panacea or that it was the source of all evils. All that a farmer wanted in the undeveloped countries was a stable price. Dr. Sen gave credit to the traditional Indian farmer who listened carefully to whatever advice given to him by sophisticated people, but would not accept any advice until he was himself fully convinced that it was really a right thing for him to do.

Population Movements

KEITH O. CAMPBELL

University of Sydney

The decline in the relative importance of the rural work force and its counterparts industrialisation and urbanisation have long been recognised as characteristic features of economic progress. But the ratio of farm population and resources tend to fluctuate during a period of economic growth, nor is it always a one-way traffic; population movements are more complex. Labour moved out of agriculture as a result of population growth, the relatively low price and income elasticities of demand for food and technological progress in agriculture. No simple and consistent relation could be discovered between the rates of growth in per capita income and inequality among sectoral levels of income per worker or *per capita*. Even opposite trends could emerge. There are also short-term factors governing population movements.

A policy of reducing the number of farmers is destined to be frustrated unless industrial and other opportunities are created. It is difficult to say how far western experience could guide the present undeveloped countries in this respect. The primary emphasis in the economic development of the under-developed countries should not be so much on the movement of rural labour to alternative labour or on the acquisition of industrial capital as on raising the level of the skills of the population and introducing new technology related to the country's peculiar needs.

Discussions on the Paper were initiated by Prof. E. Nash, University of Wales, followed by Shri Mukherjee of West Bengal (India), Mr. Chkawa Kazushi, Institute of Economic Research, University of Kunitachi, Tokyo, Shri B. Misra, Mr. G. Belbren, Ministry of Agriculture, Caracas, Shri Narasimhan, I.L.O., Mr. H.C.M. Case, University of Illinois, Mr. J. Motheral, Project Field Officer, Ford Foundation, Dacca, Mr. P. Scola of Edinburgh, and Mr. Janlekha of Kasetaart University, Bangkok.

Inter-dependent Development of Agriculture and other Industries

U.A. AZIZ

University of Malaya

In dynamic conditions, investment of money and staff in a land reform programme might increase output to a much greater extent than similar expenditures in a fertiliser programme. The role of agriculture in general economic development is determined by the arrangement of resources within a particular country as well as of the type of economic development that prevails. Where between 60 and 90 per cent of the total population are found in rural areas, progress in agriculture would have a direct impact on the bulk of the population while development of other industries would be felt only in an indirect way. Low productivity, exploitation and neglect are the three main causes of poverty in backward countries. The D.V.C. represents the best form of development designed to improve productivity. When the methods of achieving agricultural development implied a negation of exploitation of farmers, there should be an assurance that non-exploitative private investment in industry would be welcome. The location of industrial sites integrated with agricultural development plans is a vital requirement. Labour in backward countries is not insensitive to price changes though other factors might adversely affect mobility. Education in agriculture in primary and secondary schools and at higher levels,

economic organisation of the individual pieces of farm land, agrarian reforms, fundamental institutional changes in the rural economy and timely and appropriate mechanisation should form part of a successful agricultural programme.

Miss Edith H. Whetham of the Cambridge University opened the discussion on Dr. Aziz's Paper, followed by Dr. J. Marull, Inter-American Institute of American Sciences, Costa Rica, Dr. K. S. Rao of India, Fr. F. Sacay of the Philippines and Mr. A.A.R. Arain of Pakistan.

International Organisations—(i) International Agencies

DR. D. PAARLBERG

Department of Agriculture, U. S. A.

As regards international affairs in agriculture, the present century is characterised by three features, namely, a virtual explosion of agricultural technology of uneven incidence throughout the world, coupled with a tremendous increase in population numbers, a rapid but uneven emergence from a subsistence to a commercial type of agriculture with increased dependence on and vulnerability to the market mechanism, and shrinkage of distance and improved means of communication which had thrust aside the veil of ignorance regarding conditions in other lands. These forces have served to bring about an expansion in the number and vigour of international agencies in agriculture. Behind all their motives lay a belief that if hunger could be overcome and trade rationalised, then the deepest desire of mankind for world peace might be more nearly attainable.

Both a private enterprise like the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and philanthropic organisations like the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation which were international in their fields of efforts could claim considerable achievements. The International Organisations must not replace private effort but reinforce it.

Dr. Paarlberg also explained how the international organisations in agriculture differed in sponsorship, motives and spheres of work, and gave a brief account of the activities of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists during the last twenty-nine years.

(ii) Commodity Agreements

W. E. HAVILAND

Macdonald College, Canada

The field of International Commodity Agreements had become extremely complex because of diverse commodity characteristics and diverse national needs, attitudes and policies both economic and political in nature. The inherent complexity is aggravated by domestic conflicts of interest and inconsistent actions, by wishful thinking (coherently and incoherently articulated), by vague and ambiguous terminology, and by outright propaganda.

The aims of Commodity Agreements in general differ, conflicting pulls inspire and affect their fortunes. Agreements such as the International Wheat and International Sugar Agreements could function effectively as a stabilising instrument only in a suitable environment. The immediate future of I.C.A.'s depends mainly on whether we are lucky enough to avoid the depression which has been haunting us. But the long-run future of I.C.A.'s surely depends on the progress made towards relaxing world tensions. Until then, I.C.A.'s

cannot be popular with powerful nations because these nations, faced with surpluses, will insist on reserving control over their trade as a tool of diplomacy and an armament of economic warfare. State trading could be compatible with I.C.A.'s but the accent is still on power.

The establishment of International Commodity Agreements is not of the first order of importance in international economic affairs. I.C.A.'s do not reach deeply and widely enough; they are not sufficiently creative. In the short run, top priority should be given to getting slack influential economies back on their feet. And in the long run, the most important step should be the devising of some programme of assisting the development of retarded economies without in the process widening the gap which already exists between them and their "benefactors". However, international commodity agreements could make a contribution to such a programme by preventing the capricious markets that jeopardize economic development.

(iii) Inter-regional Groupings

G. BAPTIST

Ghent, Belgium

Since the end of World War II, Europe, more than the rest of the world has witnessed several attempts at inter-regional groupings for economic purposes. The success of the Benelux union is apparent in an increase of trade between the three countries. The achievements of some of the well-known groupings of Europe like Benelux, Organisation of European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and the European Coal and Steel Community have inspired the organisation of a Common Market (whose statute is ready) and of a Free Trade Area (whose statute is being studied).

There were initial difficulties in bringing about a more advanced economic union such as the Common Market with countries which, by becoming more numerous, were more and more divergent in character. The experience of Benelux had shown that it is not enough to abolish customs and adopt a common external tariff, but that there are problems of harmonization and adjustments.

The Treaty creating the Common Market has provided for a common organisation of agricultural markets, the co-ordination of agricultural organisations and the creation of a European organisation of markets. The common organisation would regulate prices, subventions, systems of stocking, mechanism for stabilisation of external markets within the limits of the fixed aims, avoiding all discrimination. The Treaty contemplates the possibility of the creation of orientation and guarantee funds.

The inter-regional re-groupings which are now developing in Europe would have repercussions favourable to everybody.

In the general discussion that followed on all the three Papers, Mr. R. Savary, Secretary General of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, France, Mr. C. Castillo of Mexico, Mr. M. Cepede of France, Mr. Manuel Mesa Andraca of Mexico, Mr. E. M. Ojala of F.A.O. and Mr. M.G. Gaetani-D' Aragona of Italy, participated.

"Planning" Procedures—(i) India

J. J. ANJARIA

Ministry of Finance, India

In the absence of Dr. Anjaria, Dr. S. R. Sen, referred to Dr. Anjaria's Paper and examined a few points relating to the subject. Dr. Sen explained how in the open, mixed

economy of India, the operational advantages which planning authorities often enjoyed in a completely socialised economy could not be had and that political democracy having preceded economic development and the masses asking for "jam to-morrow and also jam to-day", the choice between consumption and investment was becoming increasingly difficult. For the same reason, planning had necessarily to be a backward and forward process and ultimate decisions, a series of compromises between different political and economic interests.

He then described the procedure and calculations on which the Third Plan was being formulated. As was pointed out by Dr. Anjaria, the plan targets were only broad indicators of the task undertaken and not precise targets of achievements, as their fulfilment depended to a considerable degree upon factors not quite amenable to directives. Nor did agricultural planning in India involve the imposition of any rigid crop pattern. India's first task was to create production potentials which would lead to a certain general development of agriculture. The flexibility unavoidable in planning in India was not without its advantages.

(ii) Japan

K. OHKAWA

University of Commerce, Tokyo

Giving an outline of the "Five Year Plan for Economic Self-support" which the Government of Japan made public in December 1955 and the "New Long Range Economic Plan" for the five years 1957—62, which the Government decided to adopt in December, 1957, Prof. Ohkawa said: The Japanese economy depends in principle on a private enterprise system and the primary objective of the new Plan is to provide guiding principles for attaining an optimum rate of economic growth consistent with stability and to provide for a sustained increase in the standard of living for the people by overcoming difficult economic problems which private free enterprise could not control. The core of the current agricultural problems in Japan lay in the backwardness of its development in relation to the speedy expansion of non-agricultural sectors. The programme of the economy does involve setting up specific objectives and even quantitative targets as in the case of controlled planning. Their meaning is different in the case of a private enterprise system but the ways and means of implementing them are largely left to individuals and private businesses, free to make their own decisions without direct control. The Government aims in principle at influencing the whole economy by indirect controls such as public finance, monetary policy and foreign trade policy. The role of the Government in leading towards better allocation of investment among various sectors of the economy is most important for the implementation of the programme.

He also examined the programming of output of industrial origin, the increasing production of agriculture which represents mainly the primary sector together with forestry and fisheries, and the farmer's income for which the plan had made no definite estimates. He also made a detailed analysis of the production targets in the agricultural sector and the question of demand for food and other agricultural products.

(iii) Israel

L. E. SAMUEL

Ministry of Agriculture, Israel

In Israel the agricultural policy pursued during the two decades from 1925--46 is still clearly recognizable in current policy targets. Since 1948, two factors have been having

a very large influence on production targets. The first is the currency issue and the second the fodder basis for the livestock industry. Fodder still provides almost 60 per cent of the gross income on diversified farms as compared with some 65 per cent in the earlier period. One of the first and more urgent tasks of the Israel Ministry of Agriculture is to expand rapidly production of feeding stuffs.

In agricultural planning in Israel, targets of policy have a decisive impact on the organisation of planning as well as on the methods used. The more technical side of planning is done in the Agricultural Planning Centre (an Institute directed and financed by the Ministry of Agriculture) and the Settlement Department of Jewish Agency. The integration of economics into this planning is the job of the Division of Economic Planning in Agriculture, the Director of which also holds the position of Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture. This Division has two sections, one dealing with marketing, agricultural policy proper, prices, subsidies, and the role of agriculture within the national economy. The second section is in charge of farm management, cost of production, and agricultural credits. The Economic Planning Division has also to prepare policy recommendations on price policy in general, which includes guaranteed or support prices as well as subsidies involved in maintaining certain price levels.

Israel has not yet reached a satisfactory level in planning for agricultural development. Many issues have not yet been clarified. But methods are being improved on, without losing overall economic problems.

Discussion on the three Papers was initiated by Dr. R. Aktan of the University of Ankara, Turkey and Prof. O. Schiller of West Germany, Mr. Amir Parviz of Iran, Prof. R. Bicanic of Yugoslavia, Dr. Gyan Chand and Shri N.A. Mazumdar of India, Mr. N.P. Tablante of the Philippines, Gen. A. Morefi of Iran, Mr. H. T. Chang of National Taiwan University, Mr. S. Schmidt of Poland, Shri Bansal and Dr. D. R. Seth of India and Mr. Zizka of Czechoslovakia participated in the discussion.

International Co-operation in Agricultural Economics

J. R. CURRIE

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One way of classifying international organisations for co-operation in agricultural economy will be as follows—those that are allied to, and supported to a considerable extent by, national organisations and those that have only loose national connections and whose membership is personal and directly international. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the European Association of Animal Production and the European Confederation of Agriculture are examples of the first. The World Council of Churches established in 1951 at Evanston, Illinois, the International Economic Association made up mainly of pure economists, and the International Conference of Agricultural Economists are examples of the second group.

It is the responsibility of the Conference not only to determine the soundness of the general principles which it put forward but to develop philosophies and techniques of wide application that would cover a variety of circumstances in both short and long run.

Dr. S. Von Frauendorfer of Austria initiated the discussion on the Paper and Dr. E. M. Ojala, F.A.O. of U.N., Bangkok and Mr. N. Westermarck of Department of Agricultural Economics of Helsinki University participated in the discussion.

Eight groups held discussions on "Workshops" during the Conference week. Three of these groups centred their discussions on agricultural policy, each emphasizing different aspects of the subject such as administrative policies, land reforms and international policies. Two groups reported on farm management. Both the groups dealt with research techniques and methods useful in highly developed and less well-developed economies. One group reported on extension work, another on marketing and the last one on teaching. Each of these groups outlined experiences observed in different countries and reached agreements regarding the circumstances under which different approaches to agricultural economic problems were useful.

Newsand Notes

FED BY MUSIC

Music is reputed to be the food of love. Dr. T.C.N. Singh, Professor of Botany in the Annamalai University, has now established that it could be the food of plants as well. Seeds of black gram, paddy, ragi, brinjal etc.—and these cover a fairly representative range of Indian crops—have been found to react enthusiastically to the sound of music. According to the results revealed in experiments in the Botany department conducted since 1950, the seeds get excited. They germinate earlier; the plants grow faster and give higher yields. Experimental plants of tapioca and sweet potatoes are reported to have yielded 40 per cent more than plants untreated to music. The response of paddy in fields in more than one area is even greater. Not only did the plants look taller and healthier but they gave 50 per cent more than those starved of melody and rhyme.

RABI CAMPAIGN

Important features of Government's drive for stepping up agricultural production in the coming *rabi* season are expected to be: proper planning of the campaign by Central and State Governments; preparing for their particular role the various participants, particularly the personnel of integrated teams to be sent to villages; arranging for supplies to be available at the right place and at the right time—these include high quality seed, organic manures, fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides and improved agricultural implements, marshalling of personnel of Agricultural and allied departments, such as Irrigation and Revenue, in the States; and recognition of good work wherever done. The crops to be covered by this campaign are wheat, barley, gram and *rabi* jowar.

While the campaign's immediate objective is to increase and accelerate production, it is recognised that the approach cannot be uniform throughout the States. This would be worked out by each State in the light of local conditions, trained manpower, supplies and other factors. However, some of the important items which would be common to all the States are: supply of improved seed and its treatment with sulphur or other insecticides; preparatory tillage of land; application of organic and inorganic manures; proper methods of sowing such as line sowing, use of seed drills, and dibbling where possible, cleaning of irrigation channels; optimum use of water in irrigated areas; timely detection and control of pests and diseases; use of improved harvesting implements; and exchange of improved seed among farmers.

While the States are no doubt paying attention to these and other programmes of work, the State Planning Committees should ensure that these measures are intensified and that targets are laid down with the objective of increasing production by a specified percentage.

The planning in each State should be done by Campaign Committees comprising the Development Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, subject-matter specialists, extension officials, registrars of co-operative societies and officers in charge of the agricultural information unit. Wherever necessary, State representatives of the Farmers' Forum and some outstanding farmers may be added to the Team. Similar committees should operate at regional, district and block levels.

A successful campaign would naturally require the active participation and co-operation of farmers who in turn need definite information on improved practices and supplies and expert guidance. Therefore, in addition to the normal extension staff, a large number of qualified personnel employed at present in governmental institutions, such as extension training centres, agricultural colleges, basic agricultural schools and rural institutes should

be mobilised and organised into effective units. Each group should be assigned a suitable block conveniently situated. The State Planning Committee would determine the type of activities to be assigned to the groups, including accurate guidance to the farmers and sometimes even actual physical help, such as cleaning water channels for which work students would be suitable, undertaking certain plant protection measures and dibbling of seed in suitable areas. The group would be more or less expected to adopt the block not only for this campaign but on a long-term basis. It would be called upon during a specified period to spend a certain number of days assisting the extension workers. The idea is that the group should take a personal interest in the block and consider increased production a matter of prestige.

The participants in the campaign would have to assess the short-term credit requirements of farmers in taking up suggested improvements. As far as possible financial accommodation should be arranged through co-operative societies or in the shape of *taccavi* loans.

Incentives would be essential in enlisting public co-operation. It is suggested that prizes on the basis of villages' achievements should be given in the form not of cash but of implements, such as seed drills and spraying machines, or even by providing certain services such as the digging of village wells. The *panchayat* of a village qualifying for a prize would be consulted in the matter.

NEWS BRIEFS

Agricultural Labour—In Andhra Pradesh considerable progress has been achieved in the redistribution of land to landless labourers, through the *Bhoodan* movement. So far 241,950 acres have been donated to the movement in that State. Of this, 86,399 acres have been distributed among 18,142 agricultural families.

Panchayats—1,18,854 panchayats were established during the First Five Year Plan period. The number increased by 45,504 up to March 31, 1958.

Import of Foodgrains—About Rs. 278 crores were spent on food imports during the first two years of the second Five Year Plan, freight charges being Rs. 57 crores. The budget provision for the third year is about Rs. 111 crores inclusive of Rs. 16 crores for freight.

Surplus Rice in Andhra—During the period January 1 to August 17, 1958, 162,809 tons of rice were taken over from the millers in Andhra Pradesh and despatched to the Central Reserve Depots in the following States for distribution: West Bengal 30,634 tons, Bombay 39,736 tons, Bihar 14,730 tons and Kerala 5,528 tons. The balance of 72,180 tons are stored, for the time being, in depots in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

Animal Husbandry—The three-day meeting of the Northern and Temperate Regional Committees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Animal Husbandry which was held in Srinagar in the last week of August discussed the use of indigenous drugs in veterinary practice—problems of research, breeding and development of equines and effects of different types of oil cakes on the milk yield. Schemes for popularising the rearing of baby chicks and controlling the *Ranikhet* disease in poultry and the economics of raising calves were also discussed.

Land Reclamation—A total of 16.63 lakh acres of land has been reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation since 1947-48. Of these, 13.09 lakh acres are in Madhya Pradesh, 3.30 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh, 0.14 lakh acres in Punjab and 0.05 lakh acres each in Bihar and Assam. The targets for the first three years of the Second Plan are: Madhya Pradesh 2.05 lakh acres, Assam 0.06 lakh acres and Bihar 0.16 lakh acres.

At the Bangalore session of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education, the importance of active and continuous assistance by the staff and students of agricultural colleges in stepping up food production received due emphasis. The reciprocal advantages resulting from the close association of college students and farmers were also brought out in the course of the discussions.

For the last few months a follow-up survey by the Reserve Bank of India has been in progress designed to reveal the change in agriculturists' incomes, since the findings of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee.

Hitherto in the Second Five Year Plan, cooperative sugar factories in Assam, Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have received Central aid equivalent to the contribution by promoters subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

DIARY FOR AUGUST 1958

- August 4 Export of green coconuts permitted within a ceiling during the period ending March, 1959.
- 6 Export of vanaspati to all permissible destinations excluding the Portuguese possessions in India without any over-all ceiling allowed upto the end of March, 1959.
- A quota of 5,000 tons of mustard seed oil/rape seed oil released for export upto the end of September, 1958.
- A small quota of maize grit obtained as the residue in the process of starch manufacture through the wet milling of maize released for export upto the end of December, 1958.
- 7 All-India first estimate of sugarcane, 1958-59.
- An import quota of 30,000 bales of raw cotton of staple length 1 3/16" and above and 40,000 bales of raw cotton 1 1/16" and above from soft currency areas released.
- 8 Sub-section (3-A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1958, applied to U.P. and Bihar for another three months to check the rise in prices of rice and paddy.
- An export quota of 20,000 bales of old cotton of 1956-57 and earlier seasons (other than Bengal Deshi) stapling not above 25/32" released on 'first come first served' basis.
- Announcement that export of sheep and goat will be licensed within a ceiling on the basis of the best year's exports during any one of the four calendar years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957.
- Announcement that white fish manure will continue to be classified as "manure", fishmeal will be treated as an item of poultry feed and that its export will be regulated during the period ending 30 September, 1958 within the following quotas: Bombay 750 tons and Cochin 500 tons.
- 16 Government of India restricted the export of wheat and wheat products other than wheat bran, biscuits, bread, cakes and pastries from southern States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry.
- 24 Tenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists opened at Mysore.
- 29 U.P. Foodgrains (Export Control) Order passed banning export of rice, paddy, jowar, bajra and maize and their products.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Good rainfall was received over most parts of the country during the month under review. However in some parts of Assam, Bihar, U.P., Punjab and Delhi heavy rain caused floods. The rainfall was generally below normal in the Central and South Eastern parts, particularly in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat towards the close of the month.

The rainfall during the South West monsoon period from 1st June to the end of August 1958 was in excess of the normal in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Konkan, Maharashtra, Rayalaseema and South Mysore; normal in Assam, Bihar, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, East Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Madras, Coastal Mysore, North Mysore and Kerala; deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and scanty elsewhere.

Thanks to satisfactory rainfall the agricultural operations connected with the preparation of land for *rabi* crops, sowing of paddy, millets, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, potato, vegetables, and inter-culturing of *kharif* crops were in full swing in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops like autumn paddy, maize, millets, cotton and sugarcane was reported to be on the whole satisfactory, except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal where crops were affected by excessive rains.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases reported from some parts, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

During 1957-58, 258 co-operative farming societies were organised in various States.

The State Warehousing Corporations envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan have been set up in Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

The Central Warehousing Corporation has set up new warehouses at Warangal (Andhra Pradesh); Amraoti, Gondia and Sangli (Bombay); Devangere and Gadag (Mysore); Bargarh (Orissa); Moga (Punjab) and Chandausi (Uttar Pradesh).

The Government of Bombay have published the Bombay Warehouses Bill, 1958. The object of the Bill is to unify the different laws relating to warehouses which are in force in the various parts of the State. The Bill provides for the regulation of warehousing of certain goods which, besides agricultural products, include seeds, manures, fertilizers and agricultural implements. It also seeks to encourage the establishment of independent warehouses for the storage of goods and to make provision for their proper supervision and control. The Bill also includes an important provision, namely, the receipt issued by the licensed warehouseman, will serve as a collateral security for financing seasonal agricultural operations and will be transferable by endorsement. In receiving goods for storage, a warehouseman shall not make any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of the facilities of his warehouse except in the case of co-operative societies who may be granted such concessions as may be prescribed.

The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1958 has received the assent of the President. The Act provides that a member of a registered society may execute an agreement in favour of that society providing that his employer or the officer disbursing his salary or wages shall be competent to deduct every month from the salary or wages payable to him, such amount or instalments of amount as may be specified in such agreement and to pay the amount so deducted to the society in satisfaction of any debt or other demand which is due to the society from the member.

Achievements (upto June 1958) in the training and education programmes of co-operative personnel against the requirements for the Second Five Year Plan are as under:

Category of Personnel	Number required	Number trained
Senior	600	347
Intermediate	1,600	775
Block Level	4,000	1,338
Junior	29,000	16,455
Non-officials	930,000	78,467*

* Upto 31-7-1958.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Bombay propose to introduce shortly in the State Legislature, the Bombay Land Tenures Abolition Amendment Bill 1958, with a view to amending the 11 Acts which deal with the abolition of intermediary tenures in that State. This amendment has been necessitated by the experience gained while working out compensation payable under these Acts. It has been found that in some cases large amounts are involved and the nature of rights to which the payment of compensation is related is often very complicated. The State Government now consider it necessary that where the amounts involved are large, the award of compensation should be subject to approval of superior authorities or Government depending upon the quantum as below:

Amount of Award Involved	Authority whose prior approval is necessary
Rs.	
Upto 5,000	An Officer empowered to act as Collector.
Upto 25,000	Collector of District.
Upto 1 lakh	Commissioner.
Above 1 lakh	State Government.

The Bill also seeks to empower the State Government to call for records to satisfy itself regarding the legality and proceedings for the determination of the compensation.

Another Bill to be introduced soon by the Bombay Government is the Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Bill, 1958. In Bombay there are a number of hereditary village officers who perform duties connected with the administration and collection of revenue or with the village police or with the settlement of boundaries or other matters of civil administration. These village officers are remunerated by grant of land free of revenue or at concessional rates. Sometimes, cash allowances are also given and the officers are entitled to collect some customary dues from the village people. These tenures are called service *watans*.

The Government of Bombay consider that this system which is a hang-over of the old feudal days should be abolished and hereditary village servants replaced by stipendiary servants. Since the immediate abolition of this system would involve considerable expenditure the Government are carrying the work through by stages. Kulkarni *watans* (village accountants) and *Pargana watans* (hereditary officers) dealing with groups of villages for the collection of land revenue have already been abolished. The present proposal is to abolish *watans* of inferior village servants. After these are removed, revenue or police *patels* and village accountants in the Marathwada area will still remain. It is possible that the State Government will take up the question of their abolition subsequently.

The Bill provides for the abolition of inferior village *watans* with effect from a date to be notified by the State Government and in respect of such local areas as may be notified from time to time. The compensation payable is :

- (1) where the whole assessment or a part of the assessment has been assigned to the *watan-dar*, seven times the difference between the assessment and the quit-rent minus quit-rent;
- (2) seven times annual cash allowance or other annual payment of money, other than rent or revenue.

On abolition of *watans* the land shall be re-assigned to the *watan* holder who shall become an occupant provided he pays "occupancy price" which shall be equal to six times or three times the assessment. If he does not make the payment within prescribed time, he shall be liable to ejection. The *watandar* will not, however, be entitled to transfer or partition land without permission.

In cases where a valid alienation has been made, the transferee shall become the occupant on paying the occupancy price. Where the *watandar* has made a valid lease, the tenant shall have the rights given to him under the Bombay Act in the former Bombay areas and under the Hyderabad Act in the Hyderabad areas.

The Government of Bombay have published the Bombay *Inams* (Kutch Area) Abolition Bill, 1958, which proposes to abolish *Jagirs* and *Inams* of various categories formerly prevailing in the Kutch area of Bombay State. The *Inams* to be abolished include tenures known as *Girnsdari*, *Mulgiras*, *Jagir*, service *Inams* (excluding service *inams* of a revenue or police *patel*) under a grant of land with or without exemption from land revenue or assignment of land revenue or total or partial exemption of land revenue made by the former ruler of Kutch. It also includes lands held by the former ruler as his own property which is totally or partially exempted from land revenue.

The Bill provides that on abolition of *inam*, rights in unbuilt village sites, waste lands, pasture lands, mines and minerals, etc. will vest in the State Government. On other lands "occupancy" rights will be conferred upon the *inamdar*, the sub-*inamdar* or tenant on payment of the following occupancy price.

Occupancy price

1. Land in the possession of the *inamdar* as *gharkhed* (i.e. land in personal cultivation).
2. Land held by sub-*inamdar*

Nil.

Six times the land revenue in case of *Kamipasa* sub-*inam* (i.e. sub-*inam* granted for service) or *Varduka* sub-*inam* (i.e. sub-*inam* granted for pasturage). In respect of other sub-*inams* no payment is required.

3. Land held by a *butadar* (i.e. a person holding land on heritable and transferable rights under the *inamdar* or sub-*inamdar*). Nil.
4. Land held by a *Ret-butadar* (i.e. a person holding land which is liable to revert to the grantor on failure of male heirs or on the happening of a definite event or a person holding land under *inamdari*, or sub-*inamdari* for a period exceeding 20 years). Three times the land revenue.
5. Other tenants . . . Six times the land revenue.

The occupancy price will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue. On conferment of occupancy rights, the occupant will have permanent heritable and transferable rights and will be liable to payment of full land revenue.

The Bill further provides for the payment of compensation by the Government to the intermediaries for various categories of land as below:

1. *Gharbhed* land of the *Inamdar* . . . Nil. (The *Inamdar* does not have to pay any occupancy price either).
2. Land held by a *Butadar* . . . The *Butadar* will not pay any occupancy price, but the State Government will pay three times the assessment to the *inamdar*.
3. Land held by a *Ret-butadar* . . . Three times the land revenue.
4. Land held by other tenants . . . Six times the land revenue.
5. Waste land which is cultivable or pasture land. . . Three times the land revenue where the land is assessed to land revenue; where the land is not assessed the compensation will be equal to full land revenue for one year.

Compensation will be paid to the intermediaries in cash upto Rs. 1,000 and the balance will be paid in transferable bonds redeemable during 20 years and carrying an interest of 3 per cent. Special compensation has also been provided in the case of religious and charitable institutions, widows or disabled persons, minors etc.

RICE RESEARCH

Special attention was given to the problems connected with the raising of second rice crop at the Cuttack Research Institute during the first half of 1958. One hundred and forty five short duration varieties from the genetic stock were kept under observation to determine their suitability. Trials were conducted with 18 varieties including a few Japanese and Taiwan types to assess their yield performance.

In fertiliser trials, ammonium sulphate to give 40 lbs. nitrogen per acre gave the best response and an increase in yield of nearly 600 lbs. over control was obtained. Neither phosphatic nor potassic fertilisers either alone or in combination with nitrogen fertilisers had any beneficial effect on yield. Regarding the time of application of fertiliser, the best results were obtained when ammonium sulphate was supplied either at planting or 15 to 20 days after planting whereas urea gave the highest response when applied to dry soil

before water is let in for puddling and planting and ammonium nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate gave the maximum response when applied 20 to 25 days after planting. It was found from soil analysis that maximum yield was obtained when the soil contained 20—30 parts per million of nitrogen 30—45 days after planting. Any increase in the level of nitrogen beyond 35 parts per million in the soil at this stage, brought about a reduction in yield.

The stem borer pest is a serious handicap to second crop of rice in all areas. Trials were carried out to determine the most effective insecticides as well as the most efficient and economic method of applying the same. The results showed that the endrin 0.04% was the best in controlling the stem borers. An increase in yield of about 33 per cent was obtained by spraying the crop four times to synchronise with the prevalence of stem-borer moths.

About 36 acres of land at the Institute was put under second crop of rice for seed purposes. An average yield of 18—20 maunds of seed was obtained. In order to educate the cultivators in the neighbourhood of the Institute in the use of manures and fertilisers and improved agricultural practices, 21 sample manurial trials were carried out in their fields and an average increase of about 200 lbs. per acre was obtained.

PLANT PROTECTION

Plant protection centres are functioning in different States as follows:

Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh); Gauhati (Assam); Gaya (Bihar); Amravati and Palanpur (Bombay); Delhi and New Delhi; Ernakulam (Kerala); Bilaspur and Indore (Madhya Pradesh); Tiruchirappalli (Madras); Dharwar (Mysore); Cuttack (Orissa); Pathankot (Panjab) and Barabanki (Uttar Pradesh).

To popularise plant protection measures, these centres will soon take up intensive plant protection work in selected *gram panchayat* areas near them. They are intended primarily to assist the State Governments in fighting pests and plant disease outbreaks and in the technical survey of pests and diseases and in evaluating operational results. They also organise regional training programmes in plant protection for the benefit of State officials and assess the performance of machines and pesticides under different conditions.

The centres work on a regional basis and not on the basis of the State territories, and in collaboration with the plant protection and other extension organisations of the States. They loan plant protection machines and other equipment at prescribed rates of hire charges and supply pesticides at almost the cost price to Government departments, private organisations and farmers.

During July 1958, the Central Plant Protection Stations sold about 20 tons and 14 cwts. of pesticides and issued on loan 255 plant protection machines (33 power-operated and 222 manually-operated) to the State Departments of Agriculture, N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks and cultivators. During the same period, training in plant protection was imparted to 380 persons, including 250 village leaders, 20 *gram sewaks* and 110 students of the Rural Institute and Graduate Basic Training College, Amravati. The stations also participated in nine exhibitions.

Quarantine—During July and August 2,406 bales of American cotton, 94 ornamental and nursery plants and cuttings, 68,570 ornamental flower bulbs and tubers, 50 herbarium specimens, 813½ tons of unmanufactured tobacco, 12 7/8 maunds of fruits, 8 lbs. of vegetable and other miscellaneous seeds, 2½ lbs. of cotton seed and 14 lbs. of groundnut seed, M/P178DEStatistics—7

imported from abroad, were examined and fumigated or otherwise disinfected. A parcel of *Pandanus* sp. flowers and about 4 lbs. of different types of seeds meant for export were examined, treated, when necessary and phytosanitary certificate issued.

Aerial Unit—In July the white-fly, a serious cotton pest appeared over an area of about 20,000 acres in Ferozepur district (Punjab). In response to the requisition received from some private parties, the Directorate of Plant Protection sent one aeroplane for conducting aerial spraying with insecticides and 1,633 acres were sprayed. This pest occurs every year on the cotton crop in that area; in 1957 about 2,500 acres were sprayed twice.

STORAGE

A Grains Storage, Research and Training Centre will shortly be opened at Hapur in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of India have put up bulk storage accommodation (i.e. silos) in Hapur and since it is an important marketing centre situated near Delhi, it is felt that it would be of help in the working of the training centre. It is proposed to run at the Centre short-term courses in storage for trainees from State Governments, the private sector and also the Food Department of the Union Government.

Scientific methods of storage and preservation of foodgrains have been followed for some years now by the Government, and storage losses have been considerably minimised. It is felt that similar measures should also be adopted by the private traders, who handle a major proportion of the country's foodgrains.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Government of India recently decided to set up a 'Food-grains Storage Advisory Committee' to co-ordinate the work relating to problems of storage, which is being done in different institutions and departments and to extend and develop the scope of such work to minimise the losses not only to Government stocks but stocks of the producers and the trade also. This Committee is expected to function effectively in improving the techniques adopted in the methods of storage and preservation of foodgrains.

Centres accorded Priority I for construction of godowns have since been reviewed and a revised list of centres with their capacity is given below to substitute Table (a) on p. 22 of the April issue of the Journal. It also indicates the capacity completed at these Centres.

(in '000 tons)			
State	Centre	Capacity	Capacity completed
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	1. Hyderabad	20.0	..
<i>Assam</i>	1. Gauhati	10.0	..
	2. Tinsukia	5.0	..
	3. Hojai	5.0	5.0
		20.0	5.0
<i>Bihar</i>	1. Mokameh	30.0	..
	2. Samastipur/ Muzaffarpur	5.0	..
	3. Saharsa	5.0	..
		40.0	..

State	Centre	Capacity	Capacity completed
<i>Bombay</i>	1. Borivli	50.0	..
	2. Manmad	35.0	..
		85.0	..
<i>Delhi</i>	1. Delhi	20.0	..
<i>Kerala</i>	1. Cochin	44.0	10.0
	2. Alleppey	7.8	7.8
	3. Kozhikode	23.0	..
	4. Quilon	10.5	..
		85.3	17.8
<i>Madras</i>	1. Avadi	76.0	18.2
	2. Coimbatore	8.0	..
		84.0	18.2
<i>Manipur</i>	1. Imphal	5.0	4.0
<i>Mysore</i>	1. Bangalore	10.0	..
<i>Rajasthan</i>	1. Jodhpur	12.5	..
	2. Jaipur or Ajmer or Udaipur	5.0	..
		17.5	..
<i>Tripura</i>	1. Agartala and six centres	11.0	11.0
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	1. Hapur	21.0	21.0
	2. Kanpur	25.0	..
		46.0	21.0
<i>West Bengal</i>	1. Calcutta	38.0	..
	2. Siliguri	12.0	..
		50.0	..
GRAND TOTAL		493.8	77.0

The statement of permanently owned godowns and those under construction has also been brought upto date (as on 3-9-1958) and is given below :

GODOWNS ALREADY COMPLETED/PURCHASED

State	Centre	Capacity (in tons)
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	18,000
	Bobbili	2,000
Assam	Hojai	5,000
Bombay	Bombay	75,000
	Manmad	55,000
Delhi	Delhi	19,000
Kerala	Cochin	10,000
	Alleppey	7,880
Madras	Avadi	35,200
	Coimbatore	17,000
Manipur	Imphal	4,000
Tripura	Agartala and six interior centres	11,000
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	21,000
West Bengal	Calcutta	32,000
		3,12,080

GODOWNS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Bihar	Mokameh	24,000
	Jainagar	3,000
Kerala	Cochin	34,000
	Quilon	10,500
	Kozhikode	11,000
Madras	Avadi	59,000
	Coimbatore	7,850
Manipur	Imphal	1,000
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	12,500
		1,62,850

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture laid the foundation stone of a dairy in Bangalore on a ten-acre site in Subhash Nagar on 24 August. This dairy is being set up by the Mysore Government under a scheme for supply of milk to the city and is estimated to cost Rs. 18 lakhs. It has been designed to handle initially about 500 maunds of milk per day, and products like butter, ghee and roller milk powder will be manufactured from surplus material. The dairy is expected to be put into commission towards the middle of 1959.

A scheme for the supply of milk to Nagpur was started on 8 August by utilising the equipment and other facilities available at the dairy of the Government Agricultural College. The cost is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs. A beginning has been made with 35 maunds of milk and the supply is expected to increase to about 100 maunds per day in a few months. Supply of cow milk, buffalo milk and toned milk will be undertaken.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

A major event of the month on the food front was the ban imposed by the Government of India on the export of rice and paddy, maize, jowar, bajra and their products from Uttar Pradesh. The export of wheat from the State is already prohibited. This step would serve to conserve local production and allotments from the centre for utilisation within the State, and would thus help in easing the situation which has tended to become difficult in the State for some time past.

The Government of India have also restricted the export of wheat and wheat products other than wheat bran, biscuits, bread, cakes and pastries from any place in any of the southern States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry to any place outside these States except under permits issued by the State Governments concerned. The purpose of this restriction, which does not apply to carriage upto 5 seers, by a *bona-fide* traveller, is to prevent the movement to Northern States of Government wheat issued for local consumption from the Central reserves.

To prevent the hoarding of rice and paddy and to check a rise in their prices in Bihar and U.P., Sub-section (3-A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act which empowers the Government to requisition stocks at the preceding three months' average price, has been made applicable to rice in these States for another three months from 8th August, 1958. The earlier order was issued on 8th May, 1958.

Ploughing of land for *rabi* crops, sowing or resowing of paddy, millets and pulses, transplantation of paddy, weeding and inter-cultural operations of kharif crops were the main agricultural operations in progress in different parts of the country during August. The condition of the standing crops of paddy and other kharif grains was fairly good except in a few areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where crops were affected either by drought or recent floods.

Weather conditions in the United States continue to favour a new record wheat harvest. The official 1st July forecast of production is 36 million tons compared with an actual outturn of 25.4 million tons in 1957. Harvesting of winter wheat crop is progressing satisfactorily. In Canada the recent widespread rains have improved prospects, but the wheat crop in most parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba is reported to be in poor condition. In France the first official estimate puts the production of wheat at 11.56 million tons against 10.91 million tons a year ago. In Italy the 1958 production of wheat is forecast at 9.1 million tons, some 0.8 million tons higher than in 1957. In Australia seeding of the new crop is progressing, but more rains are urgently required. A bumper wheat crop is reported from China, production being estimated at 31 million tons, some ten million tons higher than in 1957.

Production of rice in Thailand in 1957-58 is provisionally put at 7.5 million tons against 8.1 million tons in 1956-57, the decline being due to lack of rainfall early in the season. In South Viet-Nam the outturn of rice in 1957-58 is provisionally put at 3.14 million tons, which is substantially higher than the level reached in most post-war years and second only to the record 3.36 million tons in 1956.

Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of this year upto the end of August amounted to 19.46 lakh tons comprising 3.36 lakh tons of rice and 16.10 lakh tons of wheat, as against 24.1 lakh tons of cereals during the corresponding period of last year comprising 6.3 lakh tons of rice and 17.8 lakh tons of wheat. Movement of imported

foodgrains from the ports and indigenous foodgrains from the various States continued satisfactorily in August. About 12,037 tons of procured rice from Andhra and 4,377 tons from the Punjab were despatched to the different recipient States.

As a result of the ban on forward trading in coarse grains and pulses and extension of ban on market purchases of wheat by mills in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay, the uptrend in prices of some of the cereals and pulses was halted temporarily and some easing tendency was noticed during the first fortnight of August. Thus the wholesale price index of wheat declined from 98.6 in the last week of July to 98.4 in the second week of August, that of jowar from 108.5 in the last week of July to 107.7 in the third week of August, and that of bajra from 128.4 in the last week of July to 126.3 in the second week of August. The indices for gram and the pulses group showed even greater decline and fell from 86.9 and 102.8 in the last week of July to 84.6 and 99.8 respectively in the second week of August. In the latter part of the month, the uptrend in prices was resumed, while the price of rice became steady due, probably, to the approach of the harvest season for autumn paddy.

The monthly averages, however, show a rise in the indices of all the imported grains. Thus the wholesale price index of cereals which stood at 109.9 in July 1958 rose to 113.4 in August, while that of pulses rose from 99.8 to 101.8 compared with last year, the present indices of cereals and pulses are higher by 6.8% and 17% respectively.

As for individual grains, the price index rose from 114.8 in July to 117.5 in August, while that of wheat rose from 96 to 101. The August 1958 indices of rice and wheat are higher by 6% and 13.7% respectively than last year's corresponding figures.

In the case of coarse grains the price indices of jowar, bajra and maize rose from 106.3, 126.5 and 125.6 in July to 109.1, 128.2 and 137.2 respectively in August 1958. Compared with the corresponding figures of last year the present indices are higher by 9.1% in the case of maize, but lower by 10.3% in the case of jowar and 7.4% in the case of bajra. The wholesale price index of gram rose from 83.3 in July to 89.8 in August and is 25.9% higher than the August 1957 index.

SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing sugarcane crop during August was more or less satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Sugar—The total quantity of sugar produced by factories in India during the current season upto 31st August, 1958 was 19.68 lakh tons against 20.21 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. During the week ending 31st August, 1958, 3 factories were reported to be in operation against an equal number of factories operating in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories were 8.72 lakh tons on 1st August, 1958 as against 9.56 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity despatched from factories from 1st November, 1957 to 31 August, 1958 was 17.05 lakh tons against 18.00 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 31st August, 1958 the factories showed a closing stock of 6.96 lakh tons of sugar as against 7.54 lakh tons on the same date last year.

During the month under review the Government of India released 1.67 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market bringing the total releases out of 1957-58 season's production to 14.99 lakh tons, including 71.43 thousand tons for export. Sales of sugar for export from 1st July, 1958 to 31st August, 1958 were 21.33 thousand tons and shipments amounted to 9.08 thousand tons.

The market prices of sugar generally showed a downward trend due mainly to measures taken in July, including the fixation of ex-factory price of sugar by the Government in Punjab, U.P. and North Bihar, accumulation of stocks, and low off-take at a few centres. The following table shows the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres:

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
Hapur	Crystal	38.00	36.37	36.37	36.27	36.27
Kanpur	D-28	..	38.00	..	37.75	37.62
Calcutta	Indian Medium	39.37	39.25	39.25	39.25	39.25
Nagpur	D-24	42.25	43.00	43.00	42.50	42.50
Madras	Imported	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75
Bombay	D-28	39.63	38.62	39.00	37.81	37.81
Patna	..	38.00	38.00	38.00	39.00	38.00

Gur—There were little or no arrivals of gur in Hapur market during August. The stock of gur in this market was 25,000 maunds at the end of the month as against 26,000 maunds in August last year and 47,000 maunds at the end of the previous month. The prices of gur showed a firm tendency due to paucity of stocks and increasing demand from the consuming areas. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices at important centres:

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	22.00	21.50	21.00	21.50	23.50
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	23.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	23.50
Madras	Second Sort	19.34	20.16	20.16	20.16	19.34
Bombay	Kolhapur	25.00	24.00	25.00	25.50	25.50
Patna	New	18.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India First Estimate of groundnut for 1958-59 was released during the month under review. This shows an increase of 2.3 per cent in area as compared to the corresponding revised estimate of the previous season.

During August the Government of India announced the abolition of the export duty of Rs. 150 per ton on oilseeds not otherwise specified "covered under item 14 of the Second Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act and the export duty of Rs. 300 per ton on "vegetable oils not otherwise specified" covered under Article 15 of the Schedule. The validity period of the export quotas of groundnut oil and HPS groundnuts released in June was extended from September to the end of December, 1958. Another important announcement was the release of a quota of 5,000 tons of mustard oil for export upto the end of September, 1958.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country continued high. Compared to the July end quotations, prices were slightly lower but still there was no marked sign of any downward trend. This was presumably because of the optimism generated by the liberalisation of export policy. The bullish trend was aided further by the shortage of supplies.

(a) Groundnut

The All-India First Estimate of groundnut for 1958-59 puts the area at 10,364 thousand acres compared to 10,132 thousand acres during the preceding season.

This shows an increase of 232 acres or 2.3 per cent in area. The increase has been shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset partly by decreases mainly in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1958. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to groundnut during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 62 per cent of the area finally reported.

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil continued to rule high during August, though there was downward tendency at all important centres. The extension of the validity period of the quotas of H.P.S. groundnuts and groundnut oil aided market sentiment. The tight supply position and the sustained demand imparted a bullish tone. Though there was keen demand for groundnut oil from vanaspathi manufacturers, the prospects were not quite encouraging, and this exercised a visible influence on market sentiment. At European ports price of South African groundnut oil moved down by Rs. 2 during the course of the month, while that of the Indian variety ruled steady at much higher level.

The following table gives the prices :—

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	29.39	29.39	28.29	28.65	29.02	N.T.
Madras (Superior)	29.29	28.67	28.36	28.51	28.83	28.83
Hyderabad.	32.00	31.06	31.69	31.00	30.31	29.94
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>						
Bombay	60.97	60.97	59.87	59.50	60.23	N.T.
Madras	57.76	54.80	55.30	55.30	57.18	56.61
Hyderabad.	58.75	57.31	57.50	57.50	55.81	55.00
<i>European Ports—</i>						
(S. African)	41.98	47.75	47.51	47.51	47.00	47.00
(Indian Crude)	56.36	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33

N.T.—No Transaction.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during June 1958 were negligible; there was no export during the same month of 1957.

(b) Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil, though ruling high eased slightly during August. There were no developments in the market to impart fresh strength. Export prospects were not bright and there were not many overseas enquiries. Prices remained high owing to shortage of supplies. There was a substantial decline in the prices of Indian linseed oil at European ports.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during August.
(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	25.16	24.98	24.98	24.42	24.24	N.R.
Calcutta (small)	26.50	26.00	25.75	26.00	25.75	25.25
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	27.25	N.R.	26.25	N.R.	26.62	26.62
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay	57.03	56.48	56.30	54.82	55.55	N.R.
Calcutta	58.00	56.00	56.00	57.00	56.50	56.50
Kanpur	57.00	N.R.	55.00	N.R.	54.50	54.50
European ports (Indian)	59.75	59.75	57.80	57.80	56.33	53.63

N.R.—Not reported.

During June 1958, 2,006 tons of linseed oil were exported from India compared to 811 tons in the same month of 1957. Exports during January—June 1958 amounted to 17,604 tons against 7,351 tons in the corresponding period of 1957.

(c) Castorseed

Price of castorseed and castor oil ruled slightly easy during August. In the beginning of the month there were rumours of large purchases of castor oil by the Soviet Union and reduction in freight rates to U.S.A. by some shipping companies. Brazilian castor crop was reported to be not good. These factors were tending to impart firmness to the market. On the other hand, weather reports from the castor growing regions in India were favourable. Prospects for export of castor oil were not considered bright in view of the disparity in prices. The prices of castor oil at Bombay declined from Rs. 53.72 per maund at the end of July to Rs. 51.15 at the end of August. Price of Bombay commercial variety at European ports also declined.

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
<i>Castorseed</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	22.77	22.77	22.95	22.41	22.31	N.R.
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	21.33	N.R.	20.00	N.R.	20.64	20.00
Badepalli (H.C.6)	21.86	21.30	21.78	20.33	N.R.	20.66
<i>Castor Oil</i>						
Bombay (Commercial)	53.72	52.51	52.99	51.15	51.15	N.R.
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	54.00	N.R.	51.00	N.R.	51.50	51.25
Madras (F.A.Q.)	53.32	52.66	51.84	51.84	51.84	53.32
European ports (Bombay Commercial)	59.75	57.80	57.80	56.32	56.32	56.32

N.R.—Not reported.

During June a small quantity of 220 tons of castor oil were exported from India compared to 6,648 tons during the same month of 1957. Total exports of castor oil during January—June 1958 were 7,157 tons against 25,220 tons during the corresponding period of 1957.

(d) Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during July in some of the important assembling markets of South India were of the order of 21.4 million nuts and 4.3 thousand tons respectively against 16.9 million nuts and 7 thousand tons respectively during the same month of 1957. Total arrivals of coconut and copra during January—July 1958 aggregated 106.4 million nuts and 43.7 thousand tons respectively against 122.6 million nuts and 46.2 thousand tons of copra during the corresponding period of 1957.

The prices of copra at Bombay ruled easy during August and declined by Rs. 2 per maund. Prices at Alleppey tended to fluctuate though the undertone of the market was bullish, and advanced by nearly Rs. 2 by the end of the month. Coconut oil was easy at Bombay where prices declined significantly by about Rs.6 per maund, at Cochin, however, the prices remained more or less steady. The following were the weekly quotations :

		(Rs. per md.)					
		Week ending					
		26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
Copra—							
Bombay (Colombo)	60.73	60.00	57.47	58.77	58.77	N.T.	
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	56.44	55.19	57.07	57.07	56.44	58.33	
Coconut oil—							
Bombay	88.16	88.16	85.22	84.11	82.28	N.T.	
Cochin	80.51	79.60	80.51	80.63	N.Q.	N.T.	
N.Q.—Not quoted.		N.T.—No transaction.					

On account of a restrictive import policy, imports of copra and coconut oil during June 1958 were significantly lower at 1,664 tons and 431 tons respectively against 10,257 tons of copra and 1,729 tons of coconut oil during the same month of 1957. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during the first half of 1958 aggregated 41,789 tons and 4,882 tons respectively compared to 63,613 tons and 11,601 tons in the corresponding period of 1957.

The coconut palm is attacked by a number of pests at various stages of its growth, and 108 such insects have been recorded in India. Investigations on the coconut palm diseases are in progress at the research stations at Kayangulam and Kasaragod. A favourable response is being noted when palms are given a balanced nutrition of NPK and the foliage is sprayed with copper fungicide. An intensive study of this aspect is being made.

e) Vanaspati

Out of 50 factories with a monthly installed capacity of 36,997 tons, 38 factories with an installed capacity of 31,310 tons worked during July.

The total production and despatches for the month amounted to 25,041 and 25,664 tons respectively.

The average prices for 36 lbs. tin of vanaspati during the month were :

	(In Rs.)
Bombay	34.85
Madras	33.51
Calcutta	34.88
Delhi	35.68

COTTON

During the first week of August, the monsoon was rather weak and only a few areas in the cotton growing tracts received moderate showers. Subsequently, however, the monsoon current strengthened and most of the cotton tracts received good rainfall, which had beneficial effects on the conditions of the crop. In North Gujarat and Saurashtra the much needed moisture improved the crop outlook. The sowings of Wagad cotton which had remained incomplete in some parts of Saurashtra were taken up. The general condition of the crop in the Punjab, Broach-Surti and Oomra tracts was satisfactory as also the Deshi and Punjab American crops in Punjab and Rajasthan. In Khandesh the prevailing weather with long hours of sunshine was favourable and inter-cultural operations were in progress wherever they were incomplete. In the Complah tracts the weather condition was satisfactory but some rains were needed particularly for Mongari cotton. Sowings of Jayadhar were nearly over in the Athni Sangli circles by the third week of August, while they were expected to commence in the Hubli/Gadag and Adoni areas towards the end of the month.

The final estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Rallies (India) Ltd. towards the end of July puts the crop at 54.79 lakh bales against the corresponding estimate of 50.94 lakh bales for 1956-57.

Two announcements regarding exports of cotton were made during the month. The first announcement related to the release of an export quota of 50,000 bales consisting of 30,000 bales of Punjab Deshi and 20,000 bales of old cotton of 1956-57 and earlier seasons stapling not above 25/32". The second announcement which was made on 21st August, 1958 related to the release of a further quota of 40,000 bales stapling not above 3/4". With these releases the total quantity of cotton allowed for export during the current season comes to 3.4 lakh bales.

Exports of raw cotton from India during May 1958 were 67,000 bales against 64,000 bales in the previous month and 49,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports in the first nine months of the current season (September 1957–May 1958.) amounted to 2 lakh bales against 3.71 lakh bales in the same period in the last season.

During August an import quota of 30,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above and 40,000 bales of stapling 1-1/16" and above from soft currency areas was announced. Imports of cotton into India during May 1958 were 64,000 bales against 37,000 bales during the previous month and 60,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports in the first nine months of the current season amounted to 3.14 lakh bales as against 6.73 lakh bales in the same period of the last season.

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

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Cotton	Consumption during June		Consumption during September to June		Stocks as on	
	1958	1957	1957-58	1956-57	30-6-1958	30-6-1957
Indian	3.24	3.60	36.85	38.96	12.86	14.33
Egyptian	0.04	0.06	0.55	0.81	0.17	0.21
Other foreign	0.39	0.37	4.18	3.91	1.44	2.00
TOTAL	3.67	4.03	41.58	43.68	14.47	16.54

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-1957 to 14-8-1958	1-9-1956 to 14-8-1957
Arrivals	17.08	19.29
Consumption by mills	12.06	12.76
Stocks with exporters mills and merchants as on last date of the period	6.81	5.10

The prices of Jarilla MGF at Bombay tended to decline slightly in the first two weeks of August. In the last week of July this cotton was quoted at Rs. 710 per candy; on 9 August it declined to Rs. 700. In the subsequent two weeks the price again improved and on 23 August the quotation was Rs. 710. The price of Farm variety at Adoni rose from Rs. 650 at the end of July to Rs. 670 per candy on 9 August. In the following two weeks there was a decline and on 23 August the quotation was Rs. 660. At Abohar in the Punjab there was no transaction during the month in the case of Deshi and American cotton. The following table shows the prices of important varieties at selected centres :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs)

State/Centre/Variety	Andhra Pradesh/Adoni/Farm	Bombay/Bombay/Jarilla MGF	Punjab/Abohar	
			Deshi	American
Week ending—				
26-7-1958	650	710	NT.	NT
2-8-1958	652	705	"	"
9-8-1958	670	700	"	"
16-8-1958	666	710	"	"
23-8-1958	660	710	"	"
30-8-1958	NR	NT	"	"

NR—Not reported.

NT—No transaction.

Cotton prices at Karachi improved in the first half of August on account of revival of export enquiries, purchases by domestic spinners and expectations of Pakistan Government giving some incentive to cotton exports. The price of 4F Punjab (roller ginned) at Karachi was Rs. 675 per candy against Rs. 653 at the end of July. In the subsequent week, however, the price declined to Rs. 667. The following table gives the week-end prices of 4F Punjab (Roller-Ginned) at Karachi during the month :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending—	
26-7-1958	653
2-8-1958	665
9-8-1958	675
16-8-1958	675
23-8-1958	667
30-8-1958	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

Cotton prices at the New York market showed a continuous down trend though the fall in values over the month was small. The decline was attributed to favourable weather conditions and expectations of higher crop this season. The following table gives the week-end quotations of Middling 15/16" at New York :

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
26-7-1958	36.50	1,357
2-8-1958	36.45	1,357
9-8-1958	36.40	1,356
16-8-1958	36.40	1,356
23-8-1958	36.35	1,354
30-8-1958	36.30	1,352

JUTE

The All-India First Estimate of jute for 1958-59 places the acreage at 1,647 thousand acres against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1,473 thousand acres for 1957-58. This shows an increase of 174 thousand acres or 11.8 percent. This estimate gives information upto the middle of July and covers slightly less area than that covered by the final estimate. The increase in area during the current season has been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and to a lesser extent by Orissa and Tripura, and is attributed mainly to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. Assam and Uttar Pradesh, however, have reported a decrease in area.

The All-India First Estimate of mesta for 1958-59 puts the area at 247 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 235 thousand acres for 1957-58. This shows an increase of 12 thousand acres or 5.1 per cent. The increase has been reported mainly by Bihar and is attributed to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

During August, weather conditions in the jute growing areas continued to be generally favourable. Cutting of the lowland and midland crop was making steady progress. Crop reports from Assam and Northern Bengal continued to be favourable, except for some small damage to the crop in a few localities caused by floods and insects and pests. In Bihar the late monsoon and lack of steeping water had caused stunted growth.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during July 1958 amounted to 3.24 lakh bales compared to 3.05 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.35 lakh bales during July, 1957.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July, 1958 amounted to 0.53 lakh bales compared to 0.71 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.56 bales during July, 1957.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I.J.M.A. during July was 5.08 lakh bales compared to 4.78 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.03 lakh bales in July, 1957.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 9.24 lakh bales at the end of July as against 11.03 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 9.60 lakh bales at the end of July, 1957.

During August, the Calcutta loose jute market opened firm in sympathy with the goods section, but, soon after there was a gradual declining tendency. The market tended to weaken because firstly, mills were not keen in enlarging their stocks in view of good prospects of the jute crop, and secondly, the sentiment in the goods sector was weak. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties:

(August/September Delivery)

(Rupees per maund)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
Northern	26.75	27.25	26.75	26.25	27.75	24.50
Assam	26.75	27.50	26.75	26.25	27.75	24.50
Orissa	28.50	29.00	28.50	28.25	29.75	26.75
Deshal	25.50	26.25	25.75	25.25	24.25	23.50
Murshidabad	24.00	24.50	23.75	23.50	25.50	22.00
Jungli	23.25	23.75	23.25	23.00	24.50	21.25
Daisee	29.25	29.50	29.50	29.50	30.75	27.00

The Calcutta baled jute sector moved generally in sympathy with the loose jute sector. Week-end quotations of some of the important varieties are given below:—

(August/September Delivery)

(Rupees per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
Mill Firsts	210	215	210	210	205	205
Mill Lightnings	190	195	190	190	185	185
Daisee LG	180	185	180	180	180	180
Pak NO	70	70	66	65	62	57

The behaviour of raw jute prices at different up-country centres varied. At Barpeta Road (Assam) the price recorded a small rise of 50 nP. per maund in the first week and ruled at this level during the next week also; subsequently, however, it declined below the level prevailing at the end of July. At Chakia (Bihar) the price recorded a fall of Re. 1 in the first week, but it advanced to Rs. 20 per maund on 16 August as against the previous month's closing quotation of Rs. 19.25. At Samsi (West Bengal) the prices showed an erratic trend. In the first week, there was a fall of 79 nP. per maund, in the following week, the price improved and regained a major part of the loss of the first week. This rise was, however, short-lived and in the subsequent week, the price fell again. Jajpur Road centre (Orissa) was closed for business during the month. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres:—

(Rupees per maund)

Centre	Week ending					
	26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	20.50	21.00	21.00	20.50	20.00	N.T.
Chakia (Bihar)	19.25	18.25	19.00	20.00	18.75	18.00
Samsi (W. Bengal)	23.76	22.97	23.56	22.18	19.80	20.50
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

N.T.—No transaction

The Calcutta jute goods and fibre markets were dull throughout August. The weakness was demonstrated fully towards the end of the month, when reports were received of extensive flooding in many jute growing areas. In spite of some frantic speculative activity attempting to arrest the fall in prices, rates in all sections of the market slumped due to a complete lack of interest by overseas buyers. The market remained depressed despite local purchases for New Zealand shipment. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta:—

Variety	Unit	Week ending					
		26-7-58	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yards.	42.90	44.30	43.75	42.85	42.65	41.65
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	98.25	101.00	99.30	99.20	97.05	95.90

TOBACCO

The price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued to rule steady at Rs. 60 per maund in August. During the first two weeks the price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta was quoted lower at Rs. 146.16 per maund; in the following two weeks, however, the price recovered to the July-end level of Rs. 151.16. The price of Jutty (medium) variety was steady during August at a lower level of Rs. 81.16 per maund compared to the July-end quotation of Rs. 91.16. The prices of Grade I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained unquoted.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during June, 1958 were 11.05 million lbs., consisting of 7.85 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 1.55 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.65 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were higher at 18.04 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur during June amounted to 11.38 million lbs. against 7.38 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in June consisted of 9.73 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.56 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.09 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of June stood slightly lower at 38.2 million lbs. against 39.5 million lbs. at the end of May.

About 18.17 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during July against 15.6 million lbs. in the previous month. Of this, 16.15 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during June amounted to 7.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 122.2 lakhs against 6.3 million lbs. worth Rs. 117.5 lakhs in the corresponding month of 1957. Of the 7.8 million lbs. exported during June 1958, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 6.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 113.5 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the six months to June 1958 were 58.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,064.2 lakhs compared to 45.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 836 lakhs in the corresponding half-year of 1957.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1957-58 and First Estimates of Groundnut, Jute and Mesta, 1958-59.

Total Area and Classification of Area in India, 1955-56. (New set-up of States)

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated in India, 1955-56. (New set-up of States)

Area and Production of Tobacco in India, 1956-57 and 1955-56.

Area and Production of Jute in India, 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during August 1958

(Between 31-7-58 to 27-8-58 and from 1-6-58 to 27-8-58)

(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 31-7-58 to 27-8-58 (Actual) m.m.s.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to Normal (Actual) m.m.s.	Rainfall from 1-6-58 to 27-8-58 (Actual) m.m.s.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur & Tripura)	496	(+) 129	1,128	(—) 8
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1,204	(+) 741	2,118	(+) 28
Gangetic West Bengal	208	(—) 76	537	(—) 37
Orissa	187	(—) 119	566	(—) 38
Chota Nagpur	190	(—) 141	626	(—) 27
Bihar	406	(+) 101	671	(—) 18
Uttar Pradesh, East	232	(—) 44	436	(—) 38
Uttar Pradesh, West	417	(+) 121	733	(+) 2
Punjab (including Delhi)	157	(—) 15	339	(—) 18
Himachal Pradesh	497	(+) 13	1,074	(—) 1
Jammu & Kashmir	73	(+) 19	228	(+) 49
Rajasthan, West	10	(—) 89	57	(—) 74
Rajasthan, East	172	(—) 26	459	(—) 7
Madhya Pradesh, West	237	(—) 32	700	(—) 7
Madhya Pradesh, East	232	(—) 108	740	(—) 21
Gujarat	195	(+) 4	490	(—) 28
Saurashtra and Kutch	82	(—) 8	389	(+) 6
Konkan	1,111	(+) 734	2,754	(+) 59
Maharashtra	238	(+) 149	506	(+) 50
Vidarbha	269	(+) 59	601	(—) 14
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	129	(+) 4	403	(+) 16
Telangana	262	(+) 96	599	(+) 17
Rayalaseema	207	(+) 106	343	(+) 38
Madras	126	(+) 49	171	0
Coastal Mysore	650	(+) 120	2,556	(+) 5
Mysore, North	138	(+) 49	271	(—) 1
Mysore, South	119	(+) 38	278	(+) 20
Kerala	314	(+) 26	1,502	(+) 4

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.

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

1-1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during September

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Late Rice in some parts, Jowar, Wheat, Bajra, Chillies, Sweet Potatoes.	Minor millets, moong, mash and other kharif Pulses in Telangana, Maize.
Assam	Castor Seed, Tobacco and Horse Gram.	Hill paddy, Maize, Aus paddy in Cachar, Asra crop, Jute and plucking of Tea.
Bihar	Summer Rice and Castor Seed	Autumn Rice, Ragi, Maize, Cotton, Jute, Sannhemp and Kharif, Sesamum.
Bombay	Jowar (Rabi), Tobacco, winter vegetables, Rabi Paddy and Castor.	Maize, Groundnut and Kharif crops.
Kerala	Winter Rice, Ragi, Small Millets (Rabi), Horsegram, Sesamum, Cotton and Tapioca.	Autumn Rice, Ragi, other Pulses including Red gram, Green gram, Black gram, and lemon grass.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Til	Kharif Pulses, Early Kutki, Groundnut, Urd, Mung, Maize, Minor Pulses and early Paddy.
Madras	Rabi Rice, Rabi Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton, Tobacco, Gingelly (dry), Minor Millets, Pulses, Sweet Potato, Winter Potato (hills), Pepper, Rape and Mustard.	Kharif, Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Barley, Small Millets, Summer Potato, Ginger, Sugarcane, (chillies, Sannhemp and Onions.
Mysore	Bengal gram, Horse gram, Groundnut and Minor Pulses, Tobacco.	Potatoes, Mung or Jowar and Coriander, picking of Cotton, Sannhemp.
Orissa	Winter Paddy and Til in Sambalpur district, Castor Seed.	Autumn Paddy and Jute in Cuttack, Ragi, Maize and Til, Jowar and Cotton in some places, Bajra.
Punjab	Gram, oilseeds, barley and oats.	Autumn Crops, Maize, Rice, Jowar, Til, Kharif Pulses, Summer Vegetables, Potatoes, picking of Desi Cotton.
Rajasthan		Bajra, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton and Sannhemp.
Uttar Pradesh	Gram, Potatoes, Peas, Oats, Rape and Mustard and Rai in some areas, Toria in Tarai area.	Maize, Jowar, Fodder, Guar, Ragi, minor Millets, early Paddy, Jute, Tobacco and Kharif Vegetables, picking of Cotton.
West Bengal	Winter Rice, Sesamum and Kalai, retting of Jute and Sannhemp (Rabi).	Autumn Rice, Jute, Maize, Jowar, Tobacco and Sannhemp (Kharif).
Jammu & Kashmir	Linseed in Kashmir and Potato in Jammu.	Rice in Kashmir and Maize, Jowar, Bajra in Jammu.
Himachal Pradesh	Gram, Rape & Mustard, Linseed.	Summer Rice, Maize, Small Millets (Kharif), Tur, Hills Potatoes (Summer), Chillies (dry), Sesamum, Sannhemp.
Manipur	Potato, other winter crops like wheat, peas, mustard, Rabi Pulses, Gram and Linseed.	Early Paddy, Kharif Pulses, Sesamum and Jute.
Tripura	Sweet Potato	Autumn Maize, Kharif Pulses* Ginger, Chillies Sesamum and Jute.
Delhi		Kharif Jowar.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crop	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)	1956-57 (Partially revised)	1957-58 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,821
Jowar	40,367	41,411	7,249	8,056
Bajra	27,884	27,453	2,885	3,565
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,064
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Wheat	33,580	29,657	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur (Arhar)	5,686	5,598	1,954	1,396
Other Kharif Pulses	16,484	15,832	1,515	1,401
Other Rabi Pulses	11,780	10,820	1,770	1,665
TOTAL PULSES	58,215	54,655	11,503	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	275,350	267,372	68,748	62,026
Potatoes	702(F)	N.A.	1,674(F)	N.A.
Sugarcane**	5,057	5,021	66,998	63,954
Ginger (Dry)	39	39	15	14
Pepper (Black)	221	229	27	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,476	1,534	342	355
Tobacco	1,022(F)	N.A.	306(F)	N.A.
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,450	14,457	4,200*	4,271*
Castorseed	1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum	5,446	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard	6,311	6,050	1,026	905
Linseed	4,156	3,818	394	271
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,778	30,418	6,176	5,907
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,893	20,158	4,735†	4,753†
Jute	1,908	1,754	4,288†	4,088†
Mesta	733	726	1,478†	1,211†

(F) Relate to Final Estimate.

N. A.—Not available.

* In terms of nuts in shell.

** Production is in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,751 and 6,367 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

† 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	(In thousands)		
			Area (Acres)		
			Current estimates	Corresponding adjusted estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase(+) or decrease (—)
(i) 1957-58					
Potatoes	Second	13.9.58	766	700	(+) 9.4
Tobacco	Third	22.7.58	922	1,006	(—) 8.3
(ii) 1958-59					
Sugarcane	First	7.8.58	4,795	5,031	(—) 4.7
Groundnut	First	13.9.58	10,364	10,132	(+) 2.3
Jute	First	29.8.58	1,647	1,473	(+) 11.8
Mesta	First	6.9.58	247	235	(+) 5.1

TABLE No. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1957-58

I—SUMMARY

Area (Thousand acres)	1957-58 (Second estimate)	1958-57 (Corresponding estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (Thousand acres)	766	700	(+) 66	(+) 9.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area has been shared by almost all the major potato growing States. It is particularly marked in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed largely to better climatic conditions at sowing time.

The Estimate gives information of area sown up to the end of May. Past experience shows that the area at the Final Estimate stage is slightly higher than that in the Second Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second estimate)	1958-57 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	..
Assam—			
Winter	53	52	(+) 1
Summer	18	19	(—) 1
TOTAL	71	71	..
Bihar	155	123(A)	(+) 32
Bombay	29	26	(+) 3
Madhya Pradesh	22	20	(+) 2
Madras—			
Winter	2	2	..
Summer	21	20	(+) 1
TOTAL	23	22	(+) 1
Orissa	21	21	..
Punjab	22	21	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh	258	237(A)	(+) 21
West Bengal—			
Winter	120	114	(+) 6
Summer	2	4	(—) 2
TOTAL	122	118	(+) 4
Mysore	14	14	..
Rajasthan	3	3	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—			
Winter	1	1	..
Summer	20	19	(+) 1
TOTAL	21	20	(+) 1
Tripura	4	3	(+) 1
TOTAL INDIA	766	700	(+) 66

(a) Below 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

4.1. All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1958-59

I—SUMMARY

Area (Thousand acres)	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (Thousand acres)	10,364	10,132	(+) 232	(+) 2.3

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to groundnut during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 62% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing esti- mate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1,455	1,490	(-) 35
Bombay	5,203	4,948(A)	(+) 255
Kerala	32	31	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	931	825	(+) 106
Madras	219	215(A)	(+) 4
Mysore	1,683	1,860(A)	(-) 177
Orissa	55	55	..
Punjab	157	149	(+) 8
Rajasthan	151	159	(-) 8
Uttar Pradesh	478	400	(+) 78
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL INDIA	10,364	10,132	(+) 232

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

(a)—Below 500 acres.

NOTE—

1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this estimate.
2. Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.2. All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1958-59

I—SUMMARY

Area (Thousand acres)	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	
			Absolute	Per cent
	1,647	1,473	(+) 174	(+) 11.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area has been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and to a lesser extent by Orissa and Tripura. This is attributed largely to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. Assam and Uttar Pradesh have, however, reported a decrease in area as a result of unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The information given in this Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of July 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory.

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

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	322	358	(-) 36
Bihar	519	391	(+) 128
Orissa	91	81	(+) 10
Uttar Pradesh	50	63	(-) 13
West Bengal	643	561	(+) 82
Tripura	22	19	(+) 3
TOTAL INDIA	1,647	1,473	(+) 174

NOTE—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4.3. All India First Estimate of Mesta, 1958-59

I—SUMMARY

Area (Thousand acres)	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
	247	235	(+) 12	(+) 5.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Bihar and is attributed largely to better seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. This has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the beginning of July, 1958. Till then, the condition of the standing crops was, on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta during 1958-59. Some late varieties of the crop are also grown in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Bombay and in Punjab and West Bengal. Information in respect of these crops will become available only at the Final Estimate stage.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corres- ponding estimate)	Increase (+) or dec- rease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	75	76	(—)1
Assam	7	6	(+)1
Bihar	82	59	(+)23
Bombay	7	7	..
Madhya Pradesh	20	22	(—)2
Madras	1	1	..
Mysore	43	52(A)	(—)9
Orissa	12	12	..
TOTAL INDIA	247	235	(+) 12

(A)—Adjusted estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for mesta.

(2) This estimate does not include data relating to late sown varieties of mesta grown in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Bombay, Punjab and West Bengal which will be included in the final estimate only.

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

TABLE No. 5

Production of Tea in North India

('000 lbs.)

District	January to July	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	110,407	107,630
Cachar	16,806	16,223
Darjeeling	9,121	8,842
Dooars	53,363	51,186
Terai	6,043	5,497
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	59	105
All Others	2,616	2,531
TOTAL	198,415	192,014

*Estimated.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

5.1. Production of Tea in South India

('000 lbs.)

District	July		January to July	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	1,080	1,074	20,504	17,448
Central Travancore	1,573	1,888	19,666	15,664
Cochin	100	141	1,695	1,599
Coorg	16	19	220	190
Kanan Devans	1,024	1,000	14,531	12,903
Kanya Kumari	14	42	266	286
Madurai	60	66	1,018	710
Malabar	18	36	281	199
Mundakayam	199	232	1,711	1,275
Mysore	121	215	1,920	1,936
Nilgiris	1,097	2,102	11,861	11,336
Nilgiris—Wynaad	908	1,203	8,991	7,788
South—Travancore	445	606	4,376	3,825
Tirunelveli	30	76	380	498
Wynaad	757	833	7,768	6,662
TOTAL	7,442	9,533	95,188	82,319

*Includes revised figures for June, 1958.

Source : U.P.A.S.I., Coonoor.

TABLE No. 6

Imports of Foodgrains

(Tons)

Commodity	Imports during the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-58
	6-8-58	13-8-58	20-8-58	27-8-58	
Rice	12,751	..	..	..	335,586
Wheat	46,667	32,237	21,956	16,650	1,586,814
TOTAL	59,418	32,237	21,956	16,650	1,922,400

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured
1957-58 Crop

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1958—				
May	41,394	26,921	47,567	115,882
June	10,396	24,498	18,971	62,865
July	18,857	11,093	10,185	39,935

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1956-57 Crop

Particulars	During July, 1958				Upto July, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (in-clusive of gain in weight)	..	..	..	..	21,959	7,299	12,405(a)	41,663
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (in-clusive of drilage)	..	..	..	..	11,004	4,028	11,313	26,433
Sold for export	..	..	..	..	1,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228
Balance as on 31-7-58	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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	During July, 1958				Upto July, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (in-clusive of gain in weight)	24	33	291	348	21,161	7,916	14,251(c)	43,328
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (in-clusive of drilage)	1,261	337	1,072	2,670	5,029	1,202	3,779	10,010
Sold for export	1,039	629	127	1,795	8,637(d)	1,251	127	10,015
Balance as on 31-7-58	..	..	..	..	7,495	5,463	10,345	23,303
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	593	2,696	127	3,416

(c) Includes 981 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(d) Includes 90 tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

7.2. Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

1957-58 Crop

Date	Place of sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
8-7-58	Coimbatore	216.25 to 230.90	223.96	188.05	188.05	156.50 to 160.05	157.74
22-7-58	Mysore	205.70 to 223.05	215.48	186.95 to 201.95	195.62	152.60 to 160.10	157.72

TABLE No. 8

Imports of Tobacco (Raw)

Variety	Six months ended June			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,249	103.1	1,143	51.4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	31	1.4	876	17.2
Others	..	..	3	0.1
TOTAL	2,280	104.5	2,022	68.7

Source : monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8-1. Exports of Tobacco (Raw)

Variety	Six months ended June			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of bidis	100	1.1	148	0.9
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	3,479	21.3	2,709	14.4
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	38	0.1	434	1.5
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	828	7.0	282	2.4
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	51,873	10,23.9	40,236	809.5
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	550	5.1	476	3.5
For manufacture of cigars and cheroots	16	0.4	20	0.1
For manufacture of hookah tobacco	64	1.0	10	0.1
Other tobacco (raw)	1,252	4.3	829	3.6
TOTAL	58,200	10,64.2	45,234	836.0

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

TABLE No. 9

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

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			August 1958 (30-8-58)	July 1958 (26-7-58)	August 1957 (31-8-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	16.00	14.75	14.00
	Chandansi	Mixed	22.00	19.50	15.62
	Sagar	Pissi	19.00	18.37	11.75
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	12.00	N.A.	11.50
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	16.56	14.78	11.00
Maize	Baraich	Desi	18.75	15.50	14.50
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		18.89(a)	18.89	15.12
	Patna		18.50(a)	18.00	16.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	23.00	20.00	15.50
	Patna		23.00(a)	25.00	18.00
	Bombay		23.33(a)	23.89	19.25
	Madras	Nagpur	20.87	26.89	23.12
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	14.00(a)	9.00	15.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N.S.	18.50	17.50
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	14.71	15.01	12.00

TABLE No. 9—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	37.81	39.63	39.25
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	39.25	39.50	38.12
Gur	Hapur		23.50	22.00	12.50
	Madras	II Sort	19.34	19.34	14.37
	Bombay	Kolhapur	25.50	26.00	22.00
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		20.00	22.00	21.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	230.00	230.00	225.00
	Khurja	Desi	200.00	200.00	200.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	224.00	220.00	195.00
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish			
		Prawns	82.28	72.00	30.87
		Pomfret	102.85	113.14	102.87
	Calcutta	Fresh Water			
		Rohu	110.00	100.00	100.00
		Hilsa	105.00	70.00	90.00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	145.00	130.00	100.00
	Madras	Ungraded	130.00	120.00	110.00
	Bombay		124.00	110.00	130.00
	Jullundur		N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	36.25	38.00	39.25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	35.55	35.55	35.56
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	28.65(a)	30.88	36.12
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	29.02(a)	29.39	23.50
	Madras	Superior	28.83	29.29	24.19
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	24.24(a)	25.16	20.31
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	26.62	27.25	22.50
Castor seed	Bombay	Bold	22.31(a)	22.77	22.31
	Kanpur		20.00	21.33	20.00
	Badepalli	(Hyd. Dn.)	20.66	21.88	22.19
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37.00	35.62	39.00
		Black	32.50(a)	31.19	26.50
Cotton seed	Bombay	Moglai	12.50	12.87	12.25
	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	14.25
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumani	58.53	58.44	44.50
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		73.50	75.00	88.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	77.00	79.00	85.00
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		60.23(a)	60.97	53.62
	Madras		56.61	57.76	48.06
Linseed Oil	Bombay		55.55(a)	57.03	44.12
	Kanpur		54.50	57.00	49.50
Castor Oil	Bombay	Commercial	51.15	53.72	52.87
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	51.25	54.00	56.50
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	64.15	63.36	73.25
	Bombay		67.59	70.53	64.62
Coconut Oil	Cochin		80.63(a)	79.88	65.69
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	12.00	11.50	11.25
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		11.00	11.00	8.25
	Bombay	Decorticated	11.81(a)	11.24	7.75
	"	Decoiled	12.62(a)	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Cambodia	181.83	167.88	182.00
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	338.50
		320 F	N.T.	N.T.	400.00
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	355.00	355.00	387.50
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	247.00	246.00	282.44
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	205.00	210.00	215.00
		Mill lightnings	185.00	190.00	210.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	27.00	29.00	31.58
		Pakistan—			
		District Middles	31.50	32.00	34.50

TABLE No. 9—*conold.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.) . . .	Calcutta . . .	Consumption in India— Medium Doar Dust . . .	1.72	1.64	1.58
		Export— Clean Black Pekoe . . .	2.10	2.30	2.19
Coffee (per cwt.) . . .	Coimbatore . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	255.00	240.00	243.00
	Chikmagalur . . .	Plantation 'PB' . . .	250.00	256.00	243.00
	Mangalore . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	224.00	233.00	238.00
		Plantation 'A' . . .	235.00	235.00	240.00
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	24.00	25.00	16.50
	Cochin	Good	13.77	12.24	11.00
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	N.A.	50.00	42.87
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	75.00	79.59	71.84
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	26.01(a)	29.84	33.69
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong) . . .	145.00	148.00	162.00
		Small (Mysore) . . .	820.00	820.00	880.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.) . . .	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips (Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125.07	125.07	119.50
Oranges (per 100) . . .	Bombay	Ordinary	12.50	10.42	3.00
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	10.00	10.00	12.00
Arecanute	Madras	Singapore	223.82	204.07	148.12
		Mangalore	230.40	230.40	197.50
Onions	Calcutta	Sukhsagar	8.50	N.S.	12.50
Chemical Fertilisers (per long ton gross)—					
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	350.00
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 ferti- lizers containing the Standard Nitro- gen contents.		420.00	420.00	420.00
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	Do.		330.00	330.00	330.00
Urea	Do.		710.00	710.00	710.00
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.S.—No supply. N.T.—No transaction.					

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.S.—No supply.

N.T.—No transaction.

9.1. 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. 10

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		28-8-58	13.75
Rice	Lyallpur	Saila Basmati	15-7-58	27.44
	Dacca		22-8-58	33.00
Gur	Lyallpur		28-8-58	9.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	16-8-58	{ 70.19 669.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	16-8-58	{ 92.19 878.00*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	16-8-58	16.00
	Lyallpur		28-8-58	28.75
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85%	16-8-58	155.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	22-8-58	31.00
				150.69†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Per bale of 400 lbs.

10.1. In 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.)	29-8-58	186 cents.	12.15
			No. 2 Winter Red Sept.	"	29-8-58	186½ cents.	12.18
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-8-58	207½ cents.	13.57
			Sept. Class 2 in Store Fort				
	Canada	Winnipeg	William No. 1 Northern Manitota	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-8-58	165½ cents.	11.11@
			Australian bulk f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes Aug./Sept.	Ton	29-8-58	£25.5-0	12.36

10-1. In Other Foreign Countries—con

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	29-8-58	133 cents.	9-30
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	October	Unit (48 lbs.)	29-8-58	97½ cents.	8-19@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.	Metric Ton	29-8-58	£63-0-0	31-35
Groundnut oil	European Ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk 3/5% (Sept./Oct.)	Ton	29-8-58	£96-0-0	47-00
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metric Ton	29-8-58	£51-0-0 (Nominal)	25-38
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) Sept.	Ton	29-8-58	£96-0-0 (Nominal)	47-00
Castor oil	European Ports		Bombay 2% Commercial (c. & f.) Aug./ Sept. (drums)	Ton	29-8-58	£153-0-0	56-33
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	29-8-58	36-30 cents.	1,352-00*
			October	Lb.	29-8-58	35-35 cents.	1,316-00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	29-8-58	£107-0-0 (Nominal)	255-00†

*Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-8-58 (Canada 2-72½ to 2-72½ dollars=£ 1 sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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 and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				August 1958 (30-8-58)	July 1958 (26-7-58)	August 1957 (31-8-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2-25	2-50	1-50
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	2-28	2-28	1-50
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0-50	0-62	0-37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0-72	0-72	0-75
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3-75	3-75	4-00
Almonds	Bombay	With out shell	Seer	8-50	8-50	10-50
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2-00	2-00	1-50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2-50	7-00	2-75
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1-81	1-47	1-31
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0-49	0-02	0-40
	Calcutta		Seer	0-87	1-25	0-75
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0-41	0-41	0-40
Caulliflowers	Madras		Each	0-44	0-50	0-50
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0-31	0-25	0-50

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				August 1958 (30-8-58)	July 1958 (26-7-58)	August 1957 (31-8-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3-50	3-50	3-00
	Madras	Perch	Seer	1-03	1-03	1-03
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2-12	2-00	2-00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2-00	2-00	1-69
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1-25	1-25	2-00
	Madras	Big	Each	1-75	1-75	1-50
Duck	Bombay		Each	2-00	1-75	2-50
	Madras		Each	2-00	1-50	1-75

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				August 1958 (30-8-58)	July 1958 (26-7-58)	August 1957 (31-8-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow						
	Bihar—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	80-00 to 100-00(b)	75-00 to 100-00	80-00 to 110-00
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200-00 to 500-00(b)	200-00 to 500-00	150-00
Milch Buffalo						
	Bihar—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	250-00 to 300-00(b)	250-00 to 300-00	225-00 to 325-00
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murha	Each	400-00 to 1000-00(b)	400-00 to 1000-00	350-00
Bullocks						
	Bihar—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	100-00 to 125-00(b)	100-00 to 125-00	140-00 to 175-00
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400-00 to 1000-00(b)	400-00 to 1000-00	400-00 to 1000-00

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-8-58.

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		
			August 1958 (30-8-58)	July 1958 (26-7-58)	August 1957 (31-8-57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.75	0.87	0.81
Mutton	Bombay		2.00	2.25	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.56	2.56	2.31
		Without bones	3.06	3.06	3.06
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.50
Pork	Bombay		2.50	2.50	2.25
	Madras		2.31	2.31	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.75
	Calcutta		1.25	1.25	1.25

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-7-58	12-7-58	19-7-58	26-7-58	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957
Food Articles	116.1	118.2	119.6	119.8	118.4	113.4	111.3
Liquor & Tobacco	92.4	92.4	92.8	92.8	92.6	92.1	93.7
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.6	115.7	115.8	115.9	115.8	115.6	114.2
Industrial Raw Materials	116.1	116.3	118.7	119.4	117.6	115.3	121.6
Manufactures	108.5	108.5	109.7	109.8	109.1	107.9	108.8
All Commodities	113.4	114.5	115.9	116.2	115.0	111.7	111.9

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & 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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 April	101	106	103	..	108
1958 March	100	109	103	..	105
1958 April	102	108	103	..	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	98	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1956	97	99	99	102	101	102	102(a)	112(a)
1957	102	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 April	99	101	101	104	104	105	103	114
1958 March	101	103	107	108	108	108	106	119
1958 April	103	104	108	108	110	108	109	120

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". (a) Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for May, 1958

(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
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	122	..	123	..	62	70	100	74	102	82	118	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teghra (Bihar)	135	111	103	95	105	88	119	140	104	89	61	50	100	75
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	128	..	67	90	..	80	..	85	91	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	83	..	..	100	..	92	94	89	88	..	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	85	61	..	..	..	141	95	91	116	83	86	..	155	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	138	..	96	..	69	81	99	62	..	83	97	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	156	..	..	..	..	72	108	75	..	100	120	..	125	65
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	94	167	..	101	90	85	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	51	..	49	54	..	102	100	96	96	86	..	100	151
Shankargarh (U.P.)	104	78	104	..	..	98	110	76	..	92	90	..	93	90

Source: Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in Andhra Pradesh,
Kerala and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936 = 100)

State/District	Centre	April 1958	March 1958	April 1957
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	492	489	508
Srikakulam	Thettangi	565	566	471
West Godavari	Alamuru	428	427	438
Kurnool	Madavaram	578	578	571
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	525	526	545
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	445	452	435
	Agaram	453	451	426
Tiruchirappalli	Thulayanatham	467	467	467
Mathurai	Eriodu	469	470	421
	Gokilapuram	429	430	400
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	453	454	468
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	436	437	417
	Kunnathur	441	441	440

TABLE No. 20

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base : 1949 = 100)

Year or Month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General group	Food group	General group	Food group	General group	Food group	General group
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	108
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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 May	121	118	85	92	114	111	110	114
1958 April	131	127	85	91	117	116	116	119
1958 May	132	127	87	93	119	117	117	120

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees & naye paise)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agri. Lab.		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Korukonda	June, 1958	8	1.25	0.75	0.50	..	..	..
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	8	1.25	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	June, 1958	8	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	3.00	2.50	1.75
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	June, 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.75	1.50	1.00
Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
Poona	Poona	"	8	2.00	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	May, 1958	10	..	..	..	1.25	1.00	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morena	Bijaipur	"	7.9	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.75
Rewa	Sohagi	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.62
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	June, 1958	7	2.37	1.50	..	2.37	0.50	..
Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.37	0.37
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	June, 1958	7	1.90	0.85	0.39	1.75	..	0.77
Burdwan	..	"	8	1.59	1.12	1.03	1.77	1.20	0.68
Midnapore	..	"	7	1.69	1.01	0.22	1.67	1.07	0.40
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	June, 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	..	..	..

21.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh
(In Rupees & Naye paise)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Plough- ing	Sowing	Weeding	Har- vesting	Other Agricul- tural labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	June 1958	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
Tirunelveli	Malayan Kulam	..	Man	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.75
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0.37
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	May 1958	Man	8	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..
			Child	8	1.37	1.12	1.12	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	..	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	2.12	2.12
			Woman	8	..	1.37	..	1.37	..
			Child	8	..	..	1.00	..	1.25
Patiala	Kakrala	..	Man	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	2.50
Mahendragarh	Sehrapur	..	Man	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	May 1958	Man	10	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
			Woman	10	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Child	10	..	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Morena	Hijaipur	..	Man	7	1.50	1.25	1.00	2.00	1.00
			Woman	7	..	1.25	1.00	2.00	0.75
			Child	7	..	1.00	..	..	0.75
Rewa	Sohagi	..	Man	7	..	..	..	..	1.00
			Woman	7	..	..	..	..	0.75
			Child	7	..	..	..	..	0.62

21.2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees & naye paise)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Black Smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Koru Konda	June 1958	8	2.50	2.50	1.25	2.00	..	0.50
Krishna	Gudur	..	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Guntur	Addanki	..	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	..	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	June 1958	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	..	8	5.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	June 1958	8	5.50	4.50	5.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
Kaira	Ode	..	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	Poona	..	8	4.00	3.50	2.50	1.00*	0.50*	0.50*
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	May 1958	10	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	0.75
Surguja	Badai	..	8	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	0.75	0.37
Morena	Bijaipur	..	7-9	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.33	..	1.33
Rewa	Sohagi	..	7	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	June 1958	7	1.87	0.69	..	0.62	..	0.44
Tumkur	Nerelekere	..	7	2.25	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25
W. Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	June 1958	7	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.41
Burdwan	..	..	8	..	..	..	0.72	0.54	0.49
Midnapore	..	..	7	..	..	..	0.81	0.74	0.56
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chawari	June 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	..	0.75

*Daily wages calculated from monthly income.

TABLE No. 22

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed in India during July 1958 (from 28th June to 25th July 1958)
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 region
		During the month of July 1958 (from 28-6-58 to 25-7-58)	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. Nandyal	415	743	6,601	2,790	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	351	4,002	25,300	21,050	
	3. Northern	378	441	5,350	2,563	
	4. Western	4,766	2,451	41,887	14,681	
	5. Mungari	35	50	627	905	
	6. Coconadas	807	424	5,833	6,896	
	TOTAL	6,752	8,111	85,607	49,794	
2. Telangana						
	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	4,434	7,918	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	4,591	4,831	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	1,018	..	1,820	889	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,018	..	10,845	13,638	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	7,770	8,111	96,452	63,432	
	Cotton Waste	144	..	1,581	2,211	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas	684	..	10,064	3,654	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	}	N.A.		Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.	
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Gujarat Dholeras					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)					
	5. Jarilla					
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras				NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar					
	8. Cambodia					
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi					
	10. Kumpta Ordinary					
TOTAL	N.A.					
Cotton Waste	N.A.					
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	}	N.A.		Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.	
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Gujarat Dholeras					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)					
	5. Others					
	TOTAL					
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	}	N.A.		East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nashik.	
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Cambodia					
TOTAL	N.A.					

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

TABLE NO. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholeras Wagad	N.A.		Habar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zala-wad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.		
	2. Kalyan					
	3. Mathio					
	4. Pratap					
	5. Deviraj (134-Co 2)					
	6. Others					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	N.A.		Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.		
	2. Hyderabad Oomras					
	3. Hyderabad Gao-rani					
	4. Kumpta Ordinary					
	5. Warangal & Kakinadas					
	6. Mungari					
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)					
	8. Hyderabad Amer-can					
	9. Other Americans					
	10. Others					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	N.A.		Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.		
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)					
	3. Oomras					
	4. Cambodia includ-ing Buri					
	5. M.P. American					
	6. Other Americans					
	7. Others					
	TOTAL	N.A.				

TABLE No. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	}	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		N.A.			
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint		N.A.			
	Cotton Waste		N.A.			
Madhya Pradesh—						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia)	}	The whole region.			
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras					
	TOTAL	*	N.A.	103,124	N.A.	
2. Madhya Bharat—						
	1. U. P. Dosi	..	..	9,555	9,305	The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American	..	..	13,573	24,115	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	120,917	114,545	
	4. Malvi	478	23	68,149	26,828	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	23,076	10,286	
	TOTAL	478	23	235,270	185,059	
3. Bhopal—						
	1. Malvi	}	The whole region.			
	2. M. B. Oomras					
	TOTAL		N.A.			
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	478	23	339,394	185,059	
	Cotton Waste	347	439	2,205	1,294	

TABLE No. 22—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	12,746	10,309	77,301	81,828		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	4,862	1,507	15,582	17,287		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..		
7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..		
8. Tirunelveli	2,496	1,473	7,487	8,462		
9. Karungannai	6,469	826	19,894	14,892		
10. Chinnpathi	..	..	..	..		
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	26,573	14,115	120,264	122,469	
Cotton Waste	..	5,278	5,908	66,171	60,916	
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	24,931	20,426	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	69,749	72,988	
	TOTAL	..	..	94,680	93,414	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	8,140	2,289	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	34,956	61,543	
	TOTAL	..	..	43,096	63,832	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	5,399	1,293	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	21,835	28,115	
	TOTAL	..	..	27,234	29,408	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	415	..	26,513	18,685	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	914	..	259,519	256,821	
	TOTAL	1,329	..	286,032	275,506	

TABLE No. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Punjab—contd.</i>						
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	50	..	130,620	90,483	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American	130	..	130,803	165,930	
	TOTAL	180	..	261,423	256,413	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	1,509	..	712,465	718,573	
	Cotton Waste	1,250	..	4,873	2,940	
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	4,033	3,301	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	30	..	2,940	2,332	
	TOTAL	30	..	6,973	5,633	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	146	162	Mathura, Farukhabad, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,712	1,825	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,858	1,987	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	171	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	247	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	418	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—contd.</i>						
5 Rest of the State.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banar, Ghasipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	30	..	9,249	7,620	
	Cotton Waste	..	179	964	2,026	
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
	1. Comillas	2,906	876	17,513	10,119	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	3	58	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	2,906	876	17,516	10,177	
	Cotton Waste	956	826	6,491	8,082	
<i>Mysore—</i>						
	1. Mysore American	N.A.				The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary					
	3. Jayadhar					
	4. Nadam, Bourhon & Uppam					
	5. Lakshmi					
	6. Others					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	..	..	N.A.	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	N.A.	..	
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	107	74	68,920	50,948	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	304	274	115,084	74,987	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	6,880	10,072	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	411	348	190,894	136,007	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
<i>Tripura—</i>						
	Cotton Lint	..	..	1,481	826	The whole State.
	Comillas	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

* Factories closed.

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE NO. 23
TOTAL AREA AND CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN
INDIA, 1955-56

(597)

TABLE
Total Area and Classification
(According to the Reorganised)

(Thousand acres)									
State	Total geographical area according to			Classification of					
	Surveyor General of India	Village papers (Reporting area)	Forests	Not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land		
				Land put to agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land	Total	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands included in net area sown	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	66,681	13,992	3,338	7,246	10,584	2,892	631	4,120
Assam* (including N.E.F.A.)	54,440	35,764	12,042	551	13,526	14,077	380	2,983	275
Bihar	42,952	42,823	9,676	3,140	1,926	5,066	568	..	2,492
Bombay (P)	122,028	120,907	15,946	2,388	16,941	19,329	5,704	649	4,620
Jammu & Kashmir (d)	54,951	5,923	1,398	763	909	1,672	315	79	261
Kerala	9,560	9,412	2,433	471	497	968	116	508	406
Madhya Pradesh	109,632	107,551	33,489	4,692	6,799	11,491	6,417	983	10,711
Madras	32,111	32,021	4,488	3,195	2,352	5,547	933	571	2,106
Mysore	47,911	45,274	6,288	2,087	2,058	4,145	4,377	954	1,555
Orissa*	38,560	38,401	8,799	2,717	3,557	6,274	1,819	1,143	3,504
Punjab	30,119	30,289	843	1,642	6,139	7,781	378	88	1,915
Rajasthan	84,543	84,406	3,478	2,591	13,691	16,282	3,407	112	18,090
Uttar Pradesh	72,591	72,543(e)	8,713(e)	4,560	6,425(f)	10,985(g)	83	2,945(g)	4,506
West Bengal	21,686	21,815	1,916	224	3,607	3,831	42	1,584	191
Delhi	367	366	4	82	3	85	12	..	36
Himachal Pradesh	6,990	2,305	400	87	72	159	860	62	100
Manipur	5,522	346	37	..	..	(b)	(c)	74	17
Tripura	2,574	2,634	1,573	82	14	96	140	285	22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,058	87	39	4	12	16	11	3	2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	27	7	..	(a)	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
TOTAL	806,270	719,555	125,554	32,614	85,774	118,388	28,394	13,654	54,931

*Due to non-receipt of 1955-56 data figures for 1954-55 have been repeated. In case of Assam, the latest available data are for the year 1953-54.

(P) Provisional.

(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).

(e) The figures are provisional and estimated after certain adjustments. They therefore, do not tally with the figures given in the State Season and Crop Report for 1955-56. The figures given in the Season and Crop Report are 74,385 and 10,555 thousand acres for "Area according to village papers" and "Area under Forests".

(f) Includes 3,433 thousand acres in respect of Kumaun Division (estimated hill portion) part of which is under "Land put to non-agricultural uses".

(g) Includes 429 thousand acres in respect of Kumaun Division (estimated hill portion) part of which is under "Permanent pastures and other grazing lands" and "Culturable waste".

No. 23
of Area in India, 1955-56
(Set-up of States)

(Thousand acres)

reporting area

Fallow lands							State
Total	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current fallows	Total	Net area sown	Total cropped area	Area sown more than once	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
7,643	1,729	4,834	6,563	27,899	30,399	2,500	Andhra Pradesh
3,638	413	476	889	5,118	6,003	885	Assam* (including N.E.F.A.)
3,000	2,027	4,444	6,471	18,610	24,498	5,888	Bihar
10,973	5,051	2,516	7,567	67,092	69,910	2,818	Bombay (P)
655	293	372	665	1,533	1,840	307	Jammu & Kashmir (d)
1,030	364	140	504	4,477	5,466	989	Kerala
18,111	3,409	2,467	5,876	38,584	43,392	4,808	Madhya Pradesh
3,610	1,611	2,594	4,205	14,171	16,967	2,796	Madras
6,886	1,674	1,905	3,579	24,376	25,208	832	Mysore
6,466	739	2,269	3,008	13,854	14,958	1,104	Orissa*
2,381	54	1,436	1,490	17,794	23,500	5,706	Punjab
21,609	9,374	5,360	14,734	28,303	31,006	2,703	Rajasthan
7,536	3,165	473	3,638	41,671	51,925	10,254	Uttar Pradesh
1,817	891	238	1,129	13,122	15,317	2,195	West Bengal
48	..	12	12	217	323	106	Delhi
1,022	9	36	45	679	1,047	368	Himachal Pradesh
91	(a)	..	(a)	218	218	..	Manipur
447	15	22	37	481	564	83	Tripura
16	1	1	2	14	15	1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(a)	..	..	..	7	7	..	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
96,979	30,819	29,595	60,414	318,220	362,563	44,343	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 classification.

3. Data published in July, 1958, 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 2
Area Irrigated and Crops
(According to the Reorganised)

(Thousand acres)									
State	Area Irrigated from					Crops			
	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	3,120	63	2,639	703	254	6,788	6,301	96	180
Assam@ (excluding N.E.F.A.)	178	721	..	..	634	1,533	1,433	..	..
Bihar	934	604	755	402	1,710	4,405	3,674	..	..
Bombay (P)	597	56	500	2,274	166	3,593	727	670	127
Jammu & Kashmir†	136	549	2	6	23	716	443	..	1
Kerala	328	68	77	29	309	811	758	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	915	(a)	293	736	94	2,038	1,052	(a)	(a)
Madras	1,953	(a)	1,999	1,247	107	5,306	5,101	431	276
Mysore	367	16	759	318	174	1,634	1,072	58	5
Orissa (P)	487	60	1,223	94	541	2,414	2,425	1	(a)
Punjab	5,199	140	13	2,667	43	8,062	471	190	335
Rajasthan	702	..	440	2,155	39	3,336	15	59	49
Uttar Pradesh	4,284	26	1,226	5,934	765	12,235	820	30	10
West Bengal	590	902	952	38	488	2,970	2,680	(a)	..
Delhi	33	..	5	40	..	78	1	4	2
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	(a)	95	95	53	..	(a)
Manipur	..	145	..	..	(a)	145	145	..	..
Tripura	..	1	1	(a)	2	4	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19,852	3,560	10,864	16,643	5,444	56,163	27,171	1,541	971

(a) Below

†Excludes figures for the Pakistani

@Due to non-receipt of data figure

NOTE—Data published

given in the above table. The data are therefore, subject to

No. 24
Irrigated in India, 1955-56
Set-up of States)

(Thousand acres)									
Irrigated									State
Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other Cereals and Pulses	Sugar-cane	Other Food Crops	Cotton	Other Non-Food Crops	Total (Gross)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
61	12	..	517	173	264	17	286	7,907	Andhra Pradesh
(a)	..	..	18	..	2	..	82	1,533	Assam@ (excluding N.E.F.A.)
14	218	115	244	82	36	..	22	4,405	Bihar
44	884	26	112	264	616	109	444	4,023	Bombay (P)
73	75	11	48	1	26	2	58	738	Jammu & Kashmir†
..	..	..	21	11	202	..	103	1,097	Kerala
4	446	114	120	96	193	11	33	2,069	Madhya Pradesh
10	1	..	495	121	300	259	315	7,300	Madras
18	21	8	112	109	119	15	155	1,692	Mysore
5	9	..	108	59	126	6	81	2,820	Orissa (P)
430	2,549	144	1,385	341	195	1,237	1,774	9,041	Punjab
197	1,328	903	423	60	218	301	384	3,937	Rajasthan
218	4,571	2,278	2,485	1,794	428	102	524	13,260	Uttar Pradesh
14	51	5	93	31	139	..	32	3,045	West Bengal
1	37	2	3	6	12	(a)	10	78	Delhi
19	54	11	15	(a)	5	(a)	5	162	Himachal Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	Manipur
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	Tripura
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
1,108	10,256	3,617	6,197	3,148	2,885	2,059	4,308	63,265	TOTAL

500 acres.

(P) Provisional;

occupied portion of the State.

for 1953-54 have been repeated.

In July, 1958 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.

TABLE No. 25

Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1956-57 and 1955-56)

State/District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh—				
Adilabad	1,100	900	200	100
Anantapur	3,300	3,300	1,300	1,300
Chittoor	400	300	200	100
Cuddapah	700	800	400	400
East Godavari	42,500	43,100	14,400	13,600
Guntur	21,200	216,800	75,000	74,700
Hyderabad	1,700	1,200	200	100
Karimnagar	2,000	2,300	300	400
Khammam	9,600	13,400	2,000	3,300
Krishna	28,500	28,300	9,300	8,800
Kurnool	8,000	9,000	2,000	2,300
Mahbubnagar	5,000	4,500	600	700
Medak	800	1,400	100	200
Nalgonda	9,700	6,500	1,000	800
Nellore	6,600	6,400	2,300	2,300
Nizamabad	500	200	100	..
Srikakulam	5,600	4,300	2,500	1,900
Visakhapatnam	6,500	6,100	2,800	2,500
Warangal	7,500	6,900	1,700	1,300
West Godavari	37,500	39,100	13,200	13,000
TOTAL STATE	389,500	394,700	129,500	127,600
2. Assam—				
Cachar	1,150	1,000	411	357
Darrang	3,050	3,300	817	884
Garo Hills	560	550	125	123
Goalpara	4,500	4,300	1,447	1,536
Kamrup	8,100	8,300	2,531	2,594
Lakhimpur	1,300	1,250	406	390
Mizo Hills	450	450	100	100
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	1,700	1,800	531	643
Sibsagar	1,050	950	328	297
United K & J Hills	50	50	11	11
United Mikir-North Cachar Hills	1,280	1,300	343	343
TOTAL STATE	23,190	23,350	7,050	7,283
3. Bihar—	38,593	29,173	9,003	6,079
4. Bombay—				
Ahmedabad	2,518	3,861	603	763
Ahmednagar	1,999	2,516	232	380
Akola	155	196	35	45
Amravati	410	659	39	147
Amreli	36	30	5	3
Aurangabad	673	375	164	85
Banaskantha	159	143	58	45
Baroda	41,141	25,843	11,070	5,179
Bhandara	57	71	12	17
Bhir	323	143	81	30
Broach	2,601	2,692	504	623
Buldana	313	306	74	96

TABLE No. 25—contd.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1956-57 and 1955-56)—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Bombay—contd.					
Chanda	1,798	1,635	450	384	
East Khandesh	422	334	46	36	
Gohilwad	100	100	15	15	
Halar	8	..	..	..	
Kaira	119,501	122,549	36,072	36,098	
Kolhapur	36,983	39,758	6,276	4,522	
Kutch	2	14	..	2	
Mehsana	4,674	5,718	1,210	3,390	
Madhya Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	
Nagpur	2,620	3,022	614	639	
Nanded	634	288	142	55	
Nasik	70	71	7	7	
Osmanabad	1,062	264	177	52	
Panch Mahal	3,184	3,602	878	715	
Parbhani	201	112	45	22	
Poona	357	629	51	105	
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	
Sabarkantha	679	541	82	60	
Satara (North)	1,825	1,764	464	364	
Satara (South)	18,986	24,721	3,741	5,190	
Sholapur	1,870	2,025	514	564	
Sorath	175	..	32	..	
Surat	470	470	76	76	
Thana	..	..	..	..	
Wardha	25	29	4	7	
West Khandesh	61	29	6	3	
Yeotmal	174	166	30	29	
Zalawad	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL STATE	246,265	245,734	63,809	59,719	
5. Kerala—	1,230	1,319	659	707	
6. Madhya Pradesh—					
Balaghat	754	781	142	239	
Bastar	1,704	1,724	440	486	
Betul	2	4	..	1	
Bhind	676	746	176	202	
Bhilsa	151	125	22	17	
Bilaspur	230	266	65	75	
Chhatarpur	306	244	44	35	
Chhindwara	2,657	2,891	624	679	
Datia	164	239	41	56	
Damoh	46	49	13	18	
Dewas	280	282	61	73	
Dhar	355	359	49	47	
Durg	466	449	131	127	
Gwalior	188	171	24	27	
Guna	216	186	29	26	
Hoshangabad	85	122	24	34	
Indore	641	549	182	138	
Jabalpur	91	116	28	30	
Jhalbuz	132	140	12	17	
Mandla	333	326	102	92	
Mandsaur	160	175	28	20	
Morena	527	529	110	104	
Nimar	74	94	23	27	
Nimar@	729	647	421	122	
Narainapur	149	153	39	43	
Panna	165	163	6	41	

TABLE No. 25—contd.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1956-57 and 1955-56)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Madhya Pradesh—contd.				
Raigarh	300	332	78	86
Raipur	102	166	46	47
Raisen	107	107	64	57
Rajgarh	13	13	1	2
Ratlam	160	153	15	10
Rewa	320	319	56	56
Satna	208	160	37	29
Saugor	71	93	20	28
Sehore	64	62	43	36
Seoni	81	84	21	20
Shahdol	450	401	240	214
Shajapur	180	166	27	20
Shivpuri	516	469	130	108
Sidhi	300	301	22	16
Surguja	405	479	105	113
Tikamgarh	125	118	61	64
Ujjain	1,209	1,209	239	208
TOTAL STATE	15,952	16,182	4,041	3,919
7. Madras—				
Chingleput	48,000	47,100	28,400	27,800
Coimbatore	6,500	6,300	2,500	2,400
Kanyakumari	1,100	1,100	700	600
Madurai	900	500	500	200
Nilgiris	4,800	4,900	2,100	1,400
North Arcot	1,600	1,500	700	700
Ramanathapuram	1,900	1,900	800	600
Salem	3,500	3,400	1,800	1,700
South Arcot	300	300	100	200
Tanjore				
Tiruchirapalli				
Tirunelveli				
TOTAL STATE	68,600	67,000	37,600	35,600
8. Mysore—				
Bangalore	21	136	3	14
Belgaum	64,964	64,964	10,394	10,394
Bellary	1,099	1,455	400	625
Bidar	461	276	160	44
Bijapur	886	1,156	64	184
Chikmagalur	150	168	19	13
Chitaldrug	2,499	2,416	635	618
Coorg	13	12	1	1
Dharawar	2,000	2,000	320	320
Gulbarga	1,747	779	341	74
Hassan	1,173	1,285	162	135
North Kanara				
Kolar	1,760	2,009	281	441
Mandya	1,760	1,150	375	230
Mysore	23,749	23,527	2,145	2,959
Raichur	445	445	71	71
Shimoga	185	183	28	28
South Kanara	4,320	4,356	400	407
Tumkur	2,647	1,850	2,546	301
TOTAL STATE	100,879	108,167	18,345	16,859

TABLE No. 25—contd.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1956-57 and 1955-56)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9. Orissa—				
Balasore	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Phulwani	100	200	17	34
Bolangir	900	700	212	175
Cuttack	1,700	1,900	510	570
Dhenkanal	600	600	134	134
Ganjam	1,200	1,000	267	112
Kalahandi	2,100	2,100	469	469
Keonjhar	100	100	45	45
Koraput	2,600	2,600	580	580
Mayurbhanj	500	500	125	125
Puri	100	100	32	32
Sambhalpur	900	1,000	315	350
Sundargarh	200	200	56	56
TOTAL STATE	11,000	11,000	2,762	2,682
10. Punjab—				
Ambala	100	200	22	37
Amritsar	62	..	16	..
Bhatinda	..	7	..	N.A.
Ferozepur	75	62	19	14
Gurdaspur	175	109	39	22
Gurgaon	700	800	154	161
Hissar	400	400	103	88
Hoshiarpur	600	1,000	154	220
Jullundur	200	400	59	103
Kangra	668	697	57	62
Kapurthala	27	40	8	N.A.
Karnal	1,200	1,400	309	306
Ludhiana	20	25	6	6
Mohindergarh	300	467	66	N.A.
Patiala	304	338	76	N.A.
Rohtak	420	452	108	99
Sangrur	157	149	40	N.A.
Simla	..	..	..	..
TOTAL STATE	5,408	6,546	1,236	1,120

TABLE No. 25—contd.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1956-57 and 1955-56)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11. Rajasthan—				
Ajmer	66	50	11	9
Alwar	1,557	1,231	422	351
Banswara	328	226	50	25
Barmer	..	..	..	..
Bharatpur	917	1,269	206	283
Bhilwara	879	653	100	124
Bikaner	..	..	..	..
Bundi	468	404	84	72
Chittorgarh	697	738	212	178
Churu	7	11	2	3
Dungarpur	358	245	80	49
Ganganagar	13	13	5	5
Jaipur	3,148	2,481	757	610
Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..
Jalore	124	124	30	42
Jhalawar	342	236	41	39
Jhunjhunu	837	587	307	187
Jodhpur	44	146	10	26
Kotah	456	558	27	31
Nagour	606	487	191	163
Pali	329	161	148	120
Sawai Madhopur	1,250	1,422	365	266
Sikar	981	970	490	519
Sirohi	262	172	97	62
Tonk	248	286	95	126
Udaipur	7,542	4,410	1,088	920
TOTAL STATE	21,459	16,880	4,818	4,210
12. Uttar Pradesh—				
Agra	540	878	175	287
Aligarh	1,499	2,111	583	733
Allahabad	491	395	166	143
Azamgarh	140	147	41	50
Bahraich	211	257	76	72
Ballia	142	114	20	33
Banaras	90	63	28	20
Banda	319	208	110	81
Bara Banki	605	540	207	172
Bareilly	1,387	1,097	441	328
Basti	8	9	2	2
Bijnor	965	673	294	248
Budaun	1,615	1,385	489	424
Bulandshahr	1,063	1,090	362	326
Dehra Dun	324	305	101	97
Deoria	445	103	140	33
Etawah	258	381	92	147

TABLE No. 25—contd.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1956-57 and 1955-56)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12. Uttar Pradesh—contd.				
Etah	4,176	4,365	1,312	1,583
Faizabad	242	237	72	67
Farrukhabad	13,067	15,991	4,819	5,130
Fatehpur	201	144	64	45
Ghazipur	41	35	12	13
Gonda	52	36	15	12
Gorakhpur	29	28	8	11
Hamirpur	391	250	124	31
Hardoi	386	277	129	96
Jalaun	33	26	11	8
Jaunpur	623	568	194	179
Jhansi	310	277	104	106
Kanpur	689	896	195	250
Kheri	312	255	128	86
Lucknow	318	270	101	90
Mainpuri	1,222	1,658	346	505
Mathura	606	892	251	332
Meerut	1,613	1,648	590	356
Mirzapur	140	97	42	27
Moradabad	1,733	1,393	603	356
Muzaffarnagar	344	286	114	98
Nainital	116	110	40	35
Pilibhit	109	87	34	26
Partapgarh	272	236	80	68
Rae Bareli	245	190	81	55
Rampur	217	180	66	57
Saharanpur	978	731	249	196
Shahjahanpur	427	339	141	116
Sitapur	1,938	1,848	697	665
Sultanpur	128	89	38	29
Unnao	328	322	123	93
TOTAL STATE**	46,826	48,945	15,117	14,924

TABLE No. 25—concl'd.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India (1956-57 and 1955-56)—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13. West Bengal—				
Bankura	100	100	20	20
Birbhum	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	100	100	40	40
Cooch Behar	28,800	28,900	7,875	9,030
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	100	200	35	60
Howrah	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	5,000	5,300	1,035	1,120
Malda	1,400	1,200	210	260
Midnapur	100	300	20	60
Murshidabad	200	200	45	40
Nadia	500	600	55	90
24 Parganas	600	600	105	130
Purulia*	1,996	1,996	576	576
West Dinajpur	900	900	245	230
TOTAL STATE	39,796	40,396	10,061	11,656
14. Delhi	900	900	767	844
15. Himachal Pradesh—				
Bilaspur	423	472	76	84
Chamba	345	282	50	40
Mahasu	320	293	52	51
Mandi	384	441	60	70
Sirmur	611	489	87	87
TOTAL STATE	2,083	1,977	325	332
16. Tripura	1,700	1,330	280	230
ALL INDIA	10,22,381	10,13,479	3,05,373	293,764

* Estimated.

** Includes conventional Estimate of 5,438 acres and 1,007 tons in both the years 1956-57 and 1955-56.

@ Relates to the former M.B. State district.

† Districtwise details are not available.

N.A.—Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1956-57 relate to Final Estimate and those for 1955-56 are based on Partially Revised Estimate. These are, therefore, subject to revision.

TABLE No. 26

Area and Production of Jute in India (1956-57 and 1957-58)

State/District	Area (acres)		Production (bales of 400 lbs.)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam—				
Cachar	1,000	1,000	2,952	3,138
Darrang	38,000	40,000	103,075	114,800
Garo Hills	15,100	15,000	44,583	47,062
Goalpara	90,000	100,000	268,650	331,750
Kamrup	97,000	90,000	223,343	246,600
Lakhimpur	5,200	6,000	15,353	18,825
Mizo Hills	..	..	..	..
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	105,400	93,000	380,494	318,293
Sibsagar	2,700	3,500	7,972	10,981
United K & J Hills	..	..	..	..
United Mikir-North Cachar Hills	800	850	2,362	2,667
TOTAL STATE	3,55,200	3,49,350	10,48,784	10,94,116
2. Bihar—				
Bhagalpur	321	183	475	298
Champaran	20,242	29,727	41,266	45,678
Darbhanga	2,153	14,778	4,469(E)	24,830(E)
Gaya	..	..	..	..
Hazaribagh	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	..	6,391	..	12,058
Muzaffarpur	1,819	6,229	2,488	12,006
Palamau	..	..	..	..
Patna	..	..	..	..
Purnea	462,117	251,142	931,387(E)	388,304(E)
Ranchi	..	..	..	..
Saharsa	172,998	161,307	391,469	262,792
Santhal Parganas	1,054	2,751	1,561	27,510
Saran	4,036	4,027	6,659	4,556
Shahabad	..	..	..	..
Singhbhum	..	..	..	..
TOTAL STATE	664,740	476,535	1,379,774	778,032

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*Area and Production of Jute in India (1956-57 and 1957-58)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. Orissa—				
Balasore	12,242	7,538	24,484	16,583
Baudh-Phulwani	..	3	..	7
Bolangir	25	37	50	81
Cuttack	70,027	74,650	140,054	164,230
Dhenkanal	50	500	100	1,100
Ganjam	500	2,350	1,000	5,170
Kalahandi	88	3	176	7
Keonjhar	3,250	2,804	6,500	6,169
Koraput	1,150	1,300	2,300	2,860
Mayurbhanj	2,180	2,490	4,360	5,478
Puri	1,744	2,470	3,488	5,434
Sambalpur	60	250	120	550
Sundargarh	..	..	..	..
TOTAL STATE	91,316	94,395	182,632	207,669
4. Uttar Pradesh—				
Agra	108	N.A.	304	N.A.
Aligarh	103	N.A.	290	N.A.
Allahabad	180	64	507	139
Almora	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh	232	1,354	653	2,947
Bahraich	4,908	6,760	13,822	14,718
Ballia	207	1,620	583	3,527
Banaras	422	154	1,188	335
Banda	..	..	..	..
Bara Banki	457	1,080	1,287	2,351
Bareilly	268	250	755	544
Basti	298	230	830	501
Bijnor	189	93	532	203
Budaun	146	507	411	1,104
Bulandshahr	58	N.A.	163	N.A.
Dehra Dun	133	N.A.	374	N.A.
Deoria	3,374	3,031	9,502	6,598
Etawah	35	N.A.	99	N.A.
Etah	255	N.A.	718	N.A.
Faizabad	199	650	560	1,415
Farrukhabad	26	N.A.	73	N.A.
Fatehpur	47	N.A.	132	N.A.
Garhwal	..	..	..	..
Ghazipur	28	N.A.	79	N.A.
Gonda	1,338	2,170	3,768	4,724
Gorakhpur	894	328	2,518	710
Hamirpur	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 26—*concl'd.*Area and Production of Jute in India (1956-57 and 1957-58)—*concl'd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Uttar Pradesh—<i>concl'd.</i>				
Hardoi	2	N.A.	6	N.A.
Jalaun	1	N.A.	3	N.A.
Jaunpur	306	N.A.	862	N.A.
Jhansi	..	..	..	..
Kanpur	51	N.A.	144	N.A.
Kheri	27,938	25,007	78,679	54,439
Lucknow	15	80	42	174
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..
Mathura	51	N.A.	144	N.A.
Meerut	81	80	228	174
Mirzapur	78	N.A.	220	N.A.
Moradabad	47	N.A.	133	N.A.
Muzaffarnagar	61	160	172	349
Nainital	789	1,080	2,222	2,351
Pilibhit	37	175	104	381
Partapgarh	40	44	113	96
Rae Bareli	15	N.A.	42	N.A.
Rampur	157	160	442	348
Saharanpur	122	120	344	261
Shahjahanpur	23	N.A.	65	N.A.
Sitapur	12,084	11,200	34,031	24,382
Sultanpur	32	N.A.	90	N.A.
Tehri-Garhwal	..	..	..	..
Unnao	3	N.A.	9	N.A.
TOTAL STATE	55,838	56,395	157,252	122,769
5. West Bengal—				
Bankura	1,100	2,000	2,100	4,800
Birbhum	500	600	1,000	1,400
Burdwan	26,100	20,600	54,300	49,600
Cooch Behar	83,500	113,400	159,500	345,900
Darjeeling	6,300	6,300	18,100	16,300
Hooghly	58,700	67,200	167,900	239,900
Howrah	11,000	11,300	19,000	34,700
Jalpaiguri	50,500	72,000	107,600	224,600
Malda	77,700	68,600	111,100	97,400
Midnapur	27,900	34,300	49,100	102,900
Murshidabad	135,200	118,800	281,200	168,700
Nadia	69,300	68,800	142,800	144,500
24 Parganas	66,500	81,800	144,300	212,700
Purulia	48,091	48,091	117,588	117,588
West Dinajpur	57,400	45,100	86,700	68,600
TOTAL STATE	719,791	758,891	1,462,288	1,829,588
6. Tripura				
	21,400	18,800	57,400	54,520
ALL INDIA	19,08,285	1,754,366	42,88,130	4,086,604

N.A.—Not available.

(E) Estimated.

NOTE.—Figures for 1956-57 relate to Partially Revised Estimate and those for 1957-58 are based on final estimates. These are, therefore, subject to revision.

MPI78DEStatistics—750—9-10-58—GIPS

MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

THE introduction of the metric system of weights and measures spread over a period commencing from October 1, is bound to turn out to be a boon to Indian agriculture, hitherto afflicted by innumerable variations in units and nomenclature. For the jute industry the system was initiated three months earlier. The change covering the entire face of the economy is to be suitably phased and a sufficiently long transitional period is envisaged during which the old and the new systems of weights and measures could co-exist. For agriculture, a beginning is being made with selected centres in various States, particularly the regulated markets. The change, besides simplifying units and their labels, introduces for the first time a uniform system for the whole of India.

Prospects for the kharif crop according to the latest reports could be rated as very agreeable. Barring parts of Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the recent monsoon has not apparently done any serious damage to kharif crops. For rice particularly, the forth-coming harvest is expected to be better than last year. Millets in Western India are reported to have done well.

The national food outlook is also strengthened by prospect of imports of the order of 3.1 million tons contracted under the new PL 480 agreement with the United States. Besides, there is the possibility of further supplies of wheat from Canada and Australia. The agreement with the United States includes payment in Indian currency and coincides with a declining price trend in India. The determined rabi production drive, the more expeditious movement of foodgrains and the concerted steps taken against hoarding should combine to ease the situation further.

The recent deliberations of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry should contribute effectively to the evolution of an increasingly vigorous forest policy. Suitable amendments to the Indian Forest Act designed to check illicit cutting of trees and encroachment, growing of fuel plantations on an extensive scale and development of multi-purpose forestry on the initiative of the Community Development Blocks are among the Committee's major suggestions. For the third Plan period, the Committee has laid down three objectives: self-sufficiency in timber for industrial and commercial purposes, self-sufficiency in forest produce for rural requirements and the formation of an adequate vegetative cover as a source of protection. The early establishment of a special organisation for carrying out a survey of all forest produce with reference to industrial needs is also recommended by the Committee.

The figures disclosed in the Reserve Bank Survey of the cooperative movement indicate an increase of only 1.8 per cent during 1956-57 in the number of cooperative societies as against 9.6 per cent in the previous year. Working capital, however, went up by 21 per cent as against 20 per cent in 1955-56 and in spite of a decline of about 3 lakhs in the membership of private societies, thanks to nationalisation of life insurance societies, primary society membership increased by 10 per cent. Advances by primary societies were 23 per cent higher. At the end of the year under review there were about 1.6 lakhs agricultural credit societies claiming a membership of 91.2 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 98.30 crores. Loans amounted to Rs. 67.33 crores which was more than the previous year's amount by Rs. 17.71 crores.

During September, the Uttar Pradesh Legislature discussed more than one piece of agricultural legislation—the Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, the Government Estates Thekedari Abolition Bill and the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms

(Amendment) Bill. The second and the third provoked a lively debate during which the socio-economic problems of redistribution of land were viewed from different angles. The second bill seeks to abolish the thekedari system in nine districts, where it has been impeding the enforcement of the State land reform law. As this system obtained in Government Estates the Government would eventually be gaining, though inconsiderably, as a result of the legislation.

The Land Reform Amendment Bill which has had a somewhat tortuous course in the two Houses before both could finally accept it, brings down future land ceilings from 30 acres to 12½ acres. Certain changes have been made on the existing law to ensure that the provision concerning joint family is not misused. The scope of the family in the amended bill is considerably narrowed, and limited to the transferee, his wife (her husband) and his minor children. Alongside, any adult male, irrespective of his being a member of a joint family or not, can now acquire upto 12½ acres including the land he already has. Another important provision in the bill allows suits relating to Blamidhari land to be tried by revenue in place of civil courts, the purpose being to enable poor peasants to secure cheaper justice.

The Minister for Agriculture of Andhra Pradesh, in the course of his address at a Convention of farmers in Hyderabad, disclosed that his Government have decided to take up for consideration a proposal for crop and cattle insurance. The question is now under expert study. The Minister explained how a crop and cattle insurance scheme could be a financial relief to the Government and an aid to agriculturists in production.

A Food and Agriculture Organisation review, released on the eve of the Fourth Far East Regional Conference at Tokyo, sums up the major trends in the region's food production in recent years. Cereal production did rise rapidly between 1953 and 1956, to face a set-back subsequently. A drop in rice production in several countries mainly accounted for this set-back. The year 1956-57 remains the best for food production, having registered a new record. While the increase from 1953 to 1957 is by no means unimpressive, a fast expanding population has neutralised its benefits in terms of per capita supply. At present, according to the review, the outstanding feature of the region's food situation is the shortage of rice amidst an abundance of other grains. The region's requirements for rice stand greater to-day than ever before, owing to fall in production and rise in population. There has been some increase in demand from non-Asian countries too, which might perhaps be arrested if rice prices rose relatively. On the whole, though there has occurred an increase in the available food supplies of the region since the war, it has been achieved largely through increased imports and reduced exports; local per capita production of food has yet to attain the pre-war level.

Supply, Demand and Purchasing Power of Cotton at Bombay Market during Inter-war Years

Raw cotton production and trade in India has had many vicissitudes over the last three decades. How during the inter-war years, raw cotton reacted to different impacts and the conclusions to be drawn from them form the theme of this expert and graphic study

That price is a function of supply and demand is a basic proposition of economics. In this article, an attempt is made to analyse statistically how the real price (or purchasing power) of cotton at Bombay market has been influenced by supply and demand conditions during the inter-war period.

The most important factors which influence the price of cotton are (i) supply of cotton; (ii) demand for cotton; (iii) value of money. As we are primarily interested in the study of the relation between supply, demand and real price of cotton, it is first necessary to eliminate, so far as possible, from the cotton prices the effects of changes in the value of money over time, i.e. changes in the general price level. In India, changes in the general price level during the inter-war period are best represented by the Index Number of Wholesale Prices at Calcutta, which is calculated from the weighted simple relatives of the prices for all important commodities. The Index Number of the Purchasing Power of Cotton is then arrived at by using the following formula :—

$$\text{Index Number of Purchasing Power of Cotton} = \frac{\text{Index Number of Price of Cotton}}{\text{Index Number of Wholesale Prices}} \times 100$$

The plan followed in this article is as follows. Firstly relationship between world supply of cotton and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay is studied. Then, on the basis of the relationship between supply and purchasing power of cotton, alternative indices of demand are prepared. Thereafter, relationship between demand and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay is analysed. Lastly a study of inter-relationship between supply, demand and purchasing power of cotton is made.

World Supply of Cotton and Purchasing Power of Cotton at Bombay

In this section, the relationship between world supply of cotton and the purchasing power of cotton at Bombay Market is analysed. As world market for cotton is well developed and as cotton can also be stored, the supply of cotton in any year is taken to be the world production during the cotton year plus the world stocks at the beginning of the cotton-year i.e. August.

In order to eliminate trends in world supply (i.e. production + carryover), it was first expressed as a percentage of its five-year moving average centred on the third year. Similarly, the purchasing power of cotton at Bombay was also expressed as a percentage of its five-year moving average centred on the third year. Then both these series were plotted for the period 1922-23 to 1950-51 (Chart 1). The chart clearly shows that the purchasing power of cotton at Bombay and the world supply of cotton moved together closely between 1922-23 to 1938-39. During and after the second world war, the relationship is not close. During the war period, the international trade in cotton was dislocated

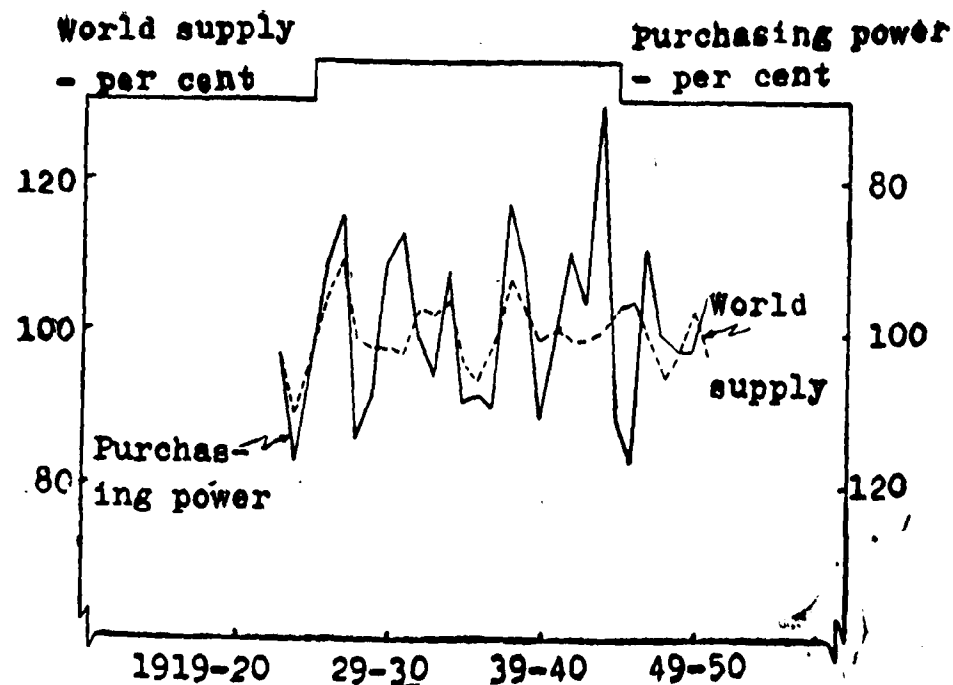
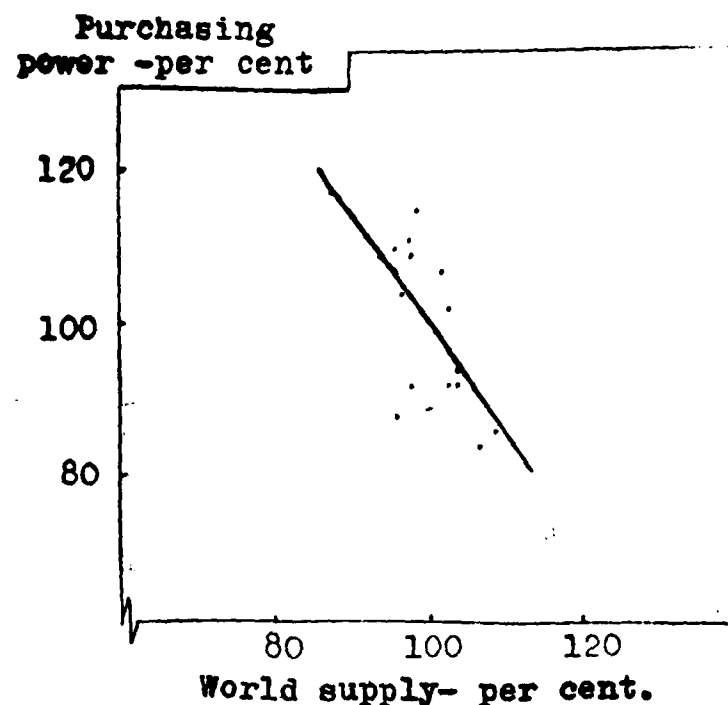


Chart 1: Relationship between World supply of cotton and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay Market, 1922-23 to 1950-51, trends eliminated.



World supply—per cent.

Scatter Diagram: Relationship between World supply of cotton and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay Market, 1922-23 to 1938-39, trends eliminated. $Y=245.82-1.4633X$.

and there was a great surplus of Indian cotton which could not be exported. The result was that the purchasing power of cotton at Bombay was very much depressed, even though the world supply of cotton was slightly less than 'normal'. Even during the post-war years, the relationship between world supply and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay has not been clearly established due to import and export regulations and exchange controls.

In order to find out the 'average' relationship between world supply and purchasing power of cotton, the period 1922-23 to 1938-39 only was selected as the world trade in cotton was 'normal' during those days as compared to that in the years after 1938-39. The relationship during this period was calculated by the Least Squares Method and is shown in the form of a scatter diagram (Scatter Diagram 1.) The dots of the individual years lie close to the regression line, indicating that the relationship between world supply and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay was very close. The average relationship was such that when world supply was 110 per cent of 'normal' the purchasing power was 85 per cent of 'normal'; and when world supply was 90 per cent of 'normal' the purchasing power was 114 per cent of 'normal'. Thus a 10 per cent increase in the world supply decreased the purchasing power by more than 10 per cent, so that the demand for cotton for the world as a whole was less elastic. The result was that a larger supply of cotton brought smaller income and vice versa.

Measurement of Demand for Cotton

We have so far analysed the relationship between supply and purchasing power of cotton, and have found that world supply of cotton has influenced the purchasing power of cotton in the past to an appreciable extent. But supply is only one of the two major factors affecting the level of purchasing power of a commodity. The other important factor is the level of demand. In this section, an attempt has been made to measure the level of demand for cotton.

Unlike supply, demand is not an easily measured numerical concept. Its measurement is still a controversial subject, and what is attempted here is no more than a rough indication of shifts in the schedule of real demand for cotton. It is clear that an increase or decrease in consumption of a commodity cannot be attributed to an increase or decrease in demand for that commodity, because such an approach ignores the corresponding changes in the purchasing power of the commodity. Similarly, changes in the total amount spent on a commodity do not measure changes in demand as they do not take into account changes in the general price level.

As total physical consumption of a commodity or the total amount of money expenditure on that commodity are unsatisfactory indices for measurement of demand shifts, it is necessary to look for alternative methods. An attempt has been made here to measure demand shifts for cotton by two alternative methods during the period 1920-21 to 1940-41. The first method is based on a similar attempt by Prof. F. A. Pearson and his colleagues to measure demand for cattle in the United States¹. In this method variations in the total real value of a commodity over time are used as a measure of changes in demand for that commodity. The total value of a commodity is obtained by multiplying the purchasing power of market prices by supply. It is obvious that in case of those commodities whose elasticities of demand approximate unity, an increase in supply brings about compensating decrease in value so that the total value of such a commodity does not vary in response to changes in supply. Therefore, changes in total value can

¹. 'Farm Economics', Cornell University, March 1953. 'Inter-relationships Among Farmer Demand Value and Supply of Cattle'—F.A. Pearson, W.I. Myers and F. E. Vial. A large part of the discussion in this section is based on this article.

be attributed to shifts in the demand schedule over time. The formula for finding out an index of demand by this method is, therefore,

$$\text{Demand} = \text{Supply} \times \text{Purchasing Power.}$$

Demand for cotton calculated on the basis of this formula has been charted for the period 1920-21 to 1940-41 (chart 2, broken line). The supply taken for this purpose was the world supply in each year i.e. world production plus world stocks. An index number of the world supply was prepared with 1924-25 to 1927-28 as the base period. The value of cotton selected was the purchasing power of cotton (i.e. price corrected for changes in the value of money) at Bombay market. It was also expressed in the form of index number with 1924-25 to 1927-28 as the base period. The index of demand was then calculated in the following manner :—

$$\text{Index of Demand} = \frac{\text{Index of Supply} \times \text{Index of Purchasing Power}}{100}$$

However, the measurement of demand by $D=SP$ is appropriate in case of a commodity for which the elasticity of demand is unity. In the case of cotton, the demand does not seem to have unit elasticity as we saw during our analysis of the relationship between world supply and value¹. The average relationship between world supply and purchasing power of cotton was such that when supply was 110 per cent of 'normal', the total value was 93 per cent of 'normal'; and when supply was 90 per cent of 'normal' the total value was 103 per cent of 'normal'; Thus the changes in total value of cotton are not altogether independent of the changes in the supply of cotton, as they should be in the case of a commodity with unit elasticity. It, therefore, appears that the demand for cotton would not be truly reflected in an index based on the changes in the total value of cotton. Hence, demand was also calculated by an alternative method (which may be called the Residual Method.)

The residual method of measuring demand is based on the assumption that the purchasing power of a commodity is a joint function of only two variables, viz., supply of and demand for that commodity. Therefore, any deviations of actual purchasing power from that calculated on the basis of the average relationship between supply and purchasing power can be attributed to changes in demand. Therefore, the index of demand on this basis was calculated in the following manner :—

$$\text{Index of Demand} = \frac{\text{Actual Purchasing Power}}{\text{Normal Purchasing Power as estimated from Supply}} \times 100$$

The index of demand obtained in this manner is shown in Chart 2 by solid line for the years 1920-21 to 1940-41. In calculating index of demand from the above formula index number of purchasing power of cotton at Bombay was taken to be the actual value while supply of cotton in one year was the world production in that year plus the world stocks. The normal purchasing power based on supply for each year was calculated on the basis of the following regression equation viz. $Y = 168.24 - .71354X$, where Y stands for purchasing power and X for world supply. This regression equation was calculated by the Least Squares Method for the period 1920-21 to 1940-41, without allowing for trends.

¹ See Page 616.

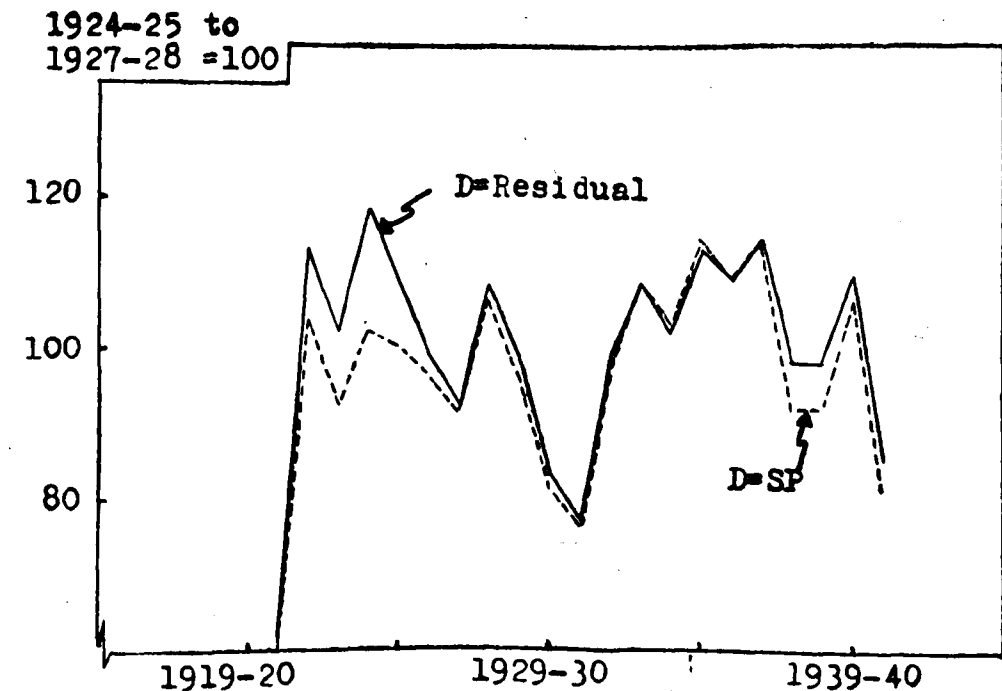


Chart 2: Index of demand for cotton, 1920-21 to 1940-41.

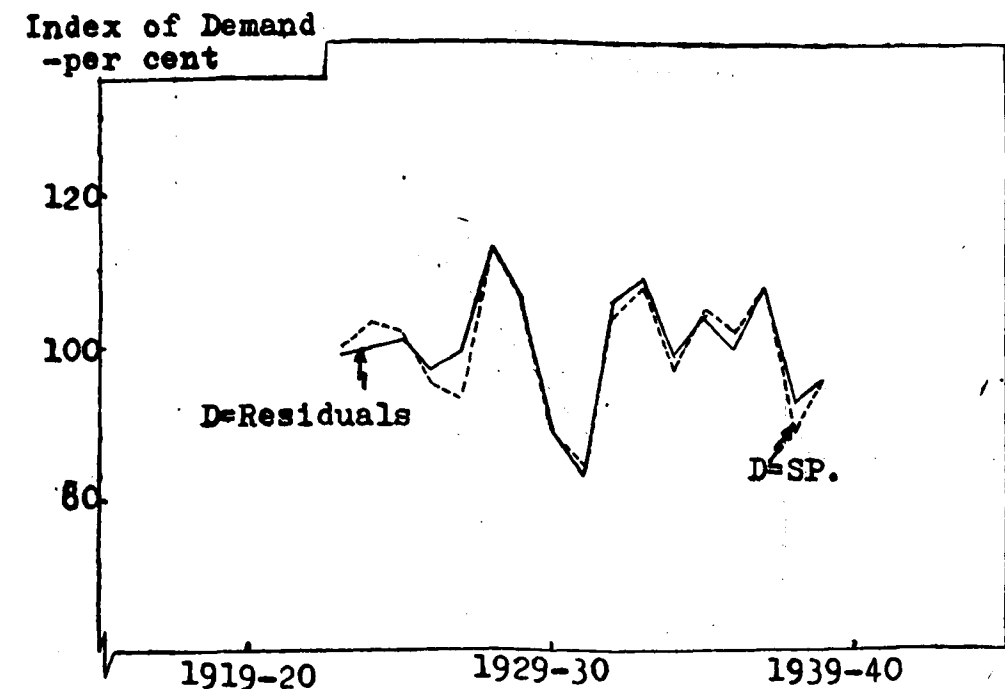


Chart 3: Index of demand, by Residuals and $D=SP$ Methods, after removing the trends, 1922-23 to 1938-39 (Trends removed by 5-year moving average method.)

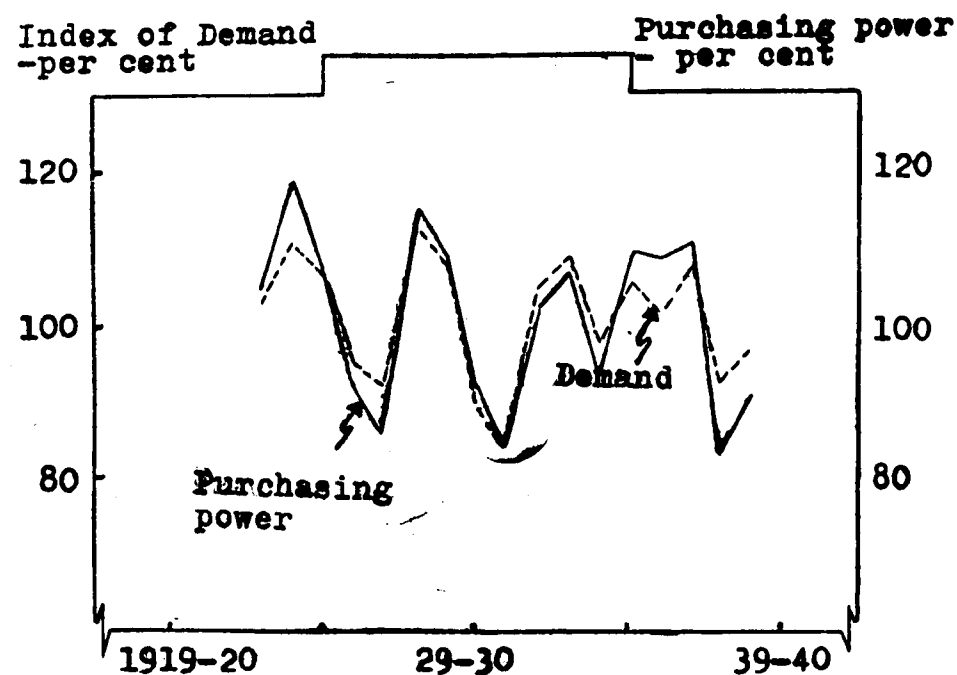


Chart 4: Relationship between Demand (calculated by Residual Method) and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay market, trends eliminated, 1922-23 to 1938-39.

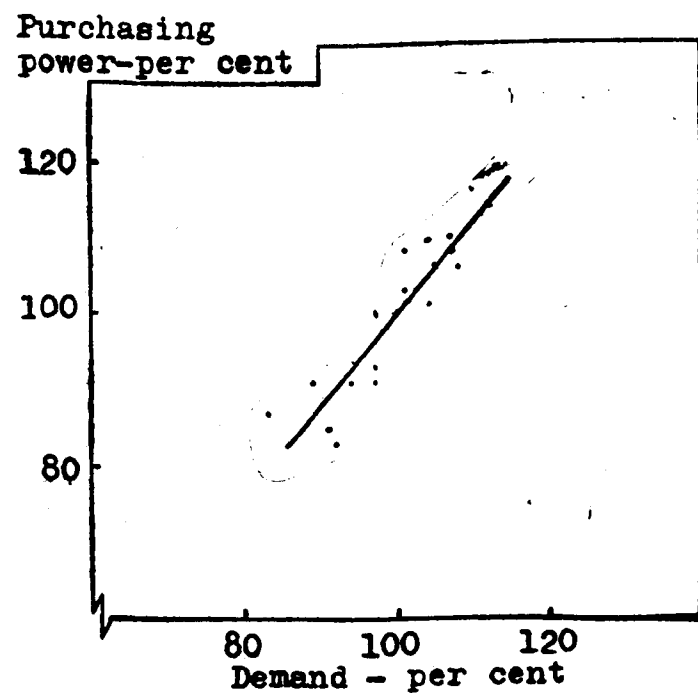


Chart 2: Relationship between Demand (calculated by Residual method) and purchasing power of cotton at Bombay market, trends eliminated 1922-23 to 1938-39 ($Y=20.07+1.2011X$).

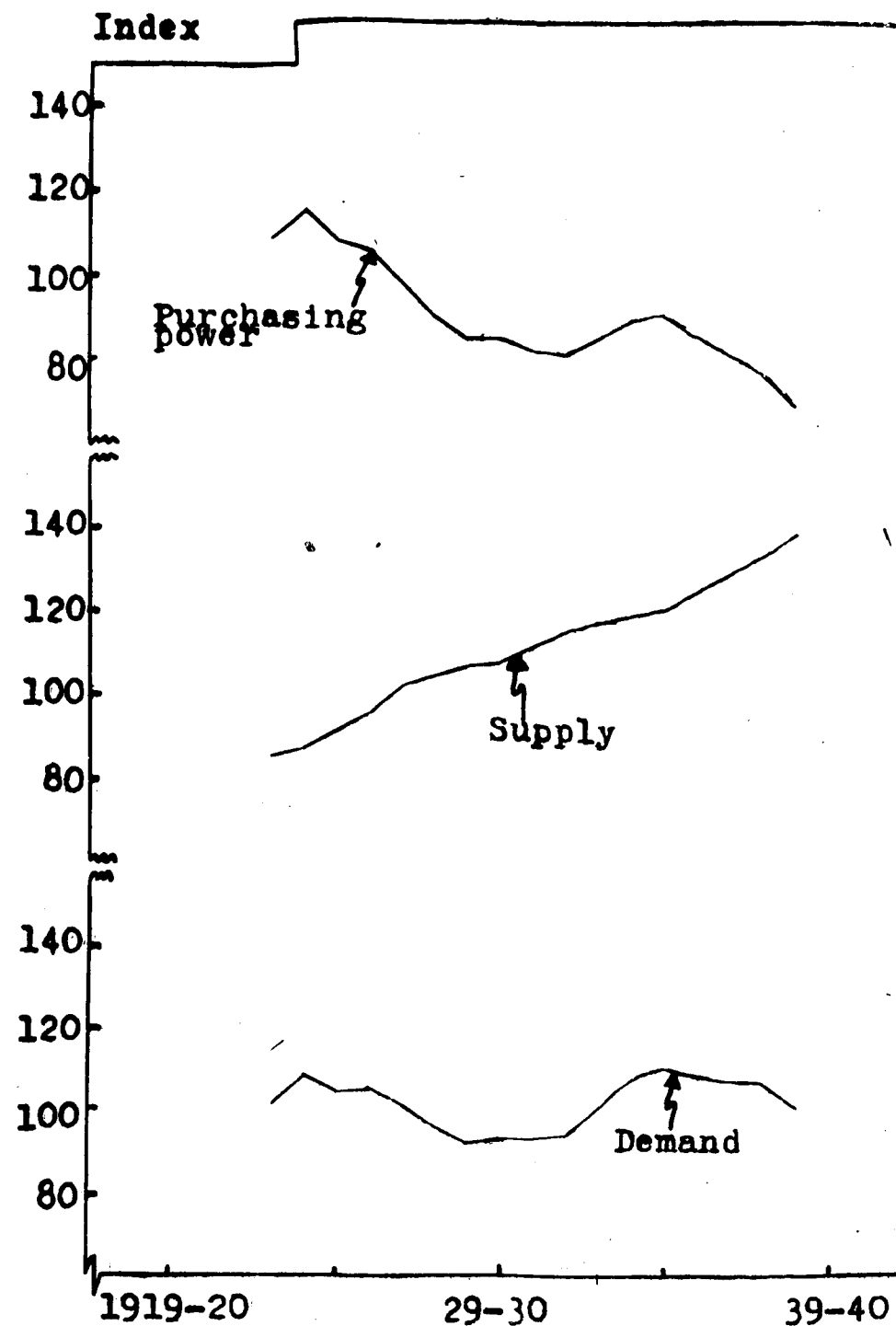


Chart 5: Purchasing power of cotton at Bombay market, world supply of cotton, and demand for cotton, 1922-23 to 1938-39. (Five year moving average centred on third year, 1924-25 to 1927-28=100).

The index of demand calculated by the Residual Method shows quite a high degree of correlation with the index of demand calculated on the basis of the $D = SP$ formula. If the elasticity of demand for a commodity is unity, the indices of demand calculated by these alternative methods will be completely identical with each other¹. To the extent that the elasticity of demand is either more or less than unity, the two indices of demand will differ from each other. In the latter case, the index of demand calculated by the Residual Method will fall below the alternative index of demand in those years when the supply is below 'normal' and vice versa. (This relationship between the two indices of demand can be visualised, only when trends, if any, are removed). (See chart 3)

As however the elasticity of demand for cotton is not exactly unity, the index of demand calculated by the Residual Method is selected as more appropriate for the analysis of relationship between demand and purchasing power, which is undertaken in the next section.

Relationship Between Demand and Purchasing Power of Cotton at Bombay—

In this section, the influence of demand (calculated by the Residual Method) on purchasing power of cotton at Bombay between 1922-23 to 1938-39 has been analysed. In order to eliminate the trends and to obtain an idea of the effect of year to year variations of demand on purchasing power, the demand index in each year was first expressed as percentage of its five-year moving average. Similarly, purchasing power of cotton at Bombay was also expressed as percentage of its five-year moving average. Both these series have then been plotted in chart 4. The demand for cotton and purchasing power of cotton are found to be very closely related to each other, so that when demand is high, purchasing power is also high, and vice versa. On the basis of these figures, the average relationship between demand and purchasing power of cotton is calculated by the Least Squares Method, and is shown by the regression line in scatter diagram. (Scatter Diagram 2). The dots representing the actual relationship between demand and purchasing power in each year lie close to the regression line, showing that the year to year variations in purchasing power are closely related to the year to year variations in demand. The average relationship during the period between demand and purchasing power was such that when demand was 110 per cent of 'normal', the purchasing power was 112 per cent of 'normal'; and when demand was 90 per cent of 'normal' the purchasing power was 88 per cent of 'normal'.

Inter-relationship between Supply, Demand and Purchasing Power of Cotton—

We have so far analysed the relationship between supply and purchasing power of cotton and the relationship between demand and purchasing power of cotton separately. In actual practice, purchasing power is determined jointly by the inter-action of the two forces of supply and demand, like the two blades of scissors, to quote the famous Marshallian analogy. In this section, therefore, an attempt has been made to analyse the inter-relationship between supply, demand and purchasing power of cotton during the period 1922-23 to 1938-39.

In order to study the trends in supply, demand and purchasing power of cotton and their inter-relationship during the years 1922-23 to 1938-39, their five-year moving averages were calculated and charted. (Chart 5) From this it is clear that the trend in world supply of cotton during the period was a constantly rising one. The five-year moving average of the index number of world supply of cotton (1924/25 to 1927/28=100) rose from 85 in 1922-23 to 139 in 1938-39. On the other hand, trends in demand have been varying.

The five-year moving average of the index number of demand for cotton (1924/25 to 1927/28=100) rose from 101 in 1922-23 to 108 in 1923-24, but continued to fall constantly upto 1928-29 when it reached the level of 92. Demand remained more or less at the same low level between 1928-29 to 1931-32. It then rose to 110 during the next three years and again declined to 101 by 1938-39. The joint effects of these trends in supply and demand on the purchasing power of cotton was such that it rose and fell according to the increase or decrease in demand. As, however, supply was constantly rising, the rise in purchasing power was less than that in demand, while the fall in purchasing power was more than that in demand.

Having studied the broad trends in supply, demand and purchasing power of cotton, we shall now compare the actual year to year variations in purchasing power with those computed on the basis of the average inter-relationship among these three variables. The actual year to year variations in purchasing power of cotton were obtained by expressing the purchasing power in one year as percentage of its trend, so that variations due to trends were eliminated. On the other hand, the 'computed' variations in purchasing power were obtained as follows. Firstly the variation in purchasing power as it should be on the basis of the normal relationship between supply and purchasing power was calculated for each year. Then similar variation, as it should be on the basis of the normal relationship between demand and purchasing power was also calculated for each year. Then both of them were averaged to give the 'computed' variations in the purchasing power of cotton.

In Chart 6, the actual year to year variations in purchasing power and the computed variations are plotted together. Both seem to move very closely together throughout the period, indicating that supply and demand were the two major factors affecting the purchasing power of cotton. The tendency of the actual variations to be slightly greater than the 'computed' ones is clearly noticeable.

This may be due to the fact that purchasing power of cotton is determined in actual practice, not by 'real' supply of and demand for cotton, but by supply and demand as 'expected' by a large number of entrepreneurs interested in the sale and purchase of cotton. It is likely that such expectations might raise actual purchasing power a little higher than the level warranted by supply and demand and also they might depress it more than necessary.

COMBINED EFFECT OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF COTTON ON PURCHASING POWER OF COTTON AT BOMBAY MARKET, 1922-23 to 1938-39. (a)

(1924/25 to 1927/28=100)

Demand	Supply		
	Large	Average	Small
	Purchasing power	Purchasing power	Purchasing power
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low	86	94	101
Normal	92	100	107
High	98	106	113

(a) Calculated by the least squares method.

¹ For the geometric proof of this, vide the Appendix at the end.

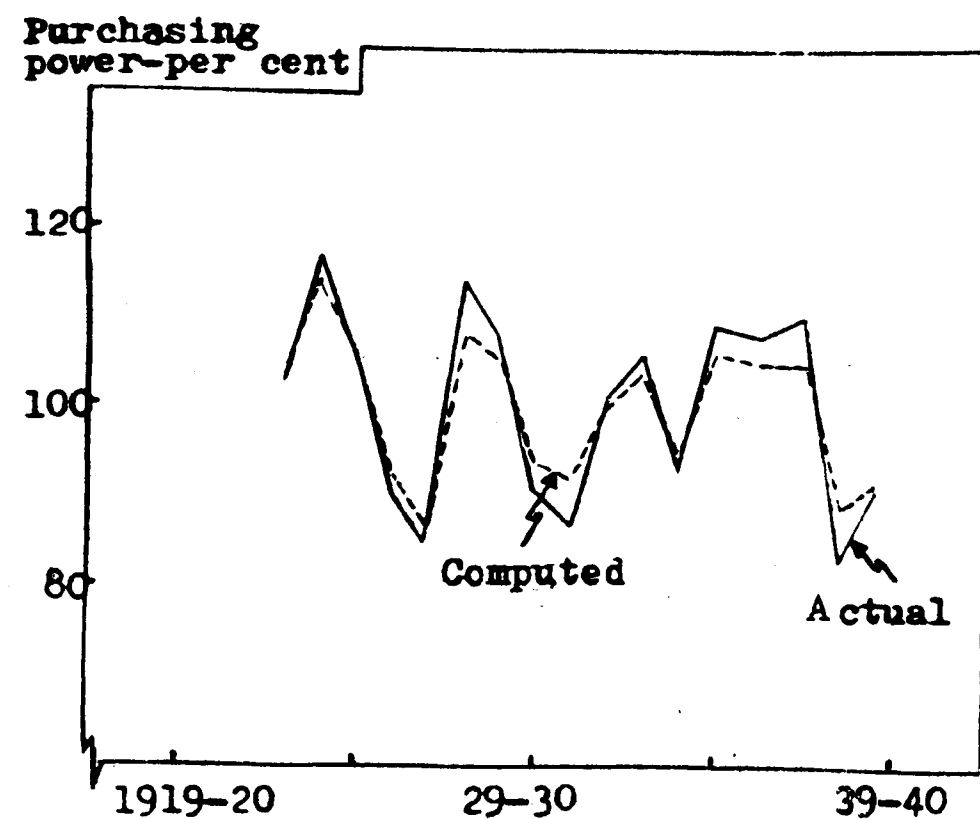


Chart 6 : Actual deviations in purchasing power of cotton from its five year moving average and those computed from the average supply, demand and value relationship, 1922-23 to 1938-39.

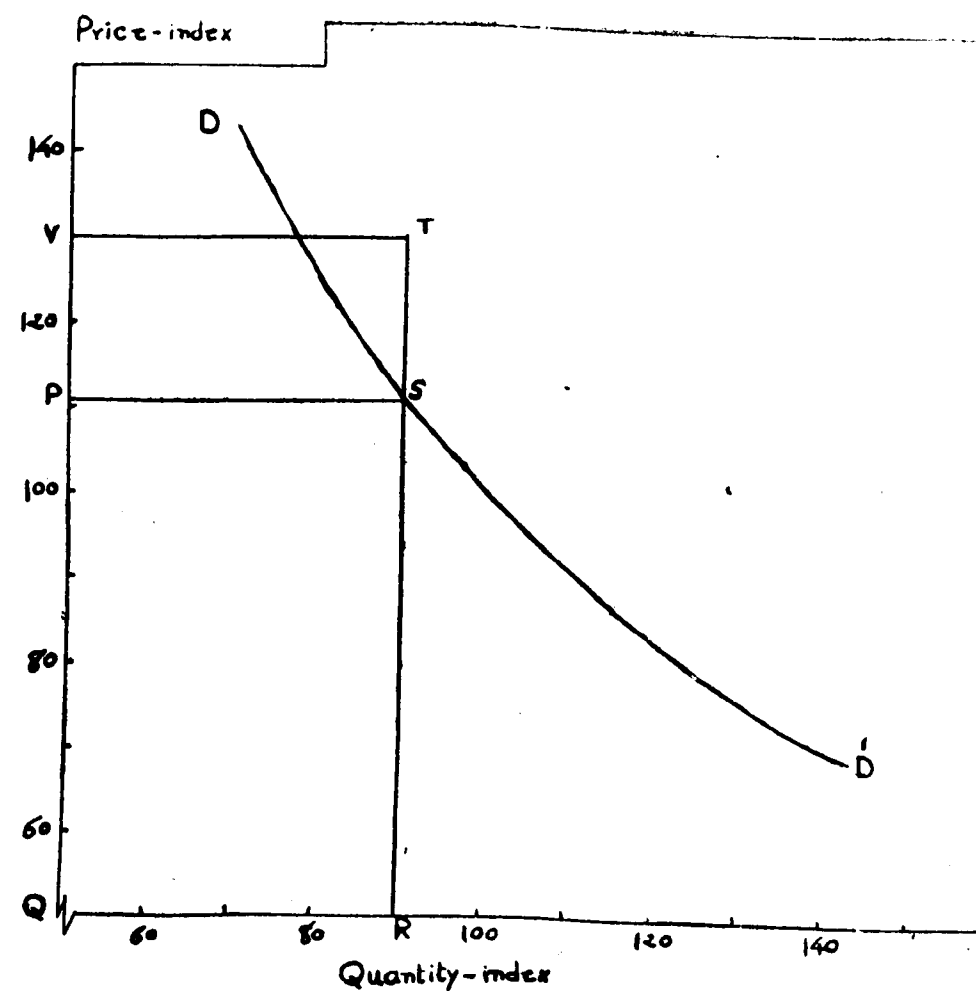


Figure 1 :

In the above table the combined effect of supply and demand on purchasing power of cotton is shown in various combinations of low, normal and high demand with large, average and small supply. The inter-relationship shown here is calculated on the basis of the 'normal' relationship between supply and purchasing power on the one hand and that between demand and purchasing power on the other, after removing the trends by expressing supply, demand and value as percentage of their five-year moving averages. The low, normal and high demands mean 90 per cent, 100 per cent and 110 per cent respectively; while large, average and small supply mean 110 per cent, 100 per cent and 90 per cent.

With low demand and large supply, the purchasing power was at a very low level of 86. With the same low demand, but with an average supply, purchasing power was a little higher at 94. When low demand was combined with a small supply the purchasing power was raised to 101, a little higher than 'normal'.

With normal demand and large supply, purchasing power was below normal at 92. When demand was normal and supply was average, the purchasing power was also 100. When normal demand is combined with small supply, the purchasing power was at a high level of 107.

When high demand was associated with large supply, the purchasing power was a little below 'normal' at 98. With high demand and average supply, the purchasing power was also high at 106. When high demand and small supply were combined, the purchasing power reached the highest level of 113.

Thus, both supply and demand jointly affect the purchasing power in such a way that the lowest level of purchasing power is reached when low demand and large supply are associated. On the other hand, purchasing power reaches its highest level when a high demand is combined with a small supply. The difference between the lowest and the highest levels of purchasing power was of the magnitude of 31 per cent. It is also interesting to note that large supplies at all levels of demand have depressed the purchasing power below normal. On the other hand, small supplies at all levels of demand have pushed the purchasing power above normal. Thus, purchasing power of cotton is influenced to a considerable extent by changes in supply, at all levels of demand.

APPENDIX

The geometric proof of the proposition that if the elasticity of demand is unity, then the indices of demand calculated by the two alternative methods, viz. supply times purchasing power method and the Residual Method, will be completely identical with each other. (Refer to p. 618).

In Fig. 1, DD' represents a demand with unit elasticity, when quantity is measured along X-axis and price along Y-axis. Both the quantity and price data are converted into indices with reference to some common base-period. Suppose in any one observation, QR is the quantity supplied and RT the price. Now, the demand index according to the supply times purchasing power method would for that observation be equal to $\frac{QR \cdot RT}{100}$. Also, the

demand index according to the Residual Method would be equal to $\frac{RT}{RS} \cdot 100$ for the same observation. Therefore, with reference to Fig. 1, it has to be proved that,

$$\frac{QR \cdot RT}{100} = \frac{RT}{RS} \cdot 100$$

Proof: As elasticity of demand of DD' is unity, the area QR.RS is constant, whatever the positions of R and S. Moreover, as the quantity and price data are expressed as indices $QR \cdot RS = 10,000$ a constant.

Now,

$$\frac{RT}{RS} \text{ is equivalent to } \frac{QR \cdot RT}{QR \cdot RS}$$

$$\therefore \frac{RT}{RS} \cdot 100 = \frac{QR \cdot RT}{QR \cdot RS} \cdot 100 = \frac{QR \cdot RT}{10,000} \cdot 100 \text{ substituting } 10,000 \text{ for } QR \cdot RS.$$

$$\therefore \frac{RT}{RS} \cdot 100 = \frac{QR \cdot RT}{100}$$

B.P. DUTIA

Conservation of Food Resources through Control of Pests and Diseases

Insects and pests cause considerable damage to food resources in this country. The various tools which have been developed to fight them are described in this article by Sri S. Y. Padmanabhan and Sri P. Israel of the Central Rice Research Institute Cuttack

One of the major directions in which increase in food resources could be achieved is through control of pests and diseases which cause extensive loss in the field during transit and in storage.

An international Commission on plant disease losses was set up in 1952 which went into the question of disease assessment, compilation of information on losses caused by the diseases and methods of estimating such losses. As a result of its recommendations, work is in progress in many countries on the above problems.

It is true that in India we do not have ready and reliable data on the extent of loss sustained. The first step is therefore to assess the extent of loss caused to different commodities from sowing to harvesting, during storage and marketing. Methods of assessing these losses are being studied in principal agricultural stations in India and with the techniques now made available, proper estimates of loss incurred can be made in the case of many pests and diseases of the principal crops.

Nearly 40 diseases and over 85 species of insects are known to attack the rice crop in the field and in storage. The most widely prevalent and destructive diseases of rice are Blast, Helminthosporiose, Stem rot, Foot rot and Physiological root rot. Certain minor diseases like *Udbatta* occasionally cause some damage in a few localities. Amongst the insect pests, stem borers, swarming caterpillars, Hispa, Grass hoppers, Gundhi bugs and Gall fly are most prevalent and destructive in the field. During storage nearly 12 different insects damage the grain; deterioration in quality and quantity of the grain is also brought about by high humidity.

Under favourable conditions some pests and diseases are known to assume very severe proportions where the destruction caused is heavy, and bring about even famine conditions in the regions affected. There was a blast disease outbreak of rice in 1919 in the Tanjore delta, the granary of South India, where 66 per cent of the crop was lost due to the epidemic. The same disease in 1956 wiped out the entire early crop in Kashmir and caused a loss of nearly 30 per cent in the later maturing crop also. In regions of high humidity, blast is endemic and year after year the loss caused in such regions is considerable. Helminthosporium disease is very mildly destructive in normal years but in seasons of severe outbreak, even total destruction may result. Two such epidemics occurred in India, the first in the deltaic tracts of the Godavari and the Krishna in 1918-19 and the second in Bengal in 1942; this later epidemic brought about the great famine of 1943 affecting about 2 million lives. The Gundhi bug epidemic in 1952 caused an enormous loss infesting 7 to 8 million acres of rice in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

Similarly, epidemics of rust of wheat in 1947 and 1954 took a toll of several million tons. Jowar diseases are equally damaging. The late blight of potato which caused the well known Irish famine in 1845 is responsible for about 40 per cent of loss in yield in the Western hill regions and a little more in the Eastern hill regions of the Himalayas. In 1956-57 and 1957-58 the disease appeared in December—January over a wide area in the

plains of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, causing a loss of over 50 per cent. There have been several instances of such epidemics but fortunately these are not frequent. Even in the absence of such destructive epidemics, the diseases and pests are estimated to cause a loss of about 20 per cent in crop output.

The main principles of control of the loss caused in field and in storage by pests and diseases need closer attention. Intensive research to fill up the lacunae in the existing knowledge and application of already available methods to control the loss are urgently called for. In the case of some pests and diseases physiological and agronomical methods are available or could be developed to control the incidence. Adjustment of planting dates, mixed cropping or crop rotation, judicious manuring or supplying balanced fertilisers, controlled irrigation etc. constitute economic and fruitful methods of protection against the disease or pest incidence. For instance mixed cropping has kept down certain soil-borne diseases. It has been shown that cotton grown alone might suffer to the extent of 52.5 per cent from "root rot" disease but when *Phaseolus aconitifolius* was grown with cotton, the mortality rate fell to 1.8 per cent.

A second very successful line of attack adopted is the cultivation of varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Some notable success has already been achieved in India in breeding varieties resistant to wheat rust diseases, blast disease of rice, potato diseases etc.

Taking great care to see that the seed is free from infestation is a very important measure to be adopted in the case of those diseases which are carried through the seed. Establishment of healthy seed plots, especially in areas where the particular disease is not prevalent, is a well recognised procedure for raising disease-free seed material. Some virus diseases of potato are kept under check in India by this method. Seed certification at source of supply and treatment of seed by fungicides are other well known methods of controlling seed borne infection. The outlay involved in the adoption of such methods is repaid thousand-fold by the resulting saving of crop from destruction.

Prophylactic measures such as destruction of old stubbles and plant residues which harbour diseases and pests, when carried with thoroughness, also pay rich dividends. Based on a knowledge of the existing pests and diseases in a country, plant quarantine measures are to be taken to prevent the entry of diseases and pests through inter-State movement of plant materials.

Direct action against pests and diseases by the use of insecticides and fungicides is adopted extensively throughout the country. Powerful insecticides like chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds and organo-phosphorous compounds are revolutionising the methods of control of insect pests. Some of the organo-phosphorous compounds are 'systemic' in their action in that they are absorbed by plants and are translocated to different parts of the plant. These are particularly useful against insects which remain inside the tissues of plants. Likewise, systemic fungicides are also being developed. Many antibiotics have been used successfully on the control of bacterial plant diseases.

Biological control of insect pests, in which the natural parasites and predators of the pests are exploited to destroy the pests, has met with considerable success in a few instances.

The use of suitable storage receptacles is to be encouraged to keep the grain free from insect and mould damage. Built-in ventilators and arrangement for circulation of air through the stored grains through suction have been found to be beneficial in the prevention of grain deterioration. Low temperature storage, pre-cooling, gas storage, fumigation, anti-septic treatments and impregnated wrappers are some of the other measures adopted to

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preserve grain and other food materials free from damage in transit or in storage. A new tool which has been pressed into service in this connection is irradiation. In this process food materials are subject to high intensity barrages of electrons and bacteria and fungi that are commonly responsible for deterioration of the food, are completely inactivated or killed.

In another entirely novel method of control of storage pests, insects which carry within them dominant lethal factors, in other words insects whose progeny will always be "still born", are bred in the laboratory and released in places of infestation. Within a short time these insects mate with the pests in storage and since the eggs laid do not develop there will be no brood of these pests and so the stock stored remains free from damage.

In recent years, very powerful tools have been forged for the fight against crop pest and diseases. Potent insecticides and fungicides and antibiotics have been developed and several other methods, such as electronic bombardment, biological control through parasite and control through the breeding of insects with lethal genetic factors are becoming available.

Rural Industrialisation

Is the spread of industries to India's rural areas necessary? If so, how should it begin? Should rural industrialisation imply urbanisation? These questions are sought to be answered in a general way in this article. The writer argues for suitable industrial development in rural areas, while keeping consumption levels under control.

In India about seventy per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture for livelihood, in spite of the progress of industrialization and urbanization during several decades; the pressure of population on land remains high. What is worse, the rate of population increase in the rural areas is much higher than in the urban, intensifying the need to move more and more people off farms economically. This demographic fact has become an unavoidable and lively theme of economic discussion.

There has always been movement of people from rural to urban areas. Under the British rule, the densely populated Indian agrarian economy remained stagnant for more than a century. The penetration of cheap imported goods from abroad, supported as they were by the prestige of an alien rule, gradually broke down the self-sufficient character of village economy. Traditional-cum-agricultural occupations, such as cottage and village industries got shrunk. The absence of alternative occupations and consequent pressure on land enfeebled the peasantry and led to the growth of an agricultural labouring class which tended to look to the towns and cities for employment. The lure of higher standards of living, better opportunities of education and employment and availability of civic amenities have also attracted people from rural to urban areas.

Generally speaking, rural-urban migration in India has been confined to males, a phenomenon which caused not a little worry to industrial and plantation employers for a long time. Migrants, especially married ones, maintained their contact with their villages through a constant stream of movement between the city and their villages. Such shuttling between city and village poses many problems because of its disruptive influence on family life and also on urban employment. The industrial areas wanted to check this seasonal return of labour to villages. The Tatas, for instance, started building houses for workers to prevent this exodus. But the problem lingers even today.

Even when the migration is of a more or less permanent character, it has not been sufficient to meet the needs arising out of a heavy surplus population dependent on land. The volume of rural-urban migration in India has been estimated at about 10 million during 1941-50, which equals nearly 28 per cent of the natural increase of rural population. The

following table gives the increase in urban population during the last three decades, which is the result largely of influx of rural people to urban areas.

Growth of Urban Population

Year	Total population	Urban population	(3) as percentage of (2)	Intercensal growth in urban population	Urbanization Index
	(In lakhs)	(In lakhs)		(Percent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1921	2481	282	11.4	..	100
1931	2755	334	12.1	18.4	118
1941	3148	438	13.9	31.1	155
1951	3569	619	17.3	41.3	220

During the early decades of the century, urbanization in India developed only slowly but in the thirties it increased at a higher rate. During World War II, and after partition it gained momentum. Between 1921 and 1931, there was a net increase in urban population of only 5 million and its proportion to total population changed from 11.4 per cent to 12.1 per cent. Between 1931 and 1941, the urban population showed a net increase of 10 million and its proportion also went up from 12.1 per cent to 13.9 per cent. An accelerated growth of urban population was noticed during the forties when it increased by about 18 million and the proportion to total population rose to 17.3 per cent.

In 1951 the agricultural land in India was 97 cents per head against a world average of 351 cents. Indian yields are also very much inferior to those of most other developed countries.

Population and per Capita Land, 1901—1951
(Indian Union excluding Jammu & Kashmir)

Census year	Total population (in million)	Percentage growth over the previous Census (+) or (—)	Per capita land (Acres)	Per capita topographically usable land (Acres)
1901	235.5	..	3.2	2.1
1911	249.0	(+) 5.7	3.0	2.6
1921	248.1	(—) 0.4	3.0	2.0
1931	275.5	(+) 11.0	2.7	1.8
1941	314.8	(+) 14.3	2.4	1.6
1951	356.9	(+) 13.4	2.1	1.4

(Source : Agricultural Labour Enquiry, 1954, Vol. I, p. 9).

On a poor per capita availability of land and yields, India has also one of the largest percentages of population dependent on agriculture. Unless this dependence is reduced, the entire economy will continue to be basically unstable.

Can urban areas absorb people from the countryside at a substantially faster rate? Even if it is possible, is it desirable, otherwise? In the alternative, what are the prospects for reinforcing the economic strength of the rural population? An attempt is made in the rest of the article to answer these questions.

Some expert studies on the subject have established that the movement from rural areas to urban centres is mostly a phenomenon of youth movement, that the majority of persons leaving the villages are innately superior to their brethren who remain at the farm. Zimmerman, the noted American sociologist, formulated a principle that the "city attracts the extremes, while the country retains the means". In physical traits, economic and social status and intelligence, it is assumed that the city secures the most desirable and also the least desirable elements in population while the country retains the middle group. Thus the rural-urban drift drains away from the rural population the brightest and best, though at the other end, there might be some good riddance.

However, the loss can often be more severe. The Census of 1881 of Great Britain says—

"It may be that the industrial centres attract from the rural districts those who are comparatively strong in mind and body; and that the children born to these stronger parents are less liable to congenital deficiencies than the offspring of the comparatively feeble parents, mentally and physically, who are left behind."

This is one deleterious effect on the rural economy.

The growth of slums, aggravation of crimes and inadequate civic amenities are found to be invariable accompaniments of unplanned growth of urban population. It may often happen that in such cases rural under-employment and distress is replaced by urban unemployment, over-crowding and attendant evils. These problems confront us in many cities and towns in India. Even so, urban employment has not risen to the level called for. Not only does urban industrialization in India not offer adequate scope for such migration but the emergence and aggravation of the social and administrative difficulties involved, points to consistent restraint in this direction.

The alternative is to reduce rural population and to see that more employment opportunities are created amidst rural surroundings. A variant of this is to be found in the idea of urbanization of rural pockets. The latter i.e., urbanization might create problems. The data assembled on rural and urban consumption point to one good argument in favour of urbanization. Per capita consumption of foodgrains is less in urban areas. But against this argument lies the more powerful one that total per capita expenditure is much higher in urban areas and the expenditure on food too. Viewed in relation to the level of total national wealth, it does not seem wise to urbanize the villages, as it could well mean an all-round spread of the higher levels of expenditure without total productive wealth keeping up the pace or even lagging far behind.

The best way appears to be to carry industries to rural areas without undue urbanization. Urbanization, in the sense of more expensive ways of living, should not proceed ahead of the increase in national productivity and income, lest vast masses of people become victims to new frustrations. This circumstance should take a share in determining how industries should spread to rural areas.

In this wider aspect, other countries have also been seeing and tackling this problem. To some extent, the experience of West Germany and Israel can be of use. Germany has had a steady spread of industry into agricultural areas. Due to the influx of refugees, the rural population of Germany increased by about 30 to 50 percent in 1949 over the pre-war level. It was not only impracticable but disastrous to absorb this immense increase in rural labour particularly when the labour productivity of farming was very low. The only other effective solution, therefore, had to be sought in the spread of industries into backward rural areas. The development of part-time farming with the combination of industrial income has improved their standard of living without impairing their old modes of life. The working population has not split into two groups, viz., industrial worker and farmer. Instead the whole rural community has taken to part-time farming. Usually one or two members of the family remain on the farm while others seek work in the industries. The development of farming side by side with a number of industries has not only succeeded well in improving the standard of living but the peasant has turned out to be a competent industrial worker. The experience of Israel shows that well organized rural activity can achieve a level of income per worker equal to that of manufacturing and industrial activities. At the International Agricultural Economists' Conference of 1949, L. Loewe referred to an enquiry through which it was found that the overall average income per head in the agricultural undertakings was fully equal to that achieved in the manufacturing and other industrial undertakings. These are the examples which can inspire action in India, subject to the limitations imposed by differing national conditions.

It is true that the agricultural community cannot be kept isolated from the general economic climate of the country for long. With the development of industry, the standard of the industrial population begins to have an impact on the agricultural population. The latter tends to share the industrial benefits and to make increasing demands for material satisfactions.

In India it may be possible to create a pattern of amenities in the rural areas which may resist the lure of urban standards of living. Already electricity, theatres, schools, hygienic lavatories, drainage systems—these have all either become or are conceived as indispensable features of a progressive rural economy. In this healthy sequence, the cart should not get before the horse. Under Indian conditions, the rise in incomes will have to precede the increase in expenditure in rural areas. The whole process itself is bound to be somewhat slow. In any case, industrialisation in rural areas cannot take the same pattern as urban industrialization.

The need for starting new industries based on rural production to withdraw the surplus rural population from agriculture has long been recognised. At the International Agricultural Economists' Conference previously referred to, Sir Manilal B. Nanavati mentioned an interesting example of such an experiment in the development of a famine-ravaged area in the south, where a sugar factory was established on a farm of 17,000 acres side by side with a number of other industries like oil, alcohol, soap and paper. The farm maintained a dairy herd of 600 milk cattle and employed 7 to 8 thousand men. In course of time, a modern town

with all the amenities of urban life has sprung up there. Another successful experiment to set up industries in rural setting is seen at Vallabh Vidyanagar (Anand). It has been possible to organise even highly technical industries such as the manufacture of prestressed concrete members successfully in a village. Experiments were also being carried out there to produce power looms and other accessories by which it would be possible to set up a textile industry in the villages or in a group of villages.

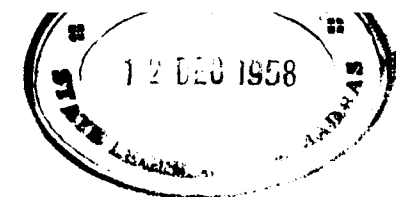
The Committee on Plan Projects in their Report on Slum Clearance have recognised that the promotion of small industries in the villages coupled with the provision of electrical and sanitary facilities will prove to be the most effective and positive step in preventing the exodus of village population to the nearby industrial areas. The programmes of Community Development and Extension Service take into their sweep small industries based on rural production. Lately, many such industries have come up and sometimes the products overflow to small towns and cities. The cheap canteen now displays gur-based confectioneries, coarse grain biscuits etc. Dispensaries, schools etc., can divert their demand for such products without impairing nutritional values. Even so, the progress is meagre, in comparison with the dimensions of under-employment and un-employment prevailing.

There is an undoubted case for more concentrated efforts to build a stronger base for an industry-cum-agricultural economy. A shift in emphasis from piece-meal to large-scale development is necessary which implies substantially more investment in rural development than at present. The spread of electricity should help a great deal.

Industries which will have some local advantages such as a market right around as for textiles, footwear, pickles, jam, soap, paper, agricultural implements etc., and others engaged in the processing of locally produced raw materials which will find a market in the neighbouring industrial towns should have ample scope. The small units established on the farm can also function as 'feeders' of larger industrial units.

Rural industrialization should also not ignore the vast area of seasonal as against perennial un-employment. For this reason too, the special requirements and opportunities of each region will necessarily have to be studied in detail.

RADHEY SHIAM



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News and Notes

Montreal and New Delhi

The Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal and the meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in New Delhi had practically the same thing to say on current commodity problems. The problem posed by wide fluctuations in commodity prices is a hardy annual before international bodies such as GATT, Colombo Plan, the IMF and the World Bank. This question needs to be thoroughly examined in its various aspects to arrive at some positive solution compatible with the working of an efficient market system. In any such examination account should be taken of both supply and demand factors (including the sale of accumulated stocks) and also of the financial implications of support schemes which in the past had often given rise to inflation.

It may be noted that some of the less developed countries, with falling demand for their exports during the past year, had deemed it necessary to intensify exchange restrictions. Programmes for diversifying the economies of primary producing countries are more difficult to finance in periods of declining foreign exchange receipts.

The laissez-faire principle is as harmful for the world economy as for a nation's internal economy. Industrially advanced States are thinking more in terms of multilateral trade than in those of creating the conditions in which under-developed countries can adopt free trade. The under-developed countries are at present unable to strike a balance between the need for swift economic growth and that for maintaining financial stability. No doubt the move has to be naturally in the direction of ensuring freer flow of trade, and in this context, the decisions at the Montreal Conference are of major significance.

Though the need for price stabilisation has been accepted in principle, no practical solution has been offered. Commodity-wise studies as suggested at Montreal may, however, prove useful in arriving at an understanding about the best methods for cushioning short-term price fluctuations. Britain's agreement to participate in preparatory discussions for the renewal of the International Wheat Agreement should please Australia and Canada, the principal wheat producers in the Commonwealth. It is recognised that schemes for stabilisation of commodity prices within the Commonwealth cannot be operated without active cooperation of outside countries, particularly the United States.

Food Production Drive in Delhi Territory

The drive for increasing production of rabi wheat and gram in the Union Territory of Delhi entered its action stage during September 15 to 18.

Thirty-two teams of helpers, composed of officers of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Directorates of Extension and Plant Protection, the I.C.A.R. and the Agricultural Research Institute visited about 200 villages in four Community Development Blocks—Najafgarh, Khanjawala, Alipur and Shahdara—to establish personal contact with the villagers and to obtain first-hand information about local conditions and problems.

Village Level Workers and All-India Radio had already prepared the ground to some extent by explaining the scheme to the farmers. Expert Committees have been set up in the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture to deal with problems in the fields of agronomy and plant protection.

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The teams discussed local problems with the villagers and made an assessment of their requirements of seed, manure, fertilisers, agricultural implements and credit. Wheat seed of improved varieties was stocked at 10 strategic places for distribution to farmers. In the case of gram, NP 58 and T 87 varieties were recommended. Adequate quantities of fertilisers and manures were also made available. Steps were taken to provide improved types of agricultural implements and to expedite disposal of pending applications for supply of credit. A detailed programme of action for individual villages has also been finalised, which would include such farm activities as treatment of seed, timely sowing, line sowing, proper application of manure and fertilisers and cleaning and repairing of irrigation channels and guls.

Relief for Common Tea

The Government of India reduced the maximum rate of export duty on common tea from 75 naye paise to 30 naye paise per lb. with effect from 27 September. The maximum rate of excise duty on loose tea is now 19 naye paise per lb. and in the case of package tea 21 naye paise plus the duty leviable on loose tea. These are however, only the statutory maximum rates.

The tea growing areas of India have been divided into three zones depending upon the weighted average price of all teas in a particular zone sold in the internal and export auctions in India, and for the present, excise duty will be fixed at 2 naye paise, 4 naye paise and 10 naye paise per lb. for zones I, II and III respectively. In respect of package tea, the duty is 21 naye paise per lb. over and above the duty on loose tea cleared from the gardens.

Export duty will for the present be levied at a flat rate of 26 naye paise per lb. No refund of excise duty will, however, be paid on tea exported except of 21 naye paise per lb. in the case of package tea.

In effect, the total incidence on tea exported will be 28 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from Zone I, giving a relief of 10 naye paise per lb., 30 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from Zone II, giving a relief of 8 naye paise, and 36 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from Zone III, giving a relief of 2 naye paise. In the result, teas of different grades whether exported or consumed internally will bear taxes on a graduated scale more in accordance with their prices. This relief in tax burden should enable the industry to improve its competitive position in foreign markets.

Import of Baby Milk Food Liberalised

The Government of India have decided to liberalise the import quota for baby milk foods in view of the acute shortage of these articles in the market.

The face value of the quota licences issued to established importers for powdered milk, containing not less than 18% cream intended for infant feeding, and milk foods for infants, during April-September 1958 will be deemed to have been increased by 50%. It is not necessary to forward these licences to the licensing authorities for amendment of value.

The face value of quota licences issued to established importers for import of malted milk foods which do not contain coco powder has also been increased by 50%. These licences, however, will have to be presented to the authorities.

The period of validity of the licences has not been extended as a result of this liberalisation.

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Towards Better Oilseed Crops

Sub-committees of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee which met at Hyderabad from September 17 to 20 examined the technical programmes, progress reports and extension proposals of various research and development schemes already in progress with financial assistance from the Committee in addition to a number of new schemes received from State Governments and research institutions.

On the agricultural side there are six new schemes which relate to intensive breeding of groundnut in the Punjab, breeding of improved varieties of groundnut and castor in Bihar, research on phytophthora blight of sesamum in Rajasthan and on pests of oilseed crops in Bombay, collection of non-edible oilseeds and the trial and development of improved varieties of oil palm in Kerala.

The Agricultural Research Sub-committee also considered a model scheme regarding plant protection measures for oilseed crops, while the Village Oil Industry Sub-committee considered two new schemes for setting up and running demonstration units of Wardha *ghanis* at Devarkonda Community Development Block and Narpala in Singanamala N.E.S. Blocks.

The Marketing Sub-Committee had on its agenda items such as allotment of export quotas to small crushers and cooperative *ghani* societies, reduction and refund of Central excise duty, future trading in oilseeds and announcement of export quotas.

Sugar Research

Under the co-ordinated research programme of the National Research Development Corporation, the National Sugar Institute is currently experimenting on the clarification of cane juice by the ion-exchange process. The success of this process will result in the elimination of final molasses and increased recovery of sugar.

The soluble impurities which are not removed during the conventional clarification processes at present in vogue ultimately form the molasses. The quantity of the molasses depends on the amount of impurities in the juice and the quantity of sugar which these impurities do not allow to crystallise. The final exhaust molasses contain about 30—35 percent sugar, which is difficult or rather uneconomical to be recovered. Taking India's present annual production of molasses at about 7-8 lakh tons, nearly 2.5 lakh tons of sugar is lost in the molasses. The ion-exchange process aims at removing a major portion of the impurities present in the juice, thereby reducing the quantity of molasses and increasing the recovery of sugar.

Based on observations with small columns set up on laboratory scale, a demineralisation pilot plant is now under fabrication. Boiling and curing plants consisting of vacuum evaporators, vacuum pan, crystallisers and centrifugal machine are also being designed and fabricated. The complete plant will be installed in the premises of the Experimental Sugar Factory attached to the Institute at Kanpur, and made available for practical training for students in the ensuing cane crushing season.

News Briefs

Prices of Wheat Products.—A Departmental Committee has been appointed by the Central Government to review the prices charged by the roller flour mills which are supplied wheat by the Government. The Committee will collect information from the mills about their costs and these will have to be examined in consultation with the mills for fixing fair prices.

Distribution of Foodgrains to Drought Affected Areas.—A quantity of 2,983,000 tons of wheat and rice was supplied to the States affected by drought from April 1957 to June 30, 1958.

Supply of Foodgrains to Bombay City.—The restriction on movement to Bombay City from the rest of the Eastern zone has been removed to allow the people in the City to purchase indigenous wheat of their choice, as in the rest of the zone. To ensure, however, that unduly large quantities of indigenous wheat are not imported into Bombay, distribution of wheat from Government stocks has been continued on the previous scale and the flour mills in the city are prohibited from purchasing wheat from the internal market. About 25,000 tons of wheat are being supplied to Bombay City from Government stocks every month.

Sugar Mills in India.—There were 164 sugar mills in 1957-58. Five of the six which did not work have small and worn-out plants besides being located in unsuitable areas and the sixth one which has been lying idle for the past eight years due to disputes among the owners could not resume work in 1957-58 owing to insufficient cane supplies.

Production of Khandsari.—Production of *khandsari* during the 1957-58 season is estimated between 2 and 3 lakh tons and on that basis the quantity of sugarcane crushed for the manufacture of *khandsari* sugar works out to between 31 and 46 lakh tons.

Speaking at a Seminar at Lucknow on Cooperative Marketing, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh announced that the Government of India would soon establish a National Cooperative Marketing Federation to help the affiliated societies to derive full benefits from export trade. He also suggested a new function of running a market news service for State Apex Marketing Organisations.

The Madras Assembly passed the Madras Panchayats Bill which seeks to bring into existence about 360 Panchayat Union Councils at the level of development blocks in a phased programme extending upto the beginning of October 1961.

The Madras Legislative Council adopted the Plantations Agricultural Income Tax Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly.

The Government of India have launched family living surveys among workers employed in factories, mines and plantations at 50 selected centres. The plantation centres are Labao, Rangapara, Marianai, Doondooma, Coonoor, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Chikmagalur, Ammathi and Mundakkayam.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain inaugurated the Post Graduate School of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the first of its kind in India, on October 6.

According to a Montreal message coming soon after the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, an expert group would be meeting in London to carry out a private study on price fluctuations in rubber.

The African Coffee Producers' Conference opened at Paris on September 10 to discuss the International Coffee Agreement drafted earlier in Washington between the representatives of the Brazilian and U.S. Governments.

On September 23 the European Association of Jute Industries met in Brussels and in the course of a three-day session agreed on certain lines of action towards a common attitude on the industry's problems in the 12 member states of the Association and the United Kingdom.

At its annual conference the British Labour Party overwhelmingly voted down a proposal for the nationalisation of land by the next Labour Government.

The sixth session of the International Rice Commission opened in Tokyo on October, 3 and the fourth session of the F.A.O. Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East on October 6.

Diary for September 1958

- September 1 Quota of unshipped quantity of pulses for export to Ceylon, against the quota released on January 13, 1958, to be allotted for export upto September 10.
- 4 Sub-section 3(A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act applied in Punjab to control the rising prices of wheat.
- 5 All-party body to review food policies set up by Government of India.
- 6 All-India first Estimate of mesta for 1958-59 released.
- 9 Export of dried chillies to be licensed freely within an overall ceiling by all categories of shippers other than cooperative societies on the principle of 'first come first served'. Export of onions to be allowed on the first come first served basis within an overall ceiling by all categories of shippers other than cooperative societies.
- 10 Reserve Bank directive to all scheduled banks to limit their advances against wheat at two-thirds and against other foodgrains at 80 per cent of the average aggregate level of credit in the corresponding month of the previous year.
- The East Punjab Holding (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Amendment Bill 1958 introduced in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.
- 11 The President inaugurated rabi crop campaign.
- 13 Ban on export of Coconada Cotton, imposed in September 1956, withdrawn.
- All India first Estimate of groundnut for 1958-59 released.
- 16 Union Government created a Northern Rice Zone comprising Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and promulgated the Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Order 1958.
- Import of baby milk food liberalised.
- 19 Sub-section 3(A) of Sec. 3 of Essential Commodities Act applied in Bombay State in respect of rice and paddy.
- 23 International Sugar Conference opened at Geneva.
- 27 Duties on common tea reduced.
- 30 India to import 144,000 tons of wheat valued at \$ 8.8 million under an agreement finalised with the Canadian Wheat Board.

Agricultural Development

Weather Crop and Cattle Conditions

During the month under review, good and well distributed rainfall was received over most parts of the country, particularly in the north-west, central and western regions.

The rainfall during the south-west monsoon period (i.e. from 1 June to 30 September, 1958) was in excess of the normal in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan, Maharashtra and Telangana. It was normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Mysore and Kerala. Elsewhere rainfall was below normal.

The rainfall received during September was generally beneficial for carrying out agricultural operations like preparation of land for rabi crops, sowing of paddy, millets, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, vegetables, transplantation of paddy, weeding and inter-culturing of late sown kharif crops and harvesting of paddy and jute, in most parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be normal, except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan, Western U.P. and West Bengal where crops were damaged to some extent by excessive rains.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

Land Policy and Legislation

The Governor of Mysore have promulgated an ordinance to extend the life of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 in its application to South Kanara district and Kallagul taluk, for an indefinite period. The Madras Act as in force in the Madras area of Mysore State, was to lapse on 27-9-1958, and protection to tenants would have ceased. As the Government of Mysore are contemplating enactment of comprehensive land reforms legislation for the whole State, it was considered necessary to continue protection for these cultivating tenants until the new laws came into force.

The Government of Bombay have introduced the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Bill, 1958, to amend "the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and sites used for allied pursuits in the Vidarbha region and Kutch area of the State of Bombay and to make certain other provisions in regard to those lands". The main provisions are as follows:

Security of Tenure—The Bill provides that subject to the landlords' right of resumption, "no tenancy of any land shall be terminated merely on the ground that the period fixed for its duration whether by agreement or otherwise has expired". The upper limit of resumption of land by the landlord has been fixed at two family holdings. The family holding will be determined by the State Government for different classes of land in each local area, and will be equivalent to an area which a family of five persons would normally cultivate under the existing conditions of agricultural techniques and practice with the aid of a pair of bullocks, having regard to such factors as the situation of the land, the productive capacity of the soil and climatic characteristics, etc.

The right of resumption of land by the landlord, will be subject to the following conditions :

- (i) One year's notice in writing must be given to the tenant and an application for possession must be made to the Revenue Authorities within two years of the commencement of the Act. In the case of landlords suffering from a disability, the notice may be given, and the application made, within one year of the termination of the disability. In cases of joint tenancy or joint family the special privilege will not apply if there is a member who does not suffer from a disability.
- (ii) The land is recorded in the name of the landlord or his ancestor in the record of rights on January 1, 1953.
- (iii) The income of the landlord from the land to be resumed is his principal source of income for his maintenance.
- (iv) The tenant must be left with half his tenancy land. The land left with him should not be less than the minimum area prescribed for purposes of prevention of fragmentation.
- (v) Where a tenant is a member of a cooperative farming society, his land cannot be resumed.

In the case of an occupancy tenant in Vidarbha and a permanent tenant in Kutch, the landlords will have no right of resumption.

Rent—In the case of Vidarbha, the maximum rent shall not exceed :

- (a) three times the land revenue in cases where settlement has been made within 30 years of the commencement of the Act, or where settlement is made after the commencement of the Act, and
- (b) four times the land revenue in other cases.

For Kutch areas the maximum rent shall not exceed four times the full assessment. In both the regions the rent shall not in any case exceed 1/6 of the gross produce.

Other Conditions of Tenancy—Tenants are not entitled to sub-divide or sub-let their lands. Where, however, a tenant dies, his heirs can sub-divide the land provided that the area allotted to each sharer shall not be less than the minimum area specified by the Government. A tenant who is a member of a cooperative farming society may sub-let, assign, mortgage or create a charge on his interest in the land in favour of such a society. Tenants have the right to mortgage their land as security against *takkavi* loans advanced by a cooperative society. A tenant is entitled to compensation for improvements made by him.

Surrender and Restoration—Provision has been made that the surrender of his holding by a tenant shall be in writing and shall be verified before the Tahsildar in the prescribed manner. A landlord shall be entitled to take the land subject to a limit of three family holdings. The surrendered land which the landlord is not entitled to retain, will be taken over by the State Government.

Provision has also been made for restoration of an ordinary tenant or protected lessee in Vidarbha; and an ordinary tenant or a protected tenant in Kutch who was in possession on January 1st 1953 and had been dispossessed by voluntary surrender.

Conferment of Ownership—Tenants have been given a voluntary right of purchase of ownership. Provision has also been made for compulsory transfer of ownership to all

tenants with effect from April 1, 1961. The voluntary right of purchase as well as compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants is subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The tenant can become owner of land (including the land, if any, held by him as a tenure-holder and cultivated personally) upto two family holdings.
- (2) The landlord must be left with one family holding (whether cultivated personally or leased.)

These restrictions apply to all tenants except the occupancy tenants in Vidarbha area.

A tenant will be allowed to purchase the land at the following rates.

- (1) Permanent tenant in Kutch—6 times the rent.
- (2) Occupancy tenant in Vidarbha—7 times the rent if he holds lands from a *Bhoomidhari* and 10 times the rent if he holds from a *Bhoomiswami*.
- (3) Other tenants—The purchase price is not to exceed 12 times the rent plus the depreciated value of any structure, well or embankment and other permanent fixtures made, or trees planted by the landlord after the last settlement or where no settlement was made during the period of thirty years before the commencement of the Act.

An occupancy tenant in Vidarbha or a permanent tenant in Kutch is to pay in cash. Other tenants can pay in instalments not exceeding twelve. On purchase or transfer of ownership the tenants will hold the land directly from the State Government and will have permanent and heritable rights. They will, however, not be entitled to transfer, mortgage, lease or partition the land without the previous sanction of the collector.

Ceiling on Land Holding—The Bill provides for a ceiling on existing holdings upto six family holdings. The State Government will assume management of all surplus lands above the ceiling; and in some cases acquire the land. Where the State Government assumes the land, compensation will be paid annually at one and a half times the reasonable rent.

Provisions for acquisition of house-sites, liquidation of debts, transfers etc., have also been made in the Bill.

The Government of Bombay propose to amend the Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act, 1952. Under Section 4A of the Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act, 1952, tenants and mortgagees of certain village site lands forming part of *Girasdari* or *Barkhali* Estates had been given two years' time to exercise the right to become occupants of the lands. Although the time is due to expire on 26 October, 1958, a large number of tenants or mortgagees have not been able to exercise this right. The new amendment proposes to extend this time limit by a further period of one year.

A similar Bill has been introduced by the Government of Bombay to amend the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953. Under Section 5(i) of the above Act tenants of *Jagir* lands, vesting in the *Jagirdars* as occupants, had been given four years to exercise their right to become occupants of such lands. Although the time limit expired on 31 July, 1958, quite a large number of tenants had been unable to exercise their rights of occupancy for various reasons beyond their control. An ordinance was therefore, promulgated by the State Government to extend the period for acquisition of occupancy rights by two years. This Bill seeks to replace the ordinance.

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The Government of Punjab have introduced a Bill to amend the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948. In the Act of 1948, there is no provision for the consolidation of lands of an individual or individuals who have a share in more than one *Khewat*. As every *Khewat* is kept in tact in consolidation operations, it results in as many plots as there are *Khewats*. The amending Bill provides for the extraction of the share of an individual or individuals owning land in more than one *Khewat*, with the object of consolidating it at one place. The Bill also provides that court decrees for possession against judgement-debtors would operate against lands allotted to them during consolidation proceedings. This amendment became necessary as many civil courts have issued decrees against judgement-debtors in respect of fields which were in existence before consolidation in the cases where suits were filed before the initiation of consolidation schemes.

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The Tripura Advisory Committee, which met under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister recently, approved a Bill to provide for the acquisition of estates and other land reforms in the Union Territory. The Committee also recommended that a ceiling of 25 standard acres of land for personal cultivation be fixed.

Agricultural Finance and Co-operation

The Government of Madras have published the Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1958. The Bill seeks to provide relief granted under Section 9-A of the Principal Act to the mortgagors which under the existing law is restricted to the 'usufructuary mortgages'. Besides the Bill has also introduced a new section giving relief in cases where decrees have already been passed following the High Court's decision confining the relief to 'usufructuary mortgages' as defined in Transfer of Property Act.

The President has accorded his assent to the Madhya Pradesh Extension of Laws Act, 1958. The Act provides for the extension of certain laws in force in some of the regions of Madhya Pradesh to the other regions of the State. The laws, *inter alia*, include the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XI of 1884), The Central Provinces Money-Lenders Act, 1934 (XIII of 1934), The Central Provinces Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1937 (I of 1937), The Central Provinces Protection of Debtors Act, 1937 (IV of 1937), The Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Warehouse Act, 1947 (I of 1947).

The Government of India have decided to give aid for setting up co-operative sugar factories, envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan, at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per factory subject to a matching contribution by the promoters. The co-operative sugar factories become eligible for such assistance only after they have been licensed under the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act and granted an import licence. So far during the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India have provided assistance to co-operative sugar factories in the States of Assam, Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The Punjab State Land Mortgage Bank will start functioning soon. The Bank will advance long-term loans for the development and improvement of land to the cultivators.

The Central financing institutions of the Punjab State advanced Rs. 184.52 lakhs as loans to primary societies during the quarter ending June 1958. The societies repaid Rs. 205.95 lakhs to the financing institutions. In all there were 25,417 co-operative societies covering 16,162 villages in the State at the end of the above period. In the sphere of primary

credit societies, there was a net increase of 119, raising the number to 16,630. Eighty five per cent of the villages are expected to be covered by these societies at the end of the Second Plan. There were 108 marketing-cum-processing societies working in the State. Out of these, 13 undertook processing of cotton, two of paddy and 13 of other commodities. Agricultural produce of the value of Rs. 143 lakhs was marketed in raw condition by these societies by the end of the quarter. The co-operative sugar mills crushed about 82 lakh maunds of sugarcane and produced about 7 lakh maunds of sugar during the last season. Over a lakh maunds of produce was held under cold storage by the ten co-operative cold stores by the end of June 1958. Some of these cold stores have also started the storage of fruits and vegetables.

Agricultural Labour

The Government of India have ratified the International Labour Organization Convention concerning equal remuneration for men and women for equal work. The convention which was adopted by the I.L.O. in June 1951, lays down that "each member shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration promote and in so far as is consistent with such methods, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value".

The Government of Bombay have published the Bombay (Irrigation Projects) Displaced Agriculturists' Resettlement Bill 1958, which seeks to provide for the resettlement of agriculturists displaced from lands acquired for an irrigation project.

The Bill provides for the acquisition of land in excess of the ceiling area (defined below) held by a person in the zone benefited by an irrigation project and for the constitution of a Displaced Agriculturists Resettlement Committee which will be charged with the duty of resettling these displaced agriculturists. As the excess land is to be acquired with reference to the holding in the benefited zone, and as all lands in this zone will be irrigated lands, the ceiling area in relation to an irrigation project would be 24 acres of seasonally irrigated land or 12 acres of perennially irrigated land unless a different acreage is designated having regard to the number of displaced agriculturists, the land required for their resettlement and other factors. The Committee is required to frame a scheme for granting land from a pool consisting of excess land, Government waste lands in the benefited zone and, if necessary, from adjoining areas to such of the agriculturists from the areas adversely affected by the project as have outside such areas either no land or have land less than the economic holding, on payment of occupancy price equal to the value of land [An economic holding is defined in the Bill as an area of (a) 4 acres of perennially irrigated land (b) 8 acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land, or (c) 16 acres of any land which is not perennially or seasonally irrigated or paddy or rice land]. The persons whose excess lands are acquired for resettlement will be entitled to get compensation from Government which will be equal to the value of the land as determined by the Secretary of the Committee. The valuation of the land is subject to revision by the Chairman of the Committee and an appeal may be preferred to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal against the decision of the Chairman.

The lands held by industrial or commercial undertakings carrying on business of manufacturing sugar and lands used for cultivation of sugarcane held by producer-shareholders of a co-operative sugar factory are excluded from the purview of acquisition of excess lands.

A displaced agriculturist shall be eligible for the allotment of land subject to (i) the availability of land in the benefited zone and in the village or areas specified and (ii) the maximum and the order of priority given below :

(a) If the displaced agriculturist holds no other land whether as occupant or tenant he shall be eligible for the allotment of land not exceeding one economic holding, or the area of his original holding whichever is less.

(b) If he holds and cultivates personally other land whether as occupant or tenant which is less than an economic holding he shall be eligible for the allotment of so much land as will cause the total land held and cultivated by him personally not to exceed one economic holding or the area of his original holding whichever is less.

(c) If he holds and cultivates personally other land whether as occupant or tenant which is equal to or more than an economic holding and the Committee is of opinion that on account of the situation of such land, it is not possible for him to cultivate such land personally, he shall be eligible for the allotment of so much land not exceeding an economic holding as the Committee may think necessary.

The Government of Madras have published the Tiruchirapalli *Kaiaeruvaram* and *Mattuvarm* Bill 1958, to define the conditions of engagement and to provide for the protection of *Kaiaeruvaramdars* and *Mattuvaramdars* in certain areas of the Tiruchirappalli district.

The Bill seeks to treat the *Kaiaeruvaramdars* on a par with "*Pannaiyals*" and to protect their rights as in the Tanjore Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIV of 1952) and to raise the *mattuvaramdars* under land-owners owning more than ten acres of wet land to the status of cultivating tenants and protected under the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act, XXIV of 1956).

The Bill lays down that remuneration shall be payable to any *kaiaeruvaramdar* for his work during a crop season, as specified below:

1. *During the cultivating season*—Forty five Madras measures of paddy per month for a period of not less than four months.

2. *After harvest*—One-seventh of the net produce of the land on which *kaiaeruvaramdars* did work.

The Bill says that no landowner shall dismiss a *kaiaeruvaramdar* after commencement of the agricultural operations in a crop season except for misconduct or negligence. The Bill also provides that any landowner or *kaiaeruvaramdar* may terminate the engagement by giving notice in writing of not less than twelve months or by mutual agreement, provided that where the landowner terminates the agreement he shall be liable to pay to the *kaiaeruvaramdar* such compensation as may be prescribed or such amount as may be mutually agreed upon.

All disputes are to be decided by the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area in which the land is situated subject to an appeal to the Revenue Divisional Officer.

The Bill provides that a land-owner who owns not more than three acres of wet land and who has not been assessed to any sales tax, profession tax or income-tax under the respective laws relating to the levy of such taxes during 1955-56 or 1956-57 shall be entitled to terminate the engagement of any *mattuvaramdar*. A landowner who owns not more than ten acres of wet land and who has not been assessed to any tax as above, shall be

entitled to terminate the engagement of any *mattuvaramdar* provided that the total extent of land shall not exceed three acres of wet land inclusive of the wet land on which such landowner has been carrying on personal cultivation.

The Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare has recommended that no ejection shall be effected from the land given *gratis* to the tribals, who would, however, have the right to transfer ownership to only tribals with the permission of the District Collector.

New Markets for Old

A visitor to any of the 532 markets regulated under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and the Punjab is bound to notice certain features that are not characteristic of the general run of agricultural markets in the country.

Age-old malpractices prevalent in conventional '*mandies*' have given place to fair dealing and healthy competition. Excessive market charges, short weights, unauthorised deductions and the inevitable disputes between sellers and buyers are now things of the past. More and more producers are now bringing their produce to these markets. Formerly, hardly 10 per cent. of the people who brought their produce to the wholesale market were producers; now their number has gone above 60 per cent. Market charges have gone down to the extent of 28 per cent. to 69 per cent. Besides, the producer gets a 2 to 5 per cent higher price in open auction or negotiated sales in these markets.

An advisory service has been set up in the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Through this service State Governments and market committees are helped to solve local problems in the light of experience gained in other States. Uniformity in market practices and charges is also aimed at. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has also opened two centres, one at Sangli (Bombay State) and another at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), to train 100 market secretaries a year.

Another 500 of the 1,800 principal markets spread throughout the country are expected to be regulated by the end of the Second Plan.

Grading and Processing—With a view to benefit the producer and the consumer alike the Government of India passed the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, authorising the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to frame grade standards. Grading under this Act is voluntary and agricultural commodities like ghee, edible oils, eggs, butter, cotton, rice, fruits, gur and potatoes are graded according to quality. There has been a progressive increase in the volume of commodities graded. While grading of these commodities is done for internal consumption, tobacco, sann hemp, wool, bristles and lemongrass and sandalwood oils are compulsorily graded before export. The compulsory grading of sandalwood oil was introduced last year.

Panchayats

The Governor of Madras have assented to the Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958 which is intended to set up District Development Councils for advising the State Government on all matters pertaining to the activities of panchayats, panchayat union councils and municipal councils in the district as well as on questions relating to development of the economic resources of the district and the services which are being maintained for the promotion of culture and welfare of the people.

The functions to be performed by the District Development Councils will include giving advice to Government on all matters relating to the services and development schemes undertaken by local authorities. The Councils will also be expected to watch the progress of the various development measures and services undertaken by the State Government, local authorities and departmental agencies.

The advice to be tendered by the Councils will also cover matters relating to the implementation of any provision of law or any order specifically referred by the State Government to the District Development Council and matters relating to development of road transport.

The State Government have been empowered by the Act to set up for any district a District Development Council consisting of—

- (a) District Collector (*ex-officio*);
- (b) Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature who reside in the district;
- (c) All Chairmen of Union Panchayats in the District;
- (d) All Chairmen of Municipal Councils in the District; and
- (e) Presidents of Cooperative Central Banks in the District and such Gazetted officers of the Government connected with planning and execution of development schemes in the States as are nominated by the Government.

The Government of Bombay have introduced the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment and Extension) Bill, 1958 in the State Legislative Assembly. The Bill seeks to abolish *Janapada Sabhas* in Vidarbha, to replace them by district local boards, and for that purpose to apply the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 to Vidarbha, and further to amend that Act for these purposes.

The main provisions of the Bill are—

(1) It is proposed to hold elections under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, to enable the Government to constitute an elected District Local Board for each District in Vidarbha before the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 are brought into force. Till then, the existing *Janapada Sabhas* will continue to function under the provisions of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948.

(2) It authorizes the District Local Board to carry out any functions or duties for which a *Janapada Sabha* had been responsible till alternative provision is made by the Government.

(3) It is proposed that for a period of twelve years (which in suitable cases may be extended by a further period of three years) the District Local Board should continue to manage and control the markets and cart-stands which are now managed by the *Janapada Sabhas* but should share the income from each market or cart-stand with the panchayat or municipality in whose area the market or cart-stand is situated in such proportion as the Commissioner may determine. At the end of this period, if the village panchayat or the municipality so desires, the market or cart-stand will vest in the panchayat or the municipality.

(4) The distribution of the proceeds of the special stamp duty, between the District Local Boards, municipalities and village panchayats will continue to be on the same basis as provided in Section 97-A of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the draft of the Gram Panchayats (Constitution and Conduct of Elections) Rules 1958 as required by the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 126 of the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act 1956 (Hyderabad Act XVII of 1956), to regulate the procedure for the conduct of elections to all Gram Panchayats.

The Government of Assam have introduced the Assam Panchayat Bill 1958, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to local self government in the rural areas of the State with a view to make better provision for rural administration, reconstruction and development. The Bill seeks to incorporate the recommendations of the Panchayat Enquiry Committee 1954, and of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee.

The Bill empowers the State Government to declare any area to be a Gaon Panchayat; to establish a Union Panchayat in each sub-division and where there is no sub-division, in each district; and to establish as many Block Panchayats as deemed necessary by the State Government in each area declared as Union Panchayat.

A Gaon Panchayat shall be composed of all adults having a permanent residence within its area and shall form the electorate for the Gaon Panchayat Executive Committee. The Block Panchayat shall consist of (i) Presidents of Gaon Panchayats falling within the jurisdiction of the Block Panchayat; and (ii) one representative to be elected by the Chairman of the cooperative societies falling within the area of the Block Panchayat. The term of office of a member of a Block Panchayat shall be three years. The Union Panchayat shall consist of—

- (i) the Presidents of all Block Panchayats within the area of the Union Panchayat;
- (ii) one representative to be elected as prescribed by every Block Panchayat falling within the jurisdiction of the Union Panchayat;
- (iii) all members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislative Assembly representing the area of the Union Panchayat;
- (iv) Chairmen of Municipalities and Town Committees falling within the sub-division as *ex-officio* members; and
- (v) such Government officials as *ex-officio* members as the State Government may appoint from time to time.

The duties and functions of the Gaon Panchayats include *inter alia* the maintenance of records relating to agricultural produce, census of village industries, population census, cattle census, organisation of voluntary labour for community works, the improvement of agriculture, the establishment of granaries etc. The duties and functions of the Block Panchayat include, *inter alia*, the preparation of statistics of unemployment, preparation of plans for development of the village, promotion of cooperative farming, promotion,

In West Bengal, the booking of rice and paddy to or from 12 specified railway stations in the State has been banned. This restriction has been imposed under the West Bengal (Restrictions on Rail Booking) Order dated September 15, 1958. Section 3(3A) of the Essential Commodities Act, which had earlier been applied to rice and wheat, was for the first time made applicable to some other foodgrains. It was applied to gram, gram dal and barley in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and to peas in Uttar Pradesh on September 11. This empowers the Government to ask the stockists of these grains in the respective States to sell the whole or part of their stocks at the average of prices prevailing in the three months before the date of the notification. Section 3(3A) was applied to Bombay in respect of rice on September 19. Further, its application was extended by three months to wheat in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab on September 4, and Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan on September 7.

The Government of Rajasthan have issued the Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, requiring all dealers who have at any time stocks of more than 500 maunds of wheat to obtain a licence. ■■■■

On September 11, the Delhi (Guest Control) Order, 1958 was issued in supersession of the earlier order, viz. Delhi (Limitation of Guests) Order, 1958. The new order limits the number of persons at marriages and funerals at 50 instead of 100 in the previous order, and extends the restrictions to all foodstuffs other than fruits, nuts, tea, coffee and the beverages. The previous order was applicable to rice and wheat only.

The condition of standing kharif crops was reported to be satisfactory during the month under review except in some parts of Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan which suffered from heavy rains towards the end of September. Sowing of rabi crops, particularly gram, was also delayed because of rains.

According to the August estimate, the 1958 production of wheat in the United States is put at 38.1 million tons, about 2.1 million tons higher than the July estimate and about 12.7 million tons higher than the 1957 output. In Canada, prospects for the new wheat crop have improved considerably and the Canadian Wheat Board's forecast of the total outturn in 1958 is over 8 million tons as against 9.9 million tons last year. Harvesting of wheat has been completed in Southern Europe and the outturn of wheat in Italy is estimated at 9 million tons against 8.3 million tons in 1957. The latest official estimate of the production of wheat in France is 10.6 million tons, about 0.2 million tons less than in 1957. Recent widespread rains have improved crop prospects in most parts of Australia. As for rice, the 1st August estimate in United States puts the production of rough rice at 2.14 million tons against the corresponding estimate of 1.79 million tons and an actual outturn of 1.93 million tons in 1957-58.

Import of cereals into India upto the end of September totalled 20.82 lakh tons comprising 3.36 lakh tons of rice, 17.41 lakh tons of wheat and 0.05 lakh ton of sorghum, as against a total of 28.4 lakh tons of cereals imported during the corresponding period of last year comprising 6.7 lakh tons of rice and 21.7 lakh tons of wheat.

A new agreement has been signed with U.S.A. under the PL 480 programme for the import of 3.1 million tons of cereals comprising 2.8 million tons of wheat, 0.1 million tons of maize and 0.2 million tons of milo. For this a sum of \$238 millions have been provided which include \$ 4.37 millions to finance 50 per cent of the cost of ocean freight.

Prices of foodgrains eased slightly during September. The All-India Index Number (base 1952-53 = 100) of cereals fell from 115.5 in the last week of August to 113.6 in the last week of September. Similarly, those of rice and wheat declined from 118.2 and 105.4 to 117.9 and 103.9 respectively. Prices of coarse grains showed a heavy fall and the index numbers of jowar, bajra and maize fell from 110, 130.3 and 141.8 in the last week of August to 104.3, 128.9 and 113.8 respectively in the last week of September. The price index for gram fell from 96.5 to 95.8 but that of pulses as a whole rose from 104.8 to 105.5.

The decline in the index numbers was noticed mainly after the middle of September; the monthly averages for September were therefore still higher than those for August. The index numbers of cereals and pulses rose from 113.5 and 101.8 in August to 114.7 and 105.1 respectively in September. Similarly, the indices of rice and wheat rose from 117.7 and 100 to 118.3 and 104.6 respectively during the same period. The indices of coarse grains, on the other hand, showed a fall except in the case of bajra. Thus the index numbers of jowar and maize fell from 108.8 and 137.3 to 108.3 and 125 respectively while the price index for bajra rose from 128.1 to 130.5. In the case of gram, the index rose from 89.8 to 95.1.

SUGAR

Crop Condition—The condition of the standing sugarcane crop is reported to be satisfactory. Harvesting of cane has not yet started, except in certain parts of Madras State.

Sugar—The total quantity of sugar produced by factories in India during the current season upto 30 September amounted to 19.72 lakh tons against 20.24 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. During the week ending 30 September 5 factories were reported to be in operation against 3 factories in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 6.96 lakh tons on 1 September against 7.54 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1 November 1957 to 30 September 1958 amounted to 18.95 lakh tons against 19.42 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 30th September 1958 the factories showed a closing stock of 5.17 lakh tons against 6.20 lakh tons on the same date last year.

During September the Government of India released a quantity of 1.71 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market. This brings the total releases made so far out of the 1957-58 season's production to 17.19 lakh tons including 50.16 thousand tons for export. Sales for export from 1 July, 1958 to 30th September, 1958 amounted to 24.6 thousand tons and shipments to 18.9 thousand tons.

The sugar market in the country generally showed a mixed behaviour during September. At Hapur, prices showed a fractional rise particularly in the last week of the month. At Kanpur and Calcutta, the market eased slightly. At Bombay, the prices showed a sudden spurt in the last week due mainly to off-seasonal depletion of stocks and pressure of demand from certain consuming areas. At Nagpur, Madras and Patna they remained

more or less steady with slight variations. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres.

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Hapur . . .	Crystal . . .	36.27	36.45	36.45	36.34	36.73
Kanpur . . .	D-28 . . .	37.62	37.37	37.25	37.00	36.75
Calcutta . . .	Indian Medium . . .	39.25	39.25	39.25	39.00	38.75
Nagpur . . .	D-24 . . .	42.50	42.50	43.00	42.75	42.75
Madras . . .	Imported . . .	38.75	38.75	38.85	38.85	38.57
Bombay . . .	D-28 . . .	37.81	37.44	37.81	37.81	39.70
Patna . . .	..	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.50	37.50

The Government of India have asked the Tariff Commission to make a fresh examination of the cost structure of sugar manufactured in the country and submit a report on fair prices.

Gur—The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during September were negligible. The stock of gur in this market was 1,800 maunds at the end of September against 12,500 maunds in the corresponding month of the previous year and 25,000 maunds at the end of the previous month. The prices of gur exhibited an easy tendency during the month. At Hapur, however, prices showed a sudden and marked rise in the last week due to depletion of stocks. The level of prices prevailing at the end of the month was generally lower than that of the previous month. The following table shows the week-end wholesale market prices of gur at some important centres.

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Hapur . . .	Phatwan No. 1 . . .	23.50	22.00	22.00	22.50	25.00
Calcutta . . .	Bheli (Medium) . . .	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.00
Madras . . .	II Sort . . .	19.34	19.34	18.51	18.51	16.87
Bombay . . .	Kolhapur . . .	25.50	23.00	23.00	24.00	23.50

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India first estimate of sesamum for 1958-59 puts the area at 3,473 thousand acres compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 3,710 thousand acres for the previous season. This shows a decrease of 237 thousand acres or 6.4 per cent in area, which has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. Some increase in area has been reported by Uttar Pradesh. The information given in this estimate covers the period generally up to the end of July, 1958. Till then the condition of the crop was below normal in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. In other parts of the country the crop condition was generally satisfactory. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 55 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils which started moving up in the wake of the recent liberalisation of export policy continued to rule at high levels during September. Continued shortage of supplies in the face of brisk demand for domestic as well as export requirements pushed up prices to high levels. Expectations of increased quotas for oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcake aided market sentiment. The worsening political situation in the Far East also exerted a bullish influence. Overseas enquiries for Indian oils were encouraging.

(a) Groundnut

Groundnut and groundnut oil prices which were already ruling high advanced further during September. The movement of prices was slightly erratic but they were, in general, higher than in the preceding month. Extension of the validity period of the quotas for HPS groundnuts and groundnut oil till the end of December 1958 gave rise to anticipations of additional quotas for groundnut oilcake. U.K. evinced keener interest in HPS groundnuts and groundnut oilcake. Offtake by vanaspati interests and crushers was reported to have reached an all-time peak. Since the new crop had not yet started moving into the market, there was considerable shortage of supplies. Naturally the market was bullish. Reports of good crop prospects therefore, had little depressing effect on the groundnut section of the oilseeds market. Prices of South African groundnut oil at European ports advanced slightly, but still they were much lower than those of Indian oil which ruled more or less steady. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during September.

(Rs. per maund)

	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	N.T.	29.57	30.49	29.76	30.86
Madras (Superior)	28.83	29.44	30.99	30.99	30.99
Hyderabad	29.84	31.56	32.00	29.50	31.00
<i>Groundnut Oil</i>					
Bombay	N.T.	61.33	62.44	62.81	63.54
Madras	56.61	58.42	60.13	59.41	59.90
Hyderabad	55.00	60.69	60.69	61.69	61.69
European ports (South African)	47.00	47.26	47.26	N.A.	47.50
(Indian Crude)	56.53	56.33	56.33	N.A.	56.33

N.T.—No transaction.

N.A.—Not available.

Export of groundnut oil during July 1958 was only 46 tons; there were no exports during the same month of 1957. Exports of groundnut oil during January—July 1958 totalled 55 tons; during the corresponding period of 1957 exports were nil.

(b) **Linseed**

Linseed and linseed oil prices, exhibited a bullish tendency during September in line with the general trend in the oilseeds market. Depleted stocks of linseed oil combined with encouraging overseas enquiries accounted for the upward trend. Some business was reported to have been put through with Australia, U. K. and Eastern countries were also evincing keen interest. Exporters were keen buyers while there was shortage of supplies. Prices of Indian linseed oil at European ports also advanced significantly during the month under review.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during September.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	N.T.	24.38	24.51	25.16	25.53
Calcutta (Small)	25.25	26.00	25.87	25.62	25.75
Kanpur (FAQ)	26.62	26.75	27.00	26.75	26.69
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	N.T.	55.37	55.55	56.30	56.11
Calcutta	56.50	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
Kanpur	54.50	54.50	56.00	55.00	56.31
European ports (Indian)	53.63	53.63	56.33	N.A.	57.30

N.T.—No transaction.

N.A.—Not available.

During July 1958, 1,547 tons of linseed oil were exported from India compared to 378 tons during the same month of 1957. Exports of linseed oil during the period January—July 1958 amounted to 19,150 tons against 7,630 tons in the corresponding period of 1957.

(c) **Castorseed**

The prices of castor seed and oil continued to rule high without any wide fluctuations during September. Export prospects seemed brighter in the light of the downward revision of the Brazilian crop. There were reports of extensive covering by shippers against previous commitments. Soviet bloc countries were showing interest in Indian castor oil. In view of the troubled political conditions in the Far East, U.S.A. was expected to show greater interest in Indian castor oil. Prices of Indian castor oil at European ports declined towards the end of the month after an early rise.

The following table shows the trend of prices—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Castorseed					
Bombay (Bold)	N.T.	22.77	22.59	22.59	22.50
Kanpur (FAQ)	20.00	20.64	21.33	21.33	20.64
Badeppalli (HC 6)	20.66	21.55	21.00	20.75	N.R.
Castor oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	N.T.	51.95	51.88	48.94	51.84
Kanpur (FAQ)	51.25	51.25	52.50	52.50	52.50
Madras (FAQ)	53.32	53.38	53.65	53.65	52.66
European ports (Bombay Commercial)	56.32	57.30	57.30	N.A.	55.80

N.R.—Not Reported.

N.T.—Not transaction

N.A.—Not available.

During July 1958, 3,800 tons of castor oil were exported from India against 4,255 tons in the same month of 1957. Total exports during January—July 1958 amounted to 10,956 tons against 29,474 tons in the corresponding period of 1957.

(d) **Coconut**

Latest available reports show that the stand of the coconut crop in all the districts of Kerala except Quilon and Kottayam was fairly satisfactory. In Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore the condition of the crop was normal.

Copra prices at Alleppey ruled high during September and rose by about Rs. 2 per maund during the course of the month. At Bombay, prices of copra remained more or less stationary. Coconut oil prices at Bombay were rather erratic but on the whole the underlying trend was upward. Prices of coconut oil at Cochin also ruled high.

The following were the weekly quotations—

(Rs. per maund)

	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Copra					
Bombay (Colombo)	(a) 58.77	57.47	58.77	58.77	58.77
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	58.33	60.21	60.82	58.75	60.21
Coconut Oil					
Bombay	(a) 82.28	85.59	87.05	83.74	85.22
Cochin	82.26	81.89	82.51	81.89	N.Q.

(a) Relates to 23rd August 1958.

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

During July 1958, imports of copra and coconut oil into India were 11,157 tons and 870 tons respectively against 13,495 tons of copra and 962 tons of coconut oil during the same month of 1957. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—July 1958 were 52,946 tons and 5,752 tons respectively compared with 77,108 tons and 12,563 tons in the corresponding period of 1957.

COTTON

During September, the monsoon current remained vigorous, and moderate to heavy rains were received in most of the cotton growing tracts. Although rainfall in the beginning of the month proved timely in the drought stricken fields in the Punjab and the Bikaner division of Rajasthan, its continuance afterwards did some damage to the maturing crops by way of shedding of bud flowers and water logging of fields. Clear weather was badly needed to save the crops from further damage. The progress in the Oomras is satisfactory and the fruiting is increasing. The main sowings of the Laxmi crop have been completed to the extent of about 40 per cent in the Comptas while in the Westerns Northern areas, sowings are practically over. Sowings of Cambodia are reported to have been done to the extent of 50 per cent in the Salem circle while in other areas they are going on slowly for want of adequate moisture.

The final estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of August puts the production at 54.20 lakh bales against the corresponding estimate of 50.80 lakh bales for 1956-57.

Two announcements regarding exports of cotton were made during the month under review. One related to the shippers who are now required to furnish with their shipping bills a bank guarantee at the rate of Rs. 25 per bale instead of 5 per cent of the invoice value which was in vogue hitherto. The other announcement related to the addition to the current quotas of the unutilised balances of export quotas issued last season for which the shipment period expired on 31 August 1958. Thus, the quantity of 30,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton released in August has been raised to 35,300 bales and that of 40,000 bales of all varieties other than Bengal Deshi not about $\frac{3}{4}$ " staple length (also released in August) to 61,200 bales.

Exports of raw cotton from India during June 1958 amounted to 34,800 bales against 67,000 bales in the previous month and 57,100 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports of raw cotton in the first 10 months (September 1957 to June 1958) amounted to 2.58 lakh bales against 2.73 lakh bales exported in the same period of the last season.

Imports of cotton during June 1958 amounted to 54,209 bales against 64,000 bales during the previous month and 57,300 bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports during the period September 1957 to June 1958 amounted to 3.79 lakh bales against 7.21 lakh bales during the same period of 1956-57.

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

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Cotton	Consumption during July		Consumption during Sept.—July		Stocks as on	
	1958	1957	1957-58	1956-57	31-7-58	31-7-57
Indian cotton	3.78	3.93	40.63	42.89	12.06	13.02
Egyptian cotton	0.06	0.06	0.61	0.87	0.16	0.19
Other foreign cotton	0.42	0.44	4.60	4.35	1.35	2.01
TOTAL	4.26	4.43	45.84	48.11	13.57	15.22

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 31-8-58	1-9-56 to 31-8-57
Arrivals	17.50	19.58
Consumption by mills	12.58	13.44
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants as on last date of the period	6.69	4.62

During the month under review, prices of cotton continued to decline. The price of Jarilla MGF which was quoted at Rs. 710 per candy towards the close of August fell to Rs. 700 in the first week of September. The prices remained at this level in the next two weeks; in the last week of the month, however, the price registered a steep fall to Rs. 650 per candy. Similarly Farm variety of cotton at Adoni declined from Rs. 660 per candy at the end of August to Rs. 650 in the first week of September. Thereafter it ruled almost steady. The following table gives weekly quotations of some important varieties of cotton at some centres:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	State/Centre/Variety		
	Andhra Pradesh Adoni/Farm	Bombay Bombay/Jarilla MGF	Punjab/Abohar Deshi American
30-8-58	660*	710*	
6-9-58	650	700	No Transaction.
13-9-58	650	N.T.	
20-9-58	652	700	
27-9-58	650	650	

*Relates to 23rd August 1958.

Cotton prices at Karachi rose from Rs. 680 per candy at the end of August to Rs. 689.5 in the first week of September. In the next week the price fell to Rs. 676.5 to rise again to Rs. 693.61 in the third week. The following table shows week-end prices of 4F Punjab (Roller ginned) variety of cotton at the Karachi market:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

4 F Punjab (Roller-ginned)									
Week ending									
30-8-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	680.0
6-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	689.5
13-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	676.5
20-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	693.6
27-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N.R.

N.R.—Not Reported.

The cotton market at New York ruled easy throughout the month due to the passing of the Farm Bill and reports of fair weather and larger production estimates for the current crop. The price of middling 15/16" which was quoted at Rs. 1,352 per candy at the end of the last month declined gradually to Rs. 1,341 at the end of September. The following table gives week-end quotations of middling 15/16" at New York:

Week ending									
30-8-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.30 1352
6-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.15 1346
13-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.15 1346
20-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N.R. N.R.
27-9-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.00 1341

JUTE

During September the condition of the standing jute crop continued satisfactory with adequate availability of steeping water for retting. The harvesting was going on in nearly all areas with the high land crop being gathered. There were reports of floods in many jute growing areas but the damage to the crop had been slight. According to trade reports, there are good prospects of a 'bumper' crop of good quality jute.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during August amounted to 3.56 lakh bales compared to 3.24 lakh bales during the preceding month and 2.97 lakh bales during August 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during July and August 1958 amounted to 6.80 lakh bales compared to 6.32 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during August amounted to 0.30 lakh bales compared to 0.53 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.52 lakh bales during August 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July and August 1958 amounted to 0.83 lakh bales compared to 1.08 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA during August 1958 was 4.86 lakh bales compared to 5.08 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.78 lakh bales during August 1957. Total consumption of raw jute during July and August 1958 amounted to 9.94 lakh bales compared to 9.81 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 8.01 lakh bales at the end of August 1958 against 9.24 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 7.80 lakh bales at the end of August, 1957.

During the month under review Calcutta loose jute market showed an erratic trend with narrow fluctuations. The market opened firm in sympathy with the goods section but soon after there was a gradual declining tendency, mainly due to expectation of a good crop in the current season. Later, the prices showed a slight rise as the sellers in general became reserved in sympathy with the goods market. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta.

(September/October Delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Northern	24.50	24.00	24.50	24.00	22.25
Assam	24.50	24.00	24.50	24.00	22.50
Orissa	26.75	26.50	27.00	26.50	25.00
Deshal	23.50	23.00	23.50	23.25	21.75
Murshidabad	22.00	22.00	22.75	22.25	21.00
Jungli/U.P.	21.25	21.00	21.75	21.25	19.75
Daisee	27.00	26.75	27.00	26.75	25.25

The Calcutta baled jute sector opened firm but towards the end of the first week, prices of all varieties fell in sympathy with the loose jute sector. The market therefore remained generally steady excepting that prices of Pak NC variety showed a rise of Rs. 5/.

in the second week. 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				
	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Mill Firsts	205	195	195	195	185
Mill Lightnings	185	175	175	175	165
Daisee Lg	180	175	175	175	165
Pak N.C.	57	55	60	58	53

The behaviour of jute prices at different up-country centres varied. Barpeta Road (Assam) was closed for business in the beginning of the month. In the middle of the month prices recorded a small rise of 50 nP per maund compared to the preceding week. At Chakia (Bihar) the price of raw jute recorded a fall of 50 nP per maund in the first week but in the succeeding week it again recorded a rise of 50 nP per maund. At Samsi (West Bengal) the prices showed a falling tendency. Jaipur Road (Orissa) was closed for business. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw Jute at important mofussil centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending				
	30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	N.T.	18.50	19.00	19.00	17.00
Chakia (Bihar)	18.00	17.50	18.00	18.00	16.75
Samsi (W. Bengal)	20.50	20.14	19.85	19.41	17.72
Jaipur Road (Orissa)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

N.T.—No transaction.

There was very little activity in the goods market. Heavy goods prices were about Rs. 2.50 below the level fixed by the IJMA in the near positions and about 85 nP below in forward shipment. They had been consistently running below the minima since the beginning of August. Lack of overseas interest combined with over-production of sacking was the main stumbling block to a recovery in prices. The only country showing interest was Australia. Local shipping, covering at various times of the month, brought only

temporary fractional gains and the general undertone of the heavy goods market was weak. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta.

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		30-8-58	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	41.65	41.25	40.70	41.60	41.75
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	95.90	96.85	97.25	96.80	94.30

TOBACCO

During September, the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued steady at Rs. 60 per maund. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta was also steady at a lower level of Rs. 149.16 per maund compared to the August end quotation of Rs. 151.16. During the first two weeks of the month under review, the price of Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta continued to rule steady at Rs. 81.16 per maund; in the following two weeks, however, the price rose to Rs. 85.16. The prices of grade I, II, III and IV of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained unquoted.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during July 1958 were 9.76 million lbs. consisting of 6.80 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 1.64 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.32 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were higher at 11.05 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur during July were 15.01 million lbs. against 11.38 million lbs. in the previous month and consisted of 13.03 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.95 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.03 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of July stood lower at 31.9 million lbs. against 38.2 million lbs. at the end of June. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 12.50 million lbs. Chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 5.28 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during August against 18.17 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during August, 4.04 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during July amounted to 16.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 147.4 lakhs against 8.1 million lbs. worth Rs. 101.8 lakhs during the corresponding month of 1957. Of the 16.7 million lbs. exported during July 1958 the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 14.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 128.8 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the seven months ending July 1958 amounted to 74.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,211.5 lakhs compared to 53.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 937.7 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1957.



PART II



STATISTICAL TABLES



SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58.

All India First Estimate of Tur, 1958-59.

All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1958-59.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during September 1958

(Between 28th August and 30th September 1958 and from 1st June to 30th September, 1958)

(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28-8-58 to 30-9-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) compared to normal (Actual) m.ms.	Rainfall from 1-6-58 to 30-9-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) compared to normal (For cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	370	(+) 31	1498	(—) 4
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	371	(—) 174	2489	(+) 13
3. Gangetic West Bengal	334	(+) 88	871	(—) 21
4. Orissa	362	(+) 101	928	(—) 16
5. Chhota Nagpur	325	(+) 87	951	(—) 13
6. Bihar	293	(+) 21	984	(—) 11
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	333	(+) 99	768	(—) 18
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	339	(+) 133	1072	(+) 16
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	343	(+) 195	682	(+) 21
10. Himachal Pradesh	942	(+) 730	2016	(+) 56
11. Jammu & Kashmir	127	(+) 78	355	(+) 76
12. Rajasthan, West	184	(+) 126	241	(—) 12
13. Rajasthan, East	230	(+) 99	689	(+) 11
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	282	(+) 59	982	(+) 1
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	367	(+) 106	1107	(—) 7
16. Gujarat	369	(+) 221	859	(+) 9
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	283	(+) 205	672	(+) 51
18. Konkan	450	(+) 116	3204	(+) 55
19. Maharashtra	130	(—) 48	635	(+) 23
20. Vidarbha	305	(+) 89	906	(—) 1
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	169	() 3	572	(+) 10
22. Telangana	295	(+) 76	894	(+) 22
23. Rayalaseema	145	(—) 23	488	(+) 14
24. Madras	56	(—) 58	227	(—) 20
25. Coastal Mysore	335	(—) 15	2891	(+) 4
26. Mysore, North	104	(—) 62	375	(—) 15
27. Mysore, South	135	(—) 6	413	(+) 11
28. Kerala	73	(—) 126	1575	(—) 4

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 Reports issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress 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 Telangana.	Paddy in East Godavari; Bajra, Ragi, Maize, small Millets, groundnut and sesamum in East Godavari; Krishna, Chittoor; Hyderabad; and Mahabubnagar; Indigo, ginger etc.
Assam	Rabi crops, Mati kalai, vegetables and Horsegram.	Paddy in Khasi and Jaintia Hills; Cachar and Bali Para Frontier tracts; Jute, sesamum and tea.
Bihar	Rabi Crops	Autumn Rice, Bhadoi crop and gora paddy, Jute and Ragi
Bombay	Wheat, Bengal Gram, Rabi Jowar, Barley, Other pulses and Rabi Oil-seeds.	Kharif, Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, groundnut and sesamum.
Kerala	Winter Rice, Ragi, Horsegrams, other Pulses, Sesamum.	Autumn Rice, Black gram, Sugarcane, sweet potatoes, and Lemongrass.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi crops (Linseed, Gram, Masur, Peas and Wheat).	Kharif paddy, groundnut, Urad and Mung, Maize and Minor pulses.
Madras	Paddy, cholam, kharif cumbu, Ragi, groundnut, castor, cotton, Tobacco, gingelly, wheat, Korra, Varagu, Samai, gram, Potatoes, Rape & Mustard.	Paddy, cholam, cumbu, Ragi, Maize, groundnut, cotton, Barley, Varagu, Samai, Tapioca, ginger, chillies, Mesta, Sannhemp.
Mysore	Winter Rice in south Kanara, Belgaum, Summer Rice in Gulburga; Rabi Jowar in Raichur, Dharwar, Mandya, Chitaldurg, Bellary, Gulburga, and Bidar; wheat in Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum; Winter potatoes in Chitaldurg, and Bellary; Linseed, Rape and Mustard and sweet potatoes.	Autumn Rice in Kanara, Kharif Jowar in Raichur, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldurg and Bellary; Bajra in Mysore and Belgaum; Ragi in Coorg, Shimoga, South Kanara, Mysore; small Millets in Raichur, North Kanara, Dharwar, Bijapur and Mysore; other pulses in North Kanara, Shimoga, Mysore, Chitaldurg, Bellary, Gulburga and Belgaum; summer potatoes in North Kanara and Belgaum, Chillies, groundnut, sesamum in Raichur and Shimoga.
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, Potatoes, Rape & Mustard and Rabi vegetables.	Kharif Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Sesamum, Groundnut, Minor millets.
West Bengal	Pulses, Boro in seedbeds, Linseed, Rape & Mustard, Sesamum, Tobacco, Wheat and Barley.	Ragi, Jowar, Autumn Rice and Jute.
Rajasthan	Oilseeds	Paddy, Bajra, Til and Jowar for green fodder.
Himachal Pradesh	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rape & Mustard, Linseed.	Rice, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, small millets, Pulses, Potatoes, sugarcane, ginger, chillies, tobacco, Groundnut, sesamum, cotton, turmeric.
Manipur	Wheat, Potatoes, Peas, gram, mustard	Sugarcane and late Paddy.
Tripura	Pulses, Potatoes	Jum Til.
Delhi	Wheat, Barley, Pulses	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Sugarcane.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,821
Jowar	40,367	41,411	7,249	8,056
Bajra	27,884	27,453	2,885	3,565
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,064
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Wheat	33,580	29,857	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur (Arhar)	5,686	5,598	1,954	1,896
Other Kharif Pulses	16,484	15,832	1,515	1,401
Other Rabi Pulses	11,780	10,820	1,770	1,665
TOTAL PULSES	58,215	54,655	11,503	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	275,350	267,372	68,748	62,026
Potatoes	702(F)	N.A.	1,674(F)	N.A.
Sugarcane%	5,057	5,021	66,998	63,954
Spices—				
Ginger (Dry)	39	39	15	14
Pepper (Black)	221	229	27	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,476	1,534	342	355
Tobacco	1,029	926	294	252
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,450	14,457	4,200*	4,271*
Castorseed	1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum	5,446	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard	6,311	6,050	1,026	905
Linseed	4,156	3,318	384	271
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,778	30,418	6,176	5,907
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,893	20,158	4,735†	4,753†
Jute	1,908	1,754	4,288‡	4,088‡
Mesta	733	726	1,478‡	1,211‡

(F) Relates to Final Estimate.

N.A.—Not available.

* In terms of nuts in shell.

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

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

% Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,751 and 6,367 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest all-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—)
1957-58					
Potatoes	Second	..	766	700	(+) 9.4
Tobacco	Final	..	926	1,029	(—) 10.0
1958-59					
Tur	First	15-10-58	4,914	5,056	(—) 2.8
Sugarcane	First	7-8-58	4,795	5,031	(—) 4.7
Groundnut	First	13-9-58	10,364	10,132	(+) 2.3
Sesamum	First	7-10-58	3,473	3,710	(—) 6.4
Jute	First	29-9-58	1,647	1,473	(+) 11.8
Mesta	First	6-9-58	247	235	(+) 5.1

TABLE No. 4

All India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58

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)	926	1,029	(—) 103	(—) 10.0
Production (thousand tons)	252	294	(—) 42	(—) 14.3

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The considerable decrease in area during the year under report has been shared by all the principal tobacco growing States, mainly Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan and is attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. There is a slight increase in the area reported by Assam, West Bengal and Madras.

The production of tobacco has declined sharply partly due to decrease in area and partly to adverse weather conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production is shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. Among the major States, Bihar and West Bengal are the only two which have recorded some increase in production.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by some increases registered in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras States.

This Estimate covers the period upto the end of August 1958. Till then the condition of the standing crop was 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

	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh			(+) 13
Assam	335	322	(+) 13
Bombay	6*	6	..
Kerala	1,509	1,518	(—) 7
Madhya Pradesh	21	20(A)	(+) 1
Madras	857	870	(—) 13
Mysore	117	116	(+) 1
Orissa	582	610(A)	(—) 28
Rajasthan	28	28	..
Uttar Pradesh	40	42(A)	(—) 2
Himachal Pradesh	1,419	1,526	(—) 107
	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL INDIA	4,914	5,056	(—) 142

* Relates to 1957-58.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

Notes—1. West Bengal reports data at the final estimate stage only.

2. Bihar, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this estimate.

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

4.2 All India First Estimate of Sesamum 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
	(1)	(2)	Absolute	Percent
			(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	3,473	3,710	(—) 237	(—) 6.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. However, some increase in area has been reported by Uttar Pradesh.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be below normal in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Elsewhere the crop condition was, on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area under the crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the first estimate stage, forms roughly 55 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	451	498	(—) 47
Bihar	31	36	(—) 5
Bombay	506	500	(+) 6
Kerala	9	3	(+) 6
Madhya Pradesh	723	803	(—) 80
Madras	146	141	(+) 5
Mysore	136	141	(—) 5
Orissa	239	239	..
Punjab	58	56	(+) 2
Rajasthan	982	1,115	(—) 133
Uttar Pradesh	178	163	(+) 15
West Bengal	4	5	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Tripura	8	8	..
TOTAL	3,473	3,710	(—) 237

Notes—Assam is reporting data at the Final Estimate stage only.

Jammu and Kashmir is 'non-reporting' for this Estimate.

Sesamum is not grown in Delhi-Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

TABLE No. 5
Production of Tea in North India

Districts	January to August	
	1958*	1957*
	(1)	(2)
Assam Valley	1,71,689	1,66,075
Cachar	23,636	22,488
Darjeeling	11,439	11,432
Dooars	72,622	71,751
Terai	8,763	8,511
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	84	142
All Others	3,850	3,746
TOTAL	2,92,083	2,84,145

* Estimated.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

TABLE No. 5-1
Production of Tea in South India

Districts	('000 lbs.)			
	August		January to August	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	1,700	1,930	22,220	19,378
Central Travancore	2,601	2,314	22,258	17,978
Cochin	163	187	1,858	1,786
Coorg	47	26	267	216
Kanan Devans	867	1,247	15,420	14,180
Kanya Kumari	20	43	286	329
Madurai	40	41	1,058	751
Malabar	23	22	311	221
Mundakayam	173	218	1,884	1,493
Mysore	191	187	2,116	2,123
Nilgiris	730	1,070	12,580	12,406
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,244	967	10,235	8,755
South Travancore	420	480	4,790	4,305
Tirunelveli	85	69	465	567
Wynaad	1,207	917	8,969	7,579
TOTAL	9,511	9,718	1,04,717	92,037

*Includes revised figures for July 1958.

Source:—United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

TABLE No. 6
Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

Crop	Forecast For the Released year		Area (Acres)			Production (Tons)		
			Current Estimate	Corres. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corres. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals:								
Rice	Final	1957-58 1-8-58	22,962	22,451	(+) 2.3	8,487	9,004	(—) 5.7
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	1957-58 25-7-58	621	548	(+) 13.3	170	132	(+) 28.8
Pulses:								
Gram	Final	1957-58 25-7-58	3,239	3,380	(—) 4.2	716	725	(—) 1.2
Sugarcane	Final	1957-58 17-6-58	1,234	1,024	(+) 20.5	14,515	12,491	(+) 16.2
Tobacco	Second	1957-58 31-7-58	183	184	(—) 0.5	189,135*	197,286*	(—) 4.1
Oilseeds:								
Rape & Mustard	Final	1957-58 11-8-58	1,822	1,869	(—) 2.5	294	312	(—) 5.8
Fibres:								
Cotton	Final	1957-58 31-7-58	3,563	3,591	(—) 0.8	1,666†	1,737†	(—) 4.1
Jute	Final	1956-57	1,230	..	..	5,514‡	..	..
Tea	First	1958-59 9-7-58	76	75	(+) 1.3	..	..	..

*In thousand lbs.

†In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source:—Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Cereals into India

Commodities	During the week ending					Progressive total from 1-1-58 to 1-10-58
	3-9-58	10-9-58	17-9-58	26-9-58	1-10-58	
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	335,586
Wheat	35,615	19,178	16,022	45,924	32,394	1,739,999
Others	..	..	..	..	5,500*	5,500
TOTAL	35,615	19,178	16,022	45,924	37,894	2,081,085

*Sorghum.

TABLE No. 8
Coffee Cured—1957-58 Crop

	(Cwts.)				
	Months (1958)	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
June	..	19,396	24,498	18,971	62,865
July	..	18,657	11,093	10,185	39,935
August	..	9,513	8,395	13,872	31,780

Source:—Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee—(A) 1956-57 Crops

Particulars	During August, 1958			Total	Upto August, 1958			Total
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta pmt. cherry and Est. Pdd.		Arabica plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	..	..	..	..	21,959	7,299	12,405(a)	41,663
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage)	..	1	1	2	11,095	4,027	11,313	26,435
3. Sold for export	..	..	..	..	10,864	3,372	1,092	15,228
4. Balance as on 31-8-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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	During August, 1958				Upto August, 1958			
	Arabica	Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Arabica	Robusta	Total
	Plantation & Est. Pdd.	Cherry and Est. Pdd.	pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.		plantation & Est. Pdd.	Cherry and Est. Pdd.	pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	..	..	..	..	21,159	7,905	14,271	43,335
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	1,009	283	1,029	2,321	6,038	1,485	4,808	12,331
3. Sold for export	486	302	..	788	9,123	1,553	127	10,803
4. Balance as on 31-8-58	..	..	..	..	5,998	4,867	9,336	20,201
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	182	2,394	500	3,076

(c) Includes 931 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(d) Includes:—

- (i) 90 tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee; and
(ii) 105 tons sold to be exported exclusively to Sweden.

8.2. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

Date	Centre	(Rs. per cwt.)					
		Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
8-8-58	Coimbatore	208.00 to 224.45	215.77	..	..	153.00 to 162.50	154.17
19-8-58	Mysore	200.10 to 222.80	212.52	175.00 to 196.00	193.40	148.00 to 158.05	154.30

TABLE No. 9
Tobacco (Raw) Imports

Variety	Seven months ended July			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	2434	12.11	1168	52.7
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	31	1.4	876	17.2
Others	..	..	47	1.9
TOTAL	2465	113.5	2091	71.8

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

9.1 Tobacco (Raw) Exports

Variety	Seven months ended July			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of Bidis	111	1.3	185	1.1
For manufacture of Chewing tobacco	3863	23.8	3377	16.9
Natu Desi Flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	38	0.1	434	1.5
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1385	14.7	629	7.2
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	66667	1152.7	47131	902.4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	758	6.3	573	4.3
For manufacture of cigars and cheroots	20	0.4	26	0.1
For manufacture of Hookah tobacco	66	1.1	9	0.1
Other tobacco (raw)	2012	11.1	1009	4.1
TOTAL	74920	1211.5	53373	937.7

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

TABLE No. 10
Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			September 1958	August 1958	September 1957
			(27.9.58)	(30.8.58)	(28.9.58)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	15.19(a)	16.00	14.75
	Chandausi	Mixed	21.00	22.00	15.36
	Sagar	Piasi	21.25	19.00	13.00
Jowar	Akola	White	10.00	12.00	10.62
Gram	Abohar		16.19	16.56	11.00
Maize	Bahraich		13.00	18.75	12.00
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		20.25	18.89	14.87
	Patna		23.00(a)	18.50	16.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	24.00	23.00	15.50
	Patna		25.00(a)	24.00	17.00
	Bombay		27.78	23.33	18.12
	Madras	Nagpur	28.90	27.50	21.69
Potatoes	Patna		13.50(a)	12.50	18.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	17.49	14.71	12.00
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39.70	37.81	38.87
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	38.75	39.25	37.87
	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	25.00	23.59	12.78
Gur	Madras	II Sort	16.87	19.34	15.62
	Bombay	Kolhapur	23.50	25.50	22.50

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		20.00	20.00	21.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225.00	230.00	225.00
	Khurja	Desi	200.00	200.00	185.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	224.00	224.00	215.00
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish	82.28	82.28	30.87
		Prawns			72.00
	Calcutta	Pomfret	102.85	102.85	90.00
		Rohu	105.00(a)	110.00	70.00
		Hilsa	90.00(a)	105.00	95.00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	150.00(a)	145.00	105.00
	Madras	Ungraded	127.50	130.00	90.00
	Bombay		120.00	124.00	105.00
	Jullundur		N.R.	150.00	160.00
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	37.50	36.25	39.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	33.69	35.55	36.12
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	32.33	28.65	35.12
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	30.86	29.02	28.50
	Madras	Superior	30.99	28.83	26.37
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	25.63	24.24	20.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	26.69	26.62	22.25
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	22.60	22.31	23.87
	Badapally	—	20.75(a)	20.66	23.50
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	39.00	37.00	38.50
		Black	33.50	32.50	34.00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	13.04	12.50	11.25
	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	15.50
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	60.21	58.33	49.50
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		75.00	73.50	83.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	77.50	77.00	85.00
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		63.54	60.23	54.37
	Madras		59.90	56.61	52.81
Linseed Oil	Bombay		56.69	55.55	44.50
	Kanpur		56.31	54.50	50.50
Castor Oil	Bombay	Commercial	51.84	51.15	54.37
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	52.50	51.25	55.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	65.83	64.15	72.44
	Bombay		64.65	67.59	59.50
Coconut Oil	Cochin		81.89(a)	82.26	68.37
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	12.12	12.00	11.00
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		11.00	11.00	8.00
	Bombay	{ Decorticated	11.37	11.13	7.81
		{ Deoiled	13.05	12.62	N.Q.
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, per candy	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	188.00
of 392 lbs.	Tirupur	Cambodia	179.07	181.83	169.40
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	309.50
		320=F	N.T.	N.T.	396.50
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	325.00	355.00	387.50
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	241.58	247.00	282.44
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	185.00	205.00	230.00
		Mill/Lightnings	165.00	188.00	210.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middle	25.00	27.00	38.25

N.R.—Not reported.
N.T.—No transaction.

N.S.—No Supply.
N.Q.—Not quoted.

(a) Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 10—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		<i>Pakistan—</i>			
		District Middles .	29.00	30.50	34.50
<i>Beverages—</i>		<i>Consumption in</i>			
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	India—			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust .	1.76	1.72	1.53
		<i>Export—</i>			
		Clean Black Pekoe .	2.00	2.10	2.12
		Plantation 'A' .	225.00(a)	225.00	240.00
		Plantation 'PB' .	247.00(a)	250.00	242.00
		Plantation 'A' .	221.00(a)	223.00	237.00
		Plantation on 'A' .	235.00	235.00	240.00
<i>Coffee (per cwt.)</i>	Coimbatore .				
	Chikmagalur .				
	Mangalore .				
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric .	Calcutta .	Erode .	26.00	24.00	16.50
	Cochin .	Good .	13.46(a)	12.24	9.19
Chillies .	Patna .	.. .	56.00(a)	54.00	70.00
Pepper .	Alleppey .	Palai .	74.21	75.00	70.44
Ginger .	Cochin .	Dry .	25.09(a)	26.01	29.12
Cardamom .	Calcutta .	Big (Kalinpong) .	135.00	145.00	150.00
		Small (Mysore) .	800.00	820.00	920.00
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco .	Guntur .	<i>Flue-cured Virginia</i>			
		<i>Non-redried strips—</i>			
		(Grade 4) .	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.
Rubber .	Kottayam .	Sheet .	125.07	125.07	123.37
Oranges (per 100) .	Bombay .	Ordinary .	8.33	12.50	3.50
	Madras .	Sathukudi Big .	9.00	10.00	8.00
Arecanuts .	Madras .	Singapore .	227.11	223.52	148.12
		Mangalore .	236.98	230.40	197.50
Onions .	Calcutta .	Bombay Dry .	9.75	8.50	14.50
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia .	f. o. r. works freight paid to rail heads destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		350.00	350.00	350.00
2. Ammonium Nitrate.	f. o. r. despatching station freight being paid up to rail head destinations by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		420.00	420.00	420.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	—do—		330.00	330.00	330.00
4. Urea .	f. o. r. despatching stations		710.00	710.00	710.00

10.1 Wholesale Issue Rates of Wheat and Rice in India

(Rs. per md. ex-godown or f.o.r. destination)

[illegible]

TABLE No. 11

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	23-9-58	14.00
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	15-7-58	27.44
	Dacca		19-9-58	35.00
Gur	Lyallpur		23-9-58	8.00 to 10.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	20-9-58	72.50
				691.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	20-9-58	91.00
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	20-9-58	867.00*
	Lyallpur		23-9-58	16.00
				27.60
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	20-9-58	145.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	19-9-58	29.00
				141.00†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11.1. Prices in other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent Prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-9-58	189½ cents	12.36
			Winter Dec.	"	25-9-58	194½ cents	12.68
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat	Bushel	25-9-58	210 cents	13.70
			13% Protein Sept.	(60 lbs.)			
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-9-58	164½ cents	11.00@
	U.K.	London	Australian f.a.q. car-goes (o.i.f.)	Ton	27-9-58	£25.0.0	12.25

11.1. Prices in Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	{ No. 2 Yellow Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-9-58	125½ cents	8.80	
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash Dec.	Unit (48 lbs.)	25-9-58	100½ cents	8.40@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (o.i.f.)	Metric Ton	26-9-58	£55 0 0	27.37
			Apl./May				
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South African 3/5% (o.i.f.)	Sept./Oct. Ton	26-9-58	£97 0 0	47.50
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (o.i.f.)	U. K. Metric Ton	12-9-58	£51 0 0 (nominal)	25.38
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina July/Aug. (o.i.f.)	Ton	12-9-58	£96 0 0	47.00
Castor-Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (o. & f.)	Ton	26-9-58	£114 0 0	55.80
			Out./Nov.				
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot Oct.	Lb.	26-9-58	36.00 cents	1341.00*
			Oct.	Lb.	26-9-58	35.59 cents	1325.00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (o.i.f.)	Ton	26-9-58	£103 0 0	245.00†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-9-58 (Canada 2.73½ to 2.74 dollars=£1 Sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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. 12

Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				September 1958 (27-9-58)	August 1958 (30-8-58)	September 1957 (28-9-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1.25	1.50	1.75
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.R.	2.28	1.50
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.50	0.50	0.37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.R.	0.72	0.75
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3.75	3.75	4.00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	8.50	8.50	9.25
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2.50	2.00	2.00
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2.50	2.50	2.25
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1.97	1.81	1.50
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.49	0.49	0.50
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.37	0.41	0.40
Onionflowers	Madras		Each	0.44	0.44	0.50
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	0.31	0.37

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				September 1958 (27-9-58)	August 1958 (30-8-58)	September 1957 (28-9-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	3.50	3.00
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.12	1.75
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	N.R.	2.00	1.60
Poultry—						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25	1.25	2.00
	Madras	Small	Each	1.25	1.25	1.00
Duck	Bombay		Each	2.25	2.00	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.75	1.75	1.75

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				September 1958 (27-9-58)	August 1958 (30-8-58)	September 1957 (28-9-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	N.R.	80.00 to 100.00	80.00 to 110.00
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	350.00	370.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	150.00 to 500.00(b)	200.00 to 500.00	150.00
	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	N.R.	250.00 to 300.00	275.00 to 375.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	N.T.	400.00
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	N.R.	100.00 to 125.00	145.00 to 180.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400.00 to 800.00(b)	400.00 to 1000.00	400.00 to 1000.00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-7-1958.

N.T.—No transaction.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres

(In Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			September 1958 (27-9-58)	October 1958 (30-8-58)	September 1957 (28-9-57)
Milk	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		N.R.	0.75	0.81
Mutton	Bombay		2.50	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta		N.R.	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.56	2.56	2.56
		Without bones	3.06	3.06	3.06
	Calcutta		N.R.	2.75	2.50
Pork	Bombay		2.50	2.50	2.25
	Madras		2.31	2.31	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.75
	Calcutta		N.R.	1.25	1.25

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly					Monthly		
	2-8-58	9-8-58	16-8-58	23-8-58	30-8-58	August 1958	July 1958	August 1957
Food Articles	120.0	119.4	120.0	120.2	121.4	120.2	118.4	112.1
Liquor and Tobacco	90.0	89.4	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.3	92.6	92.1
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.0	115.9	116.0	115.9	115.0
Industrial Raw Materials	119.4	119.0	118.8	119.0	117.7	118.8	117.6	120.1
Manufactures	110.1	108.9	109.0	108.9	108.7	108.9	108.1	108.7
All Commodities	116.3	115.6	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.0	114.7	112.0

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

TABLE No. 17

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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 May	103	106	103	..	106
1958 April	102	108	103	..	105
1958 May	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. 18

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*
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 May	102	104	102	105	104	105	104	115
1958 April	103	104	108	108	110	108	109	120
1958 May	..	..	108	108	109	108	108	120

* Linked at January, 1956.

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

TABLE No. 19

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for June 1958

(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
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	122	..	123	..	62	72	100	74	102	75	118	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	141	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	106	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)	152	111	115	105	105	102	120	162	108	90	65	68	94	69
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	139	..	75	96	..	89	..	86	96	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	89	..	..	100	..	92	94	89	88	..	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	90	74	..	..	..	151	95	100	119	88	90	..	155	..
Kudohi (Mysore)	138	..	104	..	76	94	101	72	..	88	103	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	175	..	..	..	..	84	108	75	..	100	120	..	125	65
Maniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	94	158	..	101	93	85	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	55	..	58	62	..	107	93	103	96	81	..	100	151
Shankargarh (U. P.)	111	84	114	..	..	106	110	79	..	92	90	..	93	90

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 20

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	May 1958	April 1958	May 1957
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	487	492	513
Srikakulam	Thettangi	566	565	510
West Godavari	Alamara	429	428	448
Kurnool	Madavaram	544	578	569
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	524	525	542
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	447	445	437
	Agaram	453	453	424
Tiruchirappalli	Thulayanatham	467	467	466
Madurai	Eriodu	478	469	409
	Gokilapuram	428	429	405
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	453	453	461
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	434	436	402
	Kunnathur	446	441	435

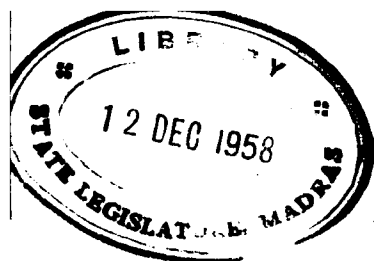
TABLE No. 21

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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 June	124	121	86	93	115	112	112	115
1958 May	130	126	87	93	119	117	117	120
1958 June	133	129	94	98	119	117	118	121

Source: Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.



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TABLE No. 22

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Korukonda	July 1958	8	1.25	0.75	0.50	..	..	..
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	8	1.00	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
Assam—									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	July 1958	8	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.75	0.75
Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.75
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisaipur	June 1958	10	..	..	..	1.50	1.12	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	8	..	..	..	1.00	0.62	0.37
Morena	Bijaipur	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	..
Rewa	Sohagi	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.62
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	July 1958	6½	2.00	0.50	..	1.37	0.50	..
Tumkur	Goddalehali	"	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.50	..
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	July 1958	7	1.80	0.75	0.39	1.62	0.45	0.40
Burdwan	..	"	8	1.96	1.68	0.75	2.11	1.31	0.83
Midnapur	..	"	7	1.90	1.15	0.40	1.90	1.27	0.70
Cooch Behar	..	"	7	2.50	0.75	0.50	2.12	1.56	0.50
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	July 1958	8	1.70	1.50	1.00	..	..	..

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22-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh

(In rupees).

State/Distt.	Village	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agri- cultural labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	July 1958	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
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	,,	Man	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	July 1958	Man	8	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..
			Child	8	1.37	1.12	1.12	1.37	..
Jullundur	Jamshor	,,	Man	8	0.62	1.62	1.62	2.12	2.12
			Woman	8	..	1.37	..	1.25	..
			Child	8	..	..	..	..	1.25
Patiala	Kakrala	,,	Man	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	2.50
Kapurthala	Bhula Rai	,,	Man	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Surguja	Basdai	June 1958	Man	8	0.75	0.75	..	..	1.00
			Woman	8	..	0.62	..	..	0.62
			Child	8	..	0.37	..	..	0.37
Morena	Bijaipur	,,	Man	7	1.50	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.00
			Woman	7	..	1.25	1.00	2.00	0.75
			Child	7	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.75
Rewa	Sohagi	,,	Man	7	..	..	..	..	1.00
			Woman	7	..	..	..	..	0.75
			Child	7	..	..	..	..	0.62

22.2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Korakonda	July 1958	8	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.25	..	0.50
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam—									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	July 1958	8	4.00	3.00	..	1.25@	..	1.25@
Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	June 1958	10	4.00	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.12	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	8	2.50	2.50	3.00	1.00	0.62	0.50
Morena	Bijaipur	"	7	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.33	..	1.33
Rewa	Sohagi	"	7	3.00	3.00	2.00	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandara	July 1958	6½	1.75	0.62	..	0.62	..	0.44
Tumkur	Geddelehalli	"	8	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	July 1958	7	..	..	..	1.03	..	0.44
Burdwan	..	"	8	..	..	..	1.00	0.87	0.62
Midnapore	..	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.50
Cooch Behar	..	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.75
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	July 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.50	..	1.00	0.55

@: Per month per bull or cow.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed in India for the month of August 1958 (from 26 July to 31 August 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 August 1958 (from 26.7.58 to 31.8.58)	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	}	N.A.			Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton					
	3. Northern					
	4. Western					
	5. Mungari					
	6. Coonadas					
	TOTAL	N.A.				
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American.	1,084	..	5,518	7,918	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	4,591	4,831	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	301	..	2,121	889	
	4. Hyderabad Gao-rani.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,385	..	12,230	13,638	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	N.A.				
	Cotton Waste	N.A.				
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas	553	..	10,517	3,654	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*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 ..	..	N.A.	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla .	552	308	2,692	3,113	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Barai-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	552	308	2,692	3,113	
	Cotton Waste	8,871	7,286	87,591	85,384	
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya .	23,640	13,745	380,084	325,858	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog .	524	362	94,803	98,907	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	22,715	23,569	175,937	223,814	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	888	2,554	13,720	
	Others	63,420	80,528	87,822	124,074	
	TOTAL	110,299	119,092	741,280	786,373	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla .	218	7,218	194,598	192,723	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	14,011	192,723	
	3. Cambodia	41	..	2,352	15,447	
	Others	..	..	2	2,275	
	TOTAL	259	7,218	210,963	210,445	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—contd.						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholleras Wagad	..	280	267,228	344,459	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalamad Sorath, Gohilwad Kutch and Amreli
	2. Kalyan	..	480	3,290	3,128	
	3. Mathio	..	..	49,274	71,346	
	4. Pratap	..	..	..	6,576	
	5. Deviraj (194-Co. 2)	..	367	6,659	6,576	
	6. Others	..	..	..	110	
	TOTAL	..	1,087	326,451	425,617	
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	..	52	47,965	36,746	Aurangabad, Bhil, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	2,798	..	
	3. Hyderabad Gaurani.	1,328	..	44,211	17,257	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	..	2	
	6. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	..	..	17,490	4,713	
	8. Hyderabad American.	..	..	150	240	
	9. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	10. Others	..	83	3,348	70,518	
	TOTAL	..	1,380	83	115,962	129,476
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	..	..	157,882	77,346	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	..	119	492,610	302,653	
	3. Oomras	..	..	25,807	16,833	
	4. Cambodia including Buri.	..	..	121,424	45,037	
	5. M. P. American	..	..	65,811	48,513	
	6. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	3,011	23,614	17,807	
	TOTAL	..	3,130	877,098	507,989	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
1. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	1,404	..	44,300	33,390	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi - Nagar Oomras.	..	..	71	..	
	3. Kumbhta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	1,392	1,355	
	4. Cambodia	20	..	13,074	9,881	
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi. Others	..	..	..	542	
	TOTAL	1,424	..	58,904	45,168	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	113,362	130,610	2,330,658	2,105,068	
	Cotton Waste	6,118	4,897	63,454	60,873	

Madhya Pradesh—

1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia)	The whole region.				
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others).	N.A.				
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras.					
	TOTAL	* N.A.	103,124	N.A.		
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	9,555(R)	9,305	The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American.	..	..	33,568(R)	40,750(R)	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	169,744(R)	143,436(R)	
	4. Malvi	215	17	139,659(R)	53,634(R)	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	30,093(R)	12,347(R)	
	TOTAL	215	17	382,619	259,472	
3. Bhopal	1. Malvi	The whole region.				
	2. M. B. Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	215	17	485,743	259,472	
	Cotton Waste	215	249	4,953	6,875	

TABLE No. 23—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	14,518	8,368	91,819	90,196	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	10,945	4,318	26,527	21,605	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli	3,340	815	10,827	9,277	
	9. Karunganni	3,020	215	22,914	15,107	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	31,823	13,716	152,087	136,185	
	Cotton Waste	5,776	6,692	71,947	67,608	
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	24,931	20,426	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	69,749	72,988	
	TOTAL	..	..	94,680	93,414	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	8,140	2,289	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	31,956	61,543	
	TOTAL	..	..	43,096	63,832	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	5,399	1,293	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	93	..	21,928	28,115	
	TOTAL	93	..	27,327	29,408	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	26,513	18,685	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	43	..	259,562	256,821	
	TOTAL	43	..	286,075	275,506	
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	130,620	90,483	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohinder-garh and Kapur-thala.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	130,803	165,930	
	TOTAL	..	..	261,243	256,413	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	136	..	712,601	718,573	
	Cotton Waste	491	..	5,364	2,940	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	4,033	3,301	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	2,940	2,332	
	TOTAL	..	..	6,973	5,633	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	146	162	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,712	1,825	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,858	1,987	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	171	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	247	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	418	..	
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, Nara Banki, Raibareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	..	..	9,249	7,629	
	Cotton Waste	..	310	964	2,336	

TABLE No. 23—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
	1. Comillas	..	2,976	63	20,489	10,182 The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	3	58
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	..	2,976	63	20,492	10,240
	Cotton Waste	..	1,186	318	7,677	8,400
Mysore—						
	1. Mysore American	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	..	..	..	..	N.A.
	5. Lakshmi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Others	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Cotton Waste	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Rajasthan—						
	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	*	*	68,920	50,948 The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	*	*	115,084	74,987
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	*	*	..	..
	4. Malvi	..	*	*	..	..
	5. U.P. Desi	..	*	*	..	..
	6. Jarilla	..	*	*	6,880	10,072
	7. Others	..	*	*	..	..
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	..	*	*	190,884	136,007
	Cotton Waste	..	*	*	..	..
Triguna—						
	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	To whole state.
	Comillas	..	..	..	1,481	826
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..

(E) Revised.

* Factories closed.

N.A.—Not available.

MONTHLY NEWS-LETTER

THE last few weeks witnessed brisk and varied activities on the agricultural front both in India and abroad. A Committee of experts reported on how to improve agricultural administration in India. The re-constituted National Advisory Committee on Public Cooperation of the Planning Commission discussed several new ideas. The National Development Council took a few far-reaching decisions including one in favour of State control of wholesale trade in foodgrains. The Rabi Campaign whose progress in different States is reported elsewhere in this issue has fashioned new ways of dealing with detailed individual problems. More than one International Commodity Agreement came up for review and renewal and in the course of the discussions, much fresh light was thrown on the implications of the Agreements from the standpoint of the various countries involved. The exciting field of scientific discoveries having significant impacts on agriculture has also put up new signals.

Among the new ideas canvassed at the First Meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Public Cooperation held at New Delhi in the first week of November, may be mentioned group competitions as against individual competitions, a programme for the introduction of free compulsory education for children especially for girls, emphasis on works in which those who actually formulated the schemes were also the beneficiaries, a wider arena for public cooperation generally, compilation of a register of people with the necessary leisure for social welfare work, orientation of the programme of charity trusts in the direction of such work and legislation enabling cooperatives to embark on more constructive activities.

The Union President also suggests special group awards for increasing production in villages or other suitable units, to be given by State Governments, besides one award for each State to be given by the Government of India. The President likes to have prizes in kind such as better seed, manure and agricultural implements to every one within the area participating in the competition.

At its Tenth Conference recently held in Brussels, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers expressed itself in favour of reviewing the International Wheat Agreement for a further term, with Britain, hitherto keeping out, roped in. In deference to the existing state of world supplies in wheat and the character of its demand, the Federation has proposed an agency functioning under the supervision of the International Bank to advance credit to the under-developed countries to enable them to purchase more wheat at commercial prices. On this question, the under-developed countries figuring as purchasers are inclined to think on other lines.

The International Wheat Conference held at Geneva from October 28 to November 7, was attended by a delegation from India, which is one of the 36 importing member countries. The Indian Delegation explained India's balance of payment difficulties and the circumstances in which India had to limit her commercial purchases and depend more on purchases under special arrangements from other exporting countries; the Government having to pay a subsidy on the present price at which wheat was available from other countries further limited their ability to make commercial purchases. It has been India's consistent view that disposal of the world's wheat surpluses could not be viewed as a purely commercial operation and that the special requirements of the populations of the countries lacking in sufficient finances should not be overlooked. Meanwhile the International Sugar Conference which sat for over a month had unanimously adopted a new agreement which would be tenable for the next five years and to which three new countries Brazil, Peru and India have acceded.

Retaining the prevailing quotas for the old Members the agreement introduces a new adjustment in the price arrangement. In the event of the price exceeding 3.57 cents the Sugar Council will meet within a week to decide on appropriate steps. India has been allotted an export quota of 1,50,000 tons per annum of which one lakh tons represents the basic quota and 50,000 tons a special reserve quota.

Informal talks held at Colombo between the representatives of tea producers in India and Ceylon have yielded accord on the desirability of reviving the International Tea Agreement and on certain basic principles on which this could be done; at the same time certain difficulties in the way were recognised. Further talks would ensue. Incidentally, the panel of experts appointed by the Contracting Parties of G.A.T.T. are of opinion that several ingredients in the commercial policies of industrial countries are unfavourable to primary producing countries; for instance the high level of taxation in western Europe (Continent) on products like coffee and tea restrain consumption and imports.

The Government of India have announced their decisions on the recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Committee. Accepting the Committee's view on the urgency for the replacement of out-dated machinery, rationalisation, modernisation and promotion of efficiency in management and labour, the Government have emphasised the advisability of reconciling the volume of production in different categories with actual demand. The Textile Commissioner will keep continuous watch on the general trends of production and direct adjustments whenever necessary. While the Committee's assessment of consumption at 17.5 yards per head is endorsed, the Government consider that a situation calling for regulation of production of cloth or yarn on the lines recommended by the Committee is not likely to arise. The Cotton Textile Fund Committee is asked to undertake in close cooperation with the industry a more continuous and sustained study in marketing intelligence and research. The Textile Commissioner will obtain co-related statistical information about stocks and prices from the production to consumers' ends. The Government have already taken up with the banking industry the question of allowing adequate and even liberal credit facilities to the industry. Agreeing entirely with the views of the Committee on the need for production on exclusively automatic looms for exports, the Government hope to evolve a simple procedure for the required replacement on a phased programme. A Committee to advise the Textile Commissioner on important matters affecting the industry and a Rationalisation Sub-committee will be set up. Various kinds of assistance would be given to units for replacing old and out-moded machinery etc. and it is hoped that even the closed mills could thus reopen. In cases where even special assistance prove futile, a board of management set up under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, might take over. The setting up of an autonomous corporation for the purpose envisaged by the Committee is ruled out. In regard to sales tax and other levies, the Government do not like to fetter the States' discretion. Some of the other recommendations of the Committee will be examined by the Textile Commissioner, if necessary in consultation with the Government. For the stimulation of exports, a Consultative Board with the Commerce Minister as Chairman has already been set up for regular consultation in the industry.

A number of experiments are in progress in various States towards reducing evaporation in canals, a problem of special interest to hot climates. It is gathered that these experiments are yielding hopeful results on which a final verdict is not far-off.

An Austrian scientist is reported to claim the invention of a machine which promises to increase many crop yields by as much as 50 per cent.

Experiments in Crop Insurance

A number of countries have adopted Crop insurance as an aid to stability in agricultural incomes. The more conspicuous systems are described in this article alongwith references to expert studies on the subject in relation to India's requirements.

The economic hazards of farming are well known. They are most severe and frequent in subsistence economies and for low income farms, functioning on inadequate credit and marketing conditions.

Most countries have sought to alleviate peasant distress especially when arising from natural calamities through relief measures, such as reduction of land rent and taxes, scaling down of debts, supply of farm credit, implements, seeds etc. Such relief is all too familiar in India. While it serves to mitigate hardships, the farmers cannot expect or receive it as a right. Its extent and character is determined by the policies and resources of the Government. The farmer is not made completely free from anxiety even when relief takes a statutory form. Economically it is far from desirable, being a drain on public resources. To some extent the prospect of relief undermines the farmer's morale and self-reliance.

In crop insurance, there is an alternative, which assures a minimum protection in return for stipulated small payments, against the uncertainties of yields. A few countries have accepted crop insurance as a normal feature of their agricultural policy.

The forms, coverage and general provision of crop insurance vary widely between countries. In some cases attempts have been made to provide general protection against any or all the factors which affect yields adversely. In others, protection is restricted to specific risks such as hail, floods or insect damage. An All-Risk Insurance for crops was first attempted in U.S.A. (Minnesota) in 1899. Hail, frost and flood damage insurance has been extensively in vogue in Europe for a long time. In 1791, the Hail Damage Society of Braunschweig, Germany became the first continental venture. In the early years of the nineteenth century, a hail coverage society of mutual insurance was formed in France. Provisions for hail insurance were also found in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark etc. Most of the societies were sponsored by the governments concerned, but the methods of sponsorship and financial support varied. In the U.S.A., however, until the passage of the Federal Crop Insurance Act in 1938, all attempts at crop insurance were by private agencies. In other countries crop insurance schemes were being offered to farmers as a voluntary contract or on a compulsory basis. Of the former type are the government sponsored crop insurance schemes in the U.S.A. In Japan and Russia the schemes are compulsory. Further, insurance may be administered by public or private institutions. The all risk crop insurance in U.S.A., Japan and the U.S.S.R. is administered by public (i.e., government) institutions. On the other hand, private insurance of crops against specific hazards is offered by numerous mutual and cooperative farmers' insurance societies organised by farmers in different parts of the world. Joint-stock insurance companies were also attracted to this field.

In U.S.A., the disastrous crop failures of the thirties led to the Federal Crop Insurance Act. A Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was established to work within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Branch, State and County Offices assist the Corporation. The County Office, which is the local contact point with the farmer, is under the charge of a County Insurance Agent. His function is to sell insurance and to obtain acreage reports, collect premiums, receive notices of loss etc.

Beginning in 1939, insurance was first written on wheat, was offered on cotton two years hence and later extended to flax, corn and tobacco. The heavy losses occurring in 1945 and 1946, especially on cotton provoked an amendment to the Act, reducing the scope of the programme. Since then insurance was to be offered in only a limited number of counties and subject to a certain minimum number of applications for the service.

The basic principles of the all-risk crop insurance as practised in the United States are:- (a) It is available only to producers of agricultural commodities on a voluntary basis; (b) it offers protection against physical losses of crops and not directly against price fluctuation (c) the amount of protection is limited to actual investment in the crop; (d) insurance coverage and premium rates are determined by areas within a county to reflect measurable differences in productivity and risk; (e) coverages, premiums and indemnities are first determined in kind and then computed in cash on the basis of a fixed price which is applied to the commodity units; and (f) costs of administration are borne by the Federal Government. Losses incurred are computed with regard to the product harvested and stored, and not with regard to conditions in the fields. A programme of price support side by side with a scheme of crop insurance, has been worked out in the United States to encourage crop insurance.

In Japan, in 1947, the Compensation against Agricultural Loss Law (no. 185 of 1947) was enacted, providing for compulsory insurance of certain staple crops and livestock. This law underwent periodical revisions towards extending its scope until 1954. The Japanese Insurance Scheme is unique in that the Central Government meet nearly the whole of the costs of its administration besides a fairly large percentage of the premium to be paid by the farmers, in the form of a subsidy. This subsidy was found necessary as the farmers did not earn adequate income for the purpose. The rate of premium paid by the Government as subsidy varies between areas according to the prevalent agricultural conditions and the extent of loss incurred. The Government's share in the premium has varied from 42.1% to 79.0%¹. The national average of the government's share in the premium is about 59.5%¹. About 10% to 15% of the annual expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Japan, is involved in the operation of this insurance system².

The Compensation against Agricultural Loss Law requires the formation of Agricultural Mutual Relief Associations in the Administrative areas of a prefecture, village, town or city. These associations are the administrative bodies between the farmer and the State for insurance purposes. Every farmer who is occupied with "either the business of growing paddy, upland rice, wheat, barley or oats or the business of silkworm raising" has to become a member of the Association. As natural calamities frequently occur in Japan, the mutual relief business covers almost every kind of agricultural calamity, "ranging from such damages entailing serious losses as those due to wind, flood, drought, cold and the like to prevalent damages due to diseases and insects". The rate of premium to be paid is determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for every "To (Tokyo City), Do (Hokkaido), Fu (Osaka or Kyoto) and prefecture on the basis of the rate of damage available for the past years". The Governor in each of the above units (viz. To, Do, Fu or prefecture) determines the rates to be paid by each administrative area in these units. The Ministry also decides, on the basis of estimates of damage available in previous years the share of the premium which will be paid from the National Treasury and the share

¹ Source "Current Situation of Compensation Against Agricultural Loss System in Japan"—1956, page 15.

² *Ibid*, page 38.

to be paid by the farmer. The share of the premium assigned to the farmers, has to be paid to the Association by the time of transplanting of seedlings in paddy fields or seeding time in others. The insurance covers the period from the time of transplanting to that of harvesting in the case of paddy, and for wheat, barley and oats from the germination period of seeds. Relief benefit is given after computing the difference between normal yield (i.e. the average yield in the area calculated for a period of years) and the actual yield for the concerned year. Insurance is paid if the loss exceeds 20% of the normal yields.

Nearer home, in 1956, the Government of Ceylon requested the F.A.O. for the services of their agricultural insurance expert, Dr. P. K. Ray, to advise on crop and livestock insurance. In his report* which deals only with paddy insurance, Dr. Ray, makes out that although the natural hazards of paddy production could be mitigated by measures such as irrigation, drainage, land reclamation etc. on the one hand and by a suitable institutional set-up on the other, a great deal of uncertainty would remain as paddy cultivation would still be largely dependent on the monsoons. The Report brings out some of the basic difficulties of crop insurance in any underdeveloped and predominantly agricultural country viz., (a) lack of basic, reliable, long period data regarding acreage, average yield and the extent of damage caused by various natural hazards, (b) smallness of holdings which makes it administratively costly and difficult, (c) lack of proper record of rights and, complicated systems of land tenure, (d) ignorance of the farmers of the meaning and significance of insurance, (e) poverty and (f) lack of trained personnel to run the administration.

Dr. Ray recommends that in the initial stage the Government of Ceylon should start a scheme of paddy insurance on an experimental scale in a few districts. It should be a compulsory "all-risk" insurance scheme (as in Japan) and should apply only against large scale losses in quantity, e.g., when the loss exceeds 30 per cent of the long term average yield and may cover serious "quality" losses too. The Government should administer the scheme and bear all the administrative and operational expenses. An initial grant should be made to set up a Paddy Insurance Fund, and in addition a part of the premium, where losses are generally high, may also be subsidised. The scheme should be operated at the village level by Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies. Rates of premium to be paid by the farmer should be computed from the losses or gains made by the farmer over a period of years, and average at about Rs. 10 to 12 per acre. The premium would also depend on the amount of insurance protection and vary from area to area according to yields, and risks of cultivation. All farmers will have to register themselves immediately after the sowing or transplanting of paddy and the period of insurance should extend upto the time of harvesting. In order to make payments least onerous to the growers, Dr. Ray suggests that the premium may be collected after harvest. The Ceylon Government have yet to launch a scheme of crop insurance.

A general idea of the extent of relief given by governments in India and the strain they involve could be had from the following figures. During 1955-56, Andhra Pradesh spent about Rs. 68 lakhs in relieving agricultural distress. Uttar Pradesh spent Rs. 305.15 lakhs, Madras Rs. 361.85 lakhs and West Bengal Rs. 485.99 lakhs. A large administrative staff is employed by State Governments for carrying out these relief measures.

The first experiment in crop insurance in India was in 1943, by the Government of Dewas (Junior) in Madhya Pradesh. It was a scheme for compulsory insurance. In 1947 the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture appointed Shri G. S. Priolkar as Officer on Special Duty to investigate into the problems of crop and cattle insurance in India and

* Report to the Government of Ceylon on Crop (Paddy) Insurance by Dr. P. K. Ray, FAO Expert on Crop and Livestock Insurance.

to work out a detailed experimental scheme for crop insurance in respect of selected crops in selected areas on the basis of which more comprehensive schemes could be drawn up later.

Shri Priolkar drew up a pilot scheme mainly for the wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane growing areas in Madhya Pradesh; this scheme was to be State managed and if extended to a larger area to be entrusted to Government corporations. He recommended a compulsory scheme of crop insurance with Government in overall charge, and subsidising the scheme. The procedure to be adopted in determining premium and insurance coverages was dealt with in detail, taking into account average yields, soil factors, availability and type of irrigation facilities, variety of crops etc. Rates of premium were not to exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average yield and were to vary according to the amount of insurance desired.

He also emphasised the difficulties of a crop insurance scheme in India for financial reasons. The scheme submitted by Shri Priolkar failed to reach a practical stage. One of the major impediments mentioned by Shri Priolkar was inadequacy of statistical data. Since 1947 the collection and compilation of agricultural statistics has considerably improved. The geographical coverage has been extended to the whole of India. Reporting area increased from 570 million acres in 1946-47 to about 719 million acres in 1954-55. The heads under which land utilisation statistics were classified before 1947 have also been expanded to include more details. For example, the head "Area not available for cultivation" was further broken up into (a) "land put to non-agricultural uses" and (b) "barren and unculturable land". Even among foodgrains the classifications have been revised and expanded so that detailed figures are now available in respect of kharif and rabi cereals and pulses separately and also for jowar, bajra, ragi, barley, and small millets. Instead of information on 10 crops which was available upto 1947, in all 68 forecasts for 26 crops are being issued since 1954-55. Agricultural statistics are now based on complete enumeration for an area of 548.8 million acres as against only 377 million acres in 1948-49. Data are also now better processed and coordinated. Training in the new concepts and definitions evolved is imparted to the primary reporting agencies. Besides steps have been taken to arrange cadastral surveys in areas hitherto unsurveyed. Likewise land tenures are getting simpler.

With the expansion of the cooperative movement and the organisation of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks, it has become easier for the States to put across new ideas to the farmer. A striking feature of the N.E.S. Programme is the "contributory system", under which each village contributes land, labour, materials or cash towards the cost of any scheme for its benefit.

All told, it could be said that the general social and economic climate has lately become more propitious for new experiments calling for peasants' understanding and participation. If a crop insurance scheme is to be attempted at the village level, the village level worker of an N.E.S. Block, can function as liaison officer assisted by the *patwari*. The Panchayat or Cooperatives can be brought into the picture for assisting in the collection of premiums as well as in assessing the amount of damage done in any season. Under prevailing economic conditions, the State may be obliged to contribute to the premium. To facilitate matters, as has been suggested by Dr. Ray for Ceylon, the amounts of premiums may be collected at the time of harvest. In the matter of computing the extent of destruction for the payment of insurance, it may be possible to follow the policy practised in Japan viz., the mode of inspection per lot of standing crop just before harvesting.

It is also worthwhile to examine the advantages of an insurance-cum-relief scheme as against an undiluted insurance scheme, for a start.

Mrs F. K. WADIA

ICAE Workshop Discussions

The following article is in supplement to the one appearing in the September issue on the Papers read at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists and contains a summary of the Workshop discussions.

The first Workshop Session, discussing economic development, referred to three phases in post-war thinking among agricultural economists and planners; first, industrial expansion was thought to be the ultimate solution of economic development in under-developed countries; in the next phase agricultural development received increasing stress and in the third, current phase, this emphasis became all the more marked mainly because of the experience indicating that agriculture primarily must be used to finance total development. Concurrently greater interest was also being shown in social welfare understood in its economic context.

There was general agreement in the group that increased productivity per worker in agriculture must take place, except where agricultural export supplies were available, with simultaneous development of industry and with a flow of labour to industry. The exception to this was where mineral or oil exports were available. It was recognised that development required investment capital.

On the ways and means of accumulating capital at various levels of economic development, it was noted that village savings societies had conspicuous success in some places; within limits indirect means of taxation could turn out to be useful. India had resorted to deficit financing for its Five Year Plans. State Marketing Boards such as the West African Cocoa Board have been successful in amassing large sums for development but in such cases world market conditions were a decisive factor. Very rapid development called for extra-neous sources of capital. There was a suggestion for community labour schemes for development. Some members of the Group pointed to the existence of wastage of scarce capital, over-investment in urban development, in luxury goods and welfare schemes designed to benefit the urban population. Even in advanced countries there was a danger of too much capital being directed to the non-agricultural sector. As for priority for investment in agriculture, the consensus of opinion was that each situation had to be judged independently.

Land Reform Objectives

Leter, discussing the question of land reform, the group distinguished between two major economic objectives, namely, reform as a means of raising output in undeveloped countries on the one hand and reform as a means of obtaining greater equality between landlords and tenants on the other. The point was made that when economic circumstances required the reform of land tenure or the size of farms it was very unwise to delay policy action. Most of the members from undeveloped countries supported the view that land reform was a prerequisite of economic development in agriculture and that ownership would bring greater incentives.

There was no unanimity on this point. In Egypt landlords led in agricultural development. In some advanced countries as in Europe, a landlord-tenant system had much more to commend it; experience showed that owner-occupation was making entry into agriculture difficult and retarding change in farm size. In the United States, however, where family farms were the rule, adjustment in farm size was found to be much more rapid than in most other countries.

ICAE Discussions—3

Turning to problems of international trade, it was pointed out that with the under-developed countries attempting to obtain development funds through increased agricultural exports, with the agricultural exporting countries already in difficulties from surplus supplies and with many food deficit countries attempting to become more self-sufficient agriculturally, an important problem in international trade existed. Consideration was given to multilateral and bilateral agreements.

There was no general agreement on the policies that should be followed. Several expressed the view that in many cases arrangements would continue to be worked out on a bilateral basis.

Price, Stabilisation and Credit

Another group discussed land reform, price and stabilisation policies and credit policies. Its report gave the form of the discussion rather than the substance, as much of the descriptive material had already been presented to the Conference and much of the discussion was inconclusive. A description and evolution of Indian experience of land reform was followed by a discussion of the relative merits of having social justice as a goal of land reform compared with that of increasing production.

The discussion on price and stabilisation policies centred on the experiences of Uganda, United Kingdom and Venezuela, and referred to different approaches to price and adjustment policies in countries (i) where peasant producers were moving into cash crops, (ii) where demand for agricultural products was increasing very rapidly because of the swift growth of national income due to oil exploitation; and (iii) where the agricultural sector was but a small part of the total economy.

Alternatives to price programmes as incentives for production as demonstrated by Polish and Indian wartime marketing programmes also came up for comment. The session on credit began with brief reports on the credit policies of the Philippines and India. The problems of organising and extending the scope of credit institutions, the desired role of these institutions, problems of integrating credit programmes with other reform measures were among the points given prominence by the speakers likewise, the importance of credit for improving the lot of the small producers and the difficulties of reaching them, the problem of supervised credit, the moneylender as a supplier of capital and the difficulty of linking credit programmes to land reform programmes. It was felt that many countries failed to recognise the distinction between production credit and non-production credit.

Agricultural Policy

Discussions on agricultural policy covered land reform, the role of agricultural economists in analysing, evaluating and recommending land reforms and methodologies employed in evaluating certain specific and selected alternatives in Indian agrarian reform, economic development and regional planning. The Group acknowledged over-population as a critical problem closely connected with the matter of change in institutional arrangements dealing with man's relation to land. Land reforms were generally classified into (i) those which resulted in sub-division and re-distribution of land; and (ii) those which went the path of consolidation of land and creation of larger operating units. Dealing with post-war land reform in Japan, Yugoslavia and India, it was pointed out that though it was difficult to isolate factors which contributed to increased production in Japan following land reform, agricultural productivity has stepped up markedly by rising from 1—1½ per cent per annum in the pre-war period to 2½—3 per cent in the post-war period. The establishment of fixed level of rent, abolition of absentee landlordism, limitation of the size of holdings and improved farming techniques were among the major changes in post-war Japan. In Yugoslavia, beginning in 1918, a series of reforms served to reduce size of holding and re-distribute land

to the "landless"; after World War I, maximum holdings were set at 500 hectares; in 1945-46, at 30 hectares; in 1953, 10 hectares. Each of the latter reforms was characterised by a noticeable temporary drop in production immediately upon introduction of the reform. This was due in part to the re-colonisation which accompanied the reform in which inexperienced operators were placed on newly available holdings, in contrast to the experience in Japan where, mostly the same operators continued working the same land under the new circumstances of vastly reduced rentals, or newly acquired ownerships. Reference was made to the Bhoodan Movement in India involving about 4 million acres which has proceeded alongside a Government programme of land acquisition under appropriate compensation scheme.

Experience in Italy and Norway has shown that splitting up of farms into small tracts could proceed too far and lead to uneconomic production. In Russia, the distribution of small plots of land to individual peasants by the Government had tended to intensify problems in agriculture. Concurrent experience of the large cooperatives and State farms demonstrated that dismemberment and distribution of land holdings would not solve the agrarian problem.

Land Reform in India

The Indian Land Reform Programme is multi-purpose and embodies in varying degrees economic, social and political objectives. Of these objectives the group took two, namely maximisation of agricultural production and maximisation of farm business income to serve as a basis for discussion of similar techniques in other countries.

Relying on available farm management data in India in the planning process, three alternative methods were used as means for establishing maximum size of individual holdings: (1) after standardisation for innate fertility, the establishment of a unit at an economic optimum level of operation using known production techniques (this, under proposed conditions would give rise to an income of 1,200 rupees per annum); (2) the "plough unit", i.e., the amount of land a pair of bullocks can handle; and (3) the "family farm unit" which provides full employment for an average family in a cycle of agricultural production. In all cases, the maximum size of holding would be three times the size of one of these "basic" units.

Consideration was also given to the minimum size of holding. Aggregate agricultural production then became a function of the maxima and minima size of holdings established under the Plan.

In the discussion centring on basic objectives of land reform, the following comments were made:—

- (1) that, in India, the abolition of the intermediaries in agricultural trade, the security of tenure, and the fixing of rent were as important in land reform as the establishment of owner operationships;
- (2) that land reform might have as its objectives many other goals as the employment of people as in Yugoslavia, the security of tenure through various shading of tenant-landlord-owner relationship over time as in Ireland, the attainment of social equality, the improved distribution of income, or even, as in some instances, the abolition of the relation between man and land;
- (3) that land reform brings about changes in the operator himself which lead to greater response to marketing conditions, adoption of new techniques and the like (which implies that it is difficult and perhaps, dangerous to attempt to measure quantitatively things which change qualitatively);

- (4) that establishing ceiling on size of holding is a static approach and does not take into account new technology;
- (5) that the question is not only one of maximising production but also of minimising losses; as for example, the assumption of the operation of an irrigation system intact by a farmer co-operative or the Government upon splitting up of a large estate to forestall production losses;
- (6) that in some countries, as Japan and Taiwan, there is no opportunity to manipulate size of holdings and reforms merely take the form of transfer of ownership of existing units. In other words, in such cases if one tried to arrive at an optimum size of farm, one could lose other objectives of the reform;
- (7) that land reform is frequently accompanied by supplementary programmes such as new credit institutions, an agricultural extension service, irrigation projects and the like, and these measures have contributed greatly in such countries as Mexico and the Philippines; and
- (8) that reforms may not—in fact, do not—purely enhance returns to farmers, but the increased supplies, which are associated with somewhat inelastic demands for food and with improved efficiencies, mean that the consumers benefit through lower prices.

The general consensus appeared to be that the problem of the evaluation of results was conditioned by the objectives. When the objectives were clearly defined, the matter of measurement was greatly simplified. The more diffuse the objectives the more complicated the matter of measuring or gauging results.

The experience in United States and Yugoslavia served to illustrate that programmes and policies once promulgated could also be revoked.

Economic Development and Regional Planning

The discussion on economic development and regional planning proceeded on the basis of a broad division of programmes associated with developed countries and those associated with less developed countries or regions. In the first group, United Kingdom, United States and the Scandinavian countries figured most. In the Scandinavian countries the salient post-war developments were full employment and extensive capital formation, a substantial decline in the proportion of population in agriculture and a very high increase in man-hour productivity in agriculture. However, it was pointed out if the levels of farming incomes were to be maintained there must be (a) a further migration of labour from agriculture; (b) an increase in size of holdings to take fuller advantage of new techniques; and (c) a reduction in marginal farm land policies to forestry use.

Some mal-adjustment in resource use was evident under the impact of price support policies in these countries, as also in the United States and United Kingdom. In Scandinavia, many policies were being sponsored by the Government to increase efficiency in agriculture through research, extension and education. Sweden aimed at increasing size of holdings. One element of policy designed for this purpose was that Government support for small farms continued for the current operator but not for succeeding ones. Wherever the sales of small holdings would increase size of the existing holdings, the Government could assist by making a grant to cover the cost of farm arrangement.

In the United States where there were relatively depressed sectors in rural regions, assistance was being given to part-time farmers and off-farm employment was fostered

by such means as decentralising small-scale industries, establishing co-ordinated employment services and promoting vocational training. This programme was under the direction of local community business and church leaders, service groups and governmental agencies. It was financed in part by federal funds but largely from local sources. Currently, the plan is being tested on a "pilot" basis in 175 out of 1,000 counties. The experience has been encouraging: it has expedited economic and social changes under way; it has placed a high priority on the development of the human resource; it has retained the rural basis of U.S. culture while supplementing rural income; it has, while not being spectacular, gained the support of local and professional people. At the same time that this programme is under way, other programmes are available to assist farmers in expanding to full-time operations or to transfer out of agriculture completely.

In the underdeveloped countries with their manifold problems, per capita incomes were low and under-employment in agriculture went along with unemployment in the cities. Extension services frequently did not reach the majority of small holdings. Often, the desire for better living or for economic motivation was lacking. Alleviatory measures were in progress in many countries. The following tentative conclusions emerged from this discussion:—

- (1) That the movement of people from rural to urban areas in gainful occupation is limited by general economic development;
- (2) that a high priority on the increase in production is desirable from people who remain on farms and this might be achieved through increased use of fertiliser and improved seed and expanded irrigation;
- (3) that basic education, education for literacy is important and its nature and extent helps shape the individual's life-time pursuit;
- (4) that in lesser-developed countries, possibilities exist in rural areas to develop supplementing income sources through the encouragement of rural arts and crafts and there is also scope for improving standards of living by decentralisation of industry;
- (5) that opportunities exist for using the underemployed labour force in rural areas for the formation of social capital as roads, schools and hospitals;
- (6) that rural people should be consulted and should participate in the planning of development programmes;
- (7) that a rural economic development programme must be accompanied by long-term, well-conceived land policies;
- (8) that, in order to achieve these objectives, it is necessary to plan comprehensively rather than piecemeal. It is apparent that many of the lesser-developed countries are approaching this problem through the adoption of long-term planning procedures. Such developments are likely to make greater demands on the economists.

Extension

The Workshop Group on Extension discussed the objectives of extension to agriculture, as raising efficiency of farming and bringing about the well-being of the farming family. The debate covered agencies, methods, problems faced by extension workers and extension training. The machinery of extension in several countries was described. In the United Kingdom, extension services known as advisory services, were provided by Government

and Universities since 1946. The country was divided into ten regions, each with a set of specialists including agricultural economists; the latter chose to stay out of the civil services to ensure the confidence of the farmers. In West Germany, Government and semi-government institutions known as Chambers of Agriculture provided extension services. In Finland, two sets of extension services existed in each of its 21 districts, both financed by the State to the extent of 50 per cent, one taking a general approach to the farmers and the other a comparatively more specialised approach. In the U.S.A. extension services were provided jointly by the Central Government and State and Local Governments and land grant colleges. The service was open to two way traffic; it reached the farmers and enlightened farmers reached it.

Brazil till 1949 depending on official agency for advisory service work, has lately seen the emergence of new agencies, each independent on the choice of its action, and financed through more than one source. In U.S.S.R. extension machinery was State-run and made the latest use of demonstration farms and plots.

The participants considered it desirable to make use of the local socio-economic institutions for extension service and to streamline research, education and extension. On the methods of extension three broad categories were discussed—(a) personal approach; (b) group approach; and (c) mass approach.

It was recommended that all or as many of the above described methods as possible should be used in extension services.

Human irresponsiveness was prevalent in the developed and the developing countries which was also the biggest problem for agricultural workers. It was the Group's opinion that philosophy to help the weaker did not work well in extension because the weakest farmers were slow to respond to extension teachings. The absence of prompt and adequate support in the form of supply of seeds, fertilisers etc. often hampered extension workers. Proper choice of extension workers, gradual raising of the level of their training, and preliminary sociological survey of areas where extension services were to operate, were recommended.

Farm Management

The Workshop on Farm Management attempted to cover 9 points:—

1. Approach to farm management work for individual farms when—
 - (a) No or very little data are available,
 - (b) Some data from experimental farms etc. are obtainable,
 - (c) There are accounts and an ample supply of data from advanced farms in addition to experimental data.
2. What research is needed when there is underemployment and bad utilisation of resources?
3. Problems of diversification of production, and of vertical integration.
4. Optimum size and type of farming.
5. The effect of industrial development on farm management.
6. Income-consumption decisions of farmers in less developed countries.
7. Land reform and farm management.
8. How to get data on farmers' response to price fluctuations?
9. How to procure resources for farm management research?

Actually much less was done by way of discussion. Two ways were suggested in situations where hardly any data were available. One was to carry a random sample survey by areas and the other to start with experimental farms and case studies. In discussing which input and output data the economists would like to have, the limiting factors were found to be of main interest; sometimes it was labour, sometimes land, sometimes farmer's lack of knowledge how to do. In cost of production calculations, if it was a question of minimising cost for one given crop or of choice between crops within a given farm; it was obviously not necessary to calculate more than variable costs. When it was a choice between farming and non-farming as was the case frequent in many Western countries with surpluses of agricultural products and high employment in other sectors than agriculture, it was found necessary to take opportunity cost also into account.

As for funds for farm management research, in less developed countries government obviously had the responsibility, in high developed countries, initiative has often been taken by the farmers themselves through their organisations. The main thing seemed to be that the practical usefulness of research was well demonstrated both to individual farmers and to government.

The Group on Farm Management Research discussed outstanding problems in under-developed countries and the principles and tools of farm management as applicable to all countries. India, Greece, Lebanon, the Philippines and Latin America reported on this subject. The general problems known to all under-developed countries which were at an early stage in farm management research related to the size of farm, farm finance methods, off farm opportunities for farm workers, input and output analysis, difficulty in obtaining the data of farmers, the discovery and co-relation of objectives in relation to individual national circumstances. Besides this, the following points were also considered of common methodological importance in the areas reported:—

Dual Use of Farm Management Data.—The fact that farm management data are used for both policy and managerial decisions means that more data will have to be collected than in the case of farm management objectives only. Also more types of analysis will be required.

The Role of Theory.—The need for adjusting production economic theory to the conditions of each country was stressed. There may also be need for new formulations, as for example concerning capital accumulation.

Budgeting techniques should be very useful in analysing alternative enterprise combinations and other adjustments. Linear programming should be used only discriminately. However, it did offer a precise tool for evaluating the efficient use of scarce resources like land or capital more effectively than budgeting.

Problem Formulation.—It was a rather general feeling that countries at the early stage of farm management research should not attempt to try to investigate and solve all of the problems at once. Instead of gathering complete data for a few farms, it might prove more profitable to cover fewer farms with less detail. In that way general problems can be defined and used as a good basis for further study of possible changes. It is important to formulate problems carefully before gathering data. Problems needing research can be detected by travelling in the study area and talking to the local people. Hypotheses should be formulated carefully and the data gathered should be relevant to the testing of these hypotheses.

Co-ordination of Research Work.—Co-ordination of work by several agencies interested in similar problems could be a good way to intensify research activity. Particularly important in this respect is the co-operation of Colleges of Agriculture where the students can carry on research under proper supervision, thus reducing the costs involved.

Demonstration Farms.—The results of demonstration farms to improve the managerial ability of farmers were discussed, and several examples were mentioned, in most of which the method was successful. These farms may also provide research data for management analysis.

The Village Unit.—The village unit may be useful as a source of information in doing research. It may also serve as an analytical unit for research.

Other Organisational Types.—The need to analyse the efficiency and other attributes of organisational types alternative to individual farms was expressed. Example is a comparison between co-operative and individual farms, or an analysis of co-operative machinery use.

Priority Inputs.—Where capital is limited it is essential to study the priorities of input types for which capital should be used.

Marketing

The Group on Marketing discussed problems encountered both in international trade and in internal marketing of agricultural products. Divergent views were heard on International Commodity Agreements and their effects. The question of establishing grading systems for export products evoked wide interest. The role of differentials for different grades in improving quality was discussed with reference to experience in marketing copra and several other products. Problems in the selection of grading standards to match consumers' preferences have attracted a good deal of research in the United States. Both private and State institutions have been found to be successful in the implementation of grading. In the field of research designed to assist in marketing development, knowledge was limited and there were no available techniques for determining prior marketing possibilities. The job could only be approached by trial and error. Test market areas, in which consumer responses to new grades or new products were observed in a sample segment of the market, were useful technique in this type of investigation. For countries entering the field of market development research, there was much to be said for limiting enquiries initially to relatively simple studies designed to yield data measuring available markets, to assess the determinants of demand for the product, its uses and substitutes, to provide a clear picture of distribution channels and transport problems and the like. This would be preferable to entering the field of advertising psychology, motivation research and the like, which it was felt, proved rather barren.

The objectives of internal marketing programmes varied considerably between countries and even between different commodities within countries. In India the primary objective was stated to be the reduction of price spreads between producers and consumers. In other countries, increasing producers' incomes or real incomes of the consumers was conspicuous. Inconsistencies between objectives were possible.

Recognition of the objectives was an essential first step in any approach to measuring the efficiency of marketing. Economic analysis did not itself yield the criteria or select the objectives. In general terms the essential steps in establishing a marketing programme were stated as (1) deciding the goal to be maximised within the limitations of resources or other constraints; (2) identifying the variables which determine the factor being maximised; (3) establishing the administrative machinery necessary to permit these determinants to be controlled or manipulated and (4) finding means to measure the input/output relationships involved with which the performance in achieving objectives could be assessed.

Changes made in any sector of the marketing sector would probably necessitate simultaneous changes in other sectors. The development of cooperative farming has not been uniform among the countries. In some countries cooperatives failed because they did not introduce anything new or different. Sometimes cooperatives often contained seeds of their own destruction in that success meant the setting up of premiums for non-cooperation. In an attempt to overcome this tendency contracts binding producers to the cooperative for certain periods were used in some countries while in others compulsory marketing through boards had been enforced. The cooperatives could not be regarded as a cure-all for all agricultural problems. Amongst the reasons offered for the relative failure of cooperatives in some countries were; (a) too many producers were tied to specific merchants through credit arrangements; (b) insufficient capital was available to cooperatives; (c) inability of farmers to work together in cooperatives even in communities where group action in other fields was commonly accepted, and (d) difficulty in obtaining management of the necessary calibre.

Teaching

On Teaching, the Workshop Group found that there was yet no common understanding of terminology and little consensus of opinion on such matters as curricula composition and sequence of courses, there were wide variations in attitudes, levels and intensity of course presentations, availability of teaching materials, background and scholastic ability of students as well as philosophies and training of teachers. While under-developed countries faced a dearth of teaching materials and were forced to rely upon foreign texts and the meagre survey materials gathered within their home countries, levels and types of training within the universities of the more developed countries were not wholly adequate for many foreign students.

The group as a whole developed general accord that: (1) an introductory course dealing with the economic aspects of matters pertaining to agriculture as an industry and to individual farms might usually well precede courses dealing with principles in the abstract, (2) that it is fundamental to begin at the level of students' understanding of agriculture, using materials obtained within their own countries as far as possible, (3) some of the objectives of such a course might well be to acquire an understanding of agriculture as a whole to evaluate the place and the importance of agriculture in the total economy, gain some notions of the economic influence on farming, acquire and refine the meanings of the more usual terms and to gain some experience in the processes of economic analysis.

From the discussion on graduate training, it appeared that the burden of improving teaching fell somewhat equally upon the more mature colleges and upon the newer developed departments. Research and teaching must go hand in hand with the latter. It was to be expected that the newer would proceed as rapidly as possible to gather data from their own areas and using the processes and principles already available in the descriptions literature, prepare their own bibliographies, mimeographs, bulletins, texts and procedures.

Documents

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

The Agricultural Administration Committee headed by Raja Surendra Singh of Nalagarh has found during its tour of the States that the agricultural services were suffering from low morale and frustration arising from the belief that agriculture hardly ever received the attention it deserved. It is also the Committee's belief that agriculture has not received its due share in the national intellect as conditions of service are comparatively not attractive enough. State Governments are found to have become increasingly dependent upon stimulus from the Centre for taking action within their own sphere of responsibility.

The Committee has recommended a number of steps towards streamlining agricultural administration which in its opinion is urgently necessary particularly from the standpoint of food production and supply. The creation of an All-India Agricultural Service with scales of pay and prospects on a par with the Indian Administrative Service, restoration of practices of training subordinates by senior officers, well-thought-out programmes for officers of all grades, less work for field officers, posting of special agricultural officers in the Irrigation Department to serve as liaison between agriculturists and the State Departments of Agriculture and a higher status for Development Commissioners than State Departmental Secretaries, and possibly the combination of the portfolios of Agriculture and Irrigation in the States in the hands of a single Minister are among the changes recommended by the Committee.

The Committee emphasises that with the expanded scope and nature of their responsibilities, agricultural departments in the States need "a clear sense of purpose, an adequate set-up, competently manned, well defined duties for each rank, adequate inspection and supervision at all levels and a sense of urgency". The separation of the entire organisation for the supply of fertilisers, improved seeds, insecticides, agricultural implements, etc., from the extension and technical functions of the Agriculture Departments and their transference to co-operatives, the maximum delegation of powers at all levels from the Director of Agriculture downwards, the elimination of administrative delays in the execution of plan schemes and the avoidance of concentration of expenditure during the last quarter of the year are also considered necessary to tone up morale and stimulate expedition.

The State Agriculture Departments should be organised to handle the growing demands of the farmers "in an efficient manner". Among other things, the department should provide facilities for educating and training the farmers, demonstrating better methods of cultivation and disseminating knowledge through audio-visual channels, organising farmers for adopting improved techniques of production and for working together, detecting problems of the farmers and passing them on for solution to the research sections and transmitting their solutions back to the farmers. The agricultural extension agency should concentrate entirely on educating and organising the farmers to produce more. The departments of agriculture should deal with technical knowledge rather than "trade in supplies".

The Committee finds that gradually and perceptibly the propaganda or extension branch of State Departments of Agriculture have been converted into a "machinery for executing land development works and distributing supplies" and that the knowledge gained through experiments is not being translated in practical field application.

The State Governments have been asked to examine periodically through a special committee of agricultural scientists, administrators and progressive farmers the structure, objectives and policies of their departments of agriculture in order to provide balanced growth and enunciate programmes and policies. A similar committee is recommended at the Centre for examining the programmes and policies of the Central Commodity Committees and other institutions dealing with agriculture.

For evaluating and assessing the progress of works and schemes, the Committee has suggested a small unit at the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture. The heads of research sections should evaluate the progress made in extending the recommendations of research sections to field practices. Also there should be a drive to promote follow-up work through intensified supervision.

A technological balance is urged for planning programmes for different areas for the benefit of the small non-credit-worthy farmers; Government policies should be moulded to the needs of small cultivators and credit facilities should be extended to them "despite the greater risk involved". The Committee suggests self-help programmes constituting the supply of small quantities of nucleus seed to villages and organising the farmers for multiplying the seed and exchanging it locally, against the present system of fixing targets State-wise and then breaking them up into district, tehsil and village plans. The Committee prefers integrated plans for increasing agricultural production to be prepared for every village.

The Committee recommends that Centrally administered godowns situated conveniently in various parts of the country should be opened to receive and store fertilisers for supply to consuming centres. "Payment of interest charges on fertilizer loans advanced by the Centre to the States may also have to be deferred till such time as the fertiliser is actually required for use on the land".

The quota of iron and steel for agriculture should be increased substantially according to State demands and placed at the disposal of State Agriculture Departments which should organise the manufacture of improved agricultural implements for supply to cultivators through cooperative agencies.

It is suggested that minor irrigation works costing not more than Rs. 10,000 should be handled by the Community Development agency. Works costing above Rs. 10,000 but not more than Rs. 80,000 may be handled by the Agriculture Department, and those costing more by the Irrigation Department.

There is a recommendation for the creation of a Works Division within the Directorate of Agriculture. Executive Officers should be relieved of routine administrative and accounts work, an evaluation organisation should be established, and there should be subject matter specialists at all levels.

The present research programme is not considered adequate to meet the needs and demands for improved agricultural materials and practices. The Committee states that there is a clear necessity for establishing major research stations to serve the needs of every agro-climatic region. At least one of the regional stations should be developed into a first-rate post-graduate training institution for research, education and extension. Agricultural colleges and research institutes should organise separate sections for research and teaching in agricultural education and agricultural economics. Each district should have a vocational school of agriculture, imparting practical training over two years for those who pass the secondary examination. Short duration courses and hostel facilities should be provided for farmers who come for training to the district schools.

Closer co-ordination between research, education and extension should be maintained through a system of annual conferences held at the major research stations. Similar meetings should be held at district levels once in three or four months. The talents of retired specialists who settle down in different parts of the country should be utilised by associating them with research institutions or with the local supervision of schemes.

WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 1958

According to the FAO annual report, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1958*, the steady post-war expansion in world agricultural production received a set-back for the first time in 1957-58. The FAO index of world agricultural production (average 1948/49-1952/53 = 100) fell to 119 from 120 in the previous year. While the immediate cause was unfavourable weather in a number of important producing countries, long-term economic factors also were largely responsible for the halt in expansion. Policy decisions to restrain agricultural surpluses in the more advanced countries and lack of investment funds or technical and institutional drawbacks in non-developed regions were among them. The paradox, however, continues—the better-fed nations have been able to increase their food supply while the under-fed have been unable to raise theirs. In many of the more developed countries relatively high farm prices have tended to stimulate production and to restrain consumption, while in the less developed areas relatively low ceilings on consumer prices have often had the opposite effect.

Surplus in the more advanced countries and decline in net exports from less advanced regions are regular features of current world trade in agricultural products. The purchasing power of agricultural products on international markets continued to fall because of the steady rise in average unit values of manufactured goods. Compared to the base period 1952-53, the average purchasing power in 1957 was lower by about 10 per cent, of which about one half represented lower agricultural prices and the other half the rise in prices of manufactured goods.

A number of changes were announced during the year in the agricultural policies of the communist countries. In the USSR the machine tractor stations are being disbanded and their equipment sold to collective farmers.

The Report concludes that production will be helped and the transition from subsistence to market economy facilitated if public authorities support prices during the post-harvest glut and carry over surplus from good harvests against future shortages. Several countries are establishing or considering the establishment of reserve stocks as an insurance against future shortages and as a contribution to greater farm price stability.

Chapter III of the Report consists of a special regional study of food and agricultural developments in Africa south of the Sahara. With only 5 per cent of the world's population this region contains about 15 per cent of the total agricultural land of the world (200 million hectares), 17 per cent of the forested land (640 million hectares) and 18 per cent of the pasture land (450 million hectares). Despite urbanisation in some parts, agriculture is the main occupation of three quarters of the population—a higher percentage than in any other part of the world (70 per cent for Asia and 60 per cent for South America, for instance), and in some countries accounts for as much as 90 per cent. Agricultural production, however, is only about 4 per cent of the world total, though in world trade in agricultural products the region accounts for nearly 10 per cent of the total value with the major portion of world exports of oil palm produce, groundnuts, cocoa and sisal. The main food and agricultural problems of this region fall roughly under three principal

headings: low productivity, poor quality of diets and the vulnerability of export revenues to fluctuations in world prices, the last two being due to the lack of diversity of agricultural crops. Agricultural production is still low in relation to population and available land and is largely subsistence in character based on primitive farming methods. Nevertheless, it has increased considerably since the War, and the annual average rate of increase of about three per cent since 1948-52 exceeds that of all the other regions of the world except West Asia. The present lack of scientific knowledge and slowness and difficulty of extension work are among the major obstacles to the full utilisation of the agricultural potentialities of Africa south of the Sahara.

The Chapter on Forests says that despite the rapid and continuing growth of demand for forest products, and the increase in the number of uses to which they are being put, the world's forests are adequate to meet the needs. This is due to the more efficient and rational utilisation of wood and to improved silvicultural practices. Apart from the huge areas of forest still untapped and the new forest resources which must be created in certain areas, there is today, even in the countries most advanced in forestry, a considerable gap between the actual and potential yield of the forest. The report, however, warns that in many areas extensive reafforestation is necessary both for the production of timber and to protect agricultural land.

The world today consumes about 1,500 million cubic metres of wood per year, which on the basis of 1955 figures meant an average of three-quarters of a cubic metre per person. About 17 million workers are engaged in forestry. In 1955, the world's output of industrial wood was some 900 million cubic metres, of which 80% was absorbed by the major forest industries, which were still concentrated in the economically advanced countries. In the past decade, the world's industrial wood requirements have risen from 589 to 917 million cubic metres per year. There is every evidence that the world can produce 2,000 million cubic metres of industrial wood annually—its estimated requirements—towards the end of this century.

News and Notes

RURAL "INDIA 1958"

The show window of free India's social and economic progress, "India 1958" has stimulating glimpses to offer on the rural economy.

The Food and Agriculture pavilion depicts the main achievements in the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, pisciculture, forestry and horticulture with the aid of vivid charts, maps, illuminated slides, models and samples.

The entrance is flanked by two bullocks in plaster.

As the visitor steps in, he is greeted by the model of a farmer carrying a plough—"the most important man in India"; a chart explains that the country's farmers, who contribute 46.2 per cent of the national income, are charged with the task of providing food for 392 million people and 300 million animals from the available cultivable area of 315 million acres.

The visitor is given an idea of the reasons for low yields and of the measures taken to improve agriculture, including training of farmers and village workers. For instance, the number of agricultural research stations has risen from 14 in 1947 to 483 in 1958; today the provision for research is Rs. 19.9 million. The results of research on some of the important foodgrains like rice, wheat and millets, industrial crops like jute, cotton and tobacco and plantation crops like coffee, tea, pepper and cashewnut are also graphically displayed. The increased yields attained by crossing *indica* rice with *japonica* varieties, by the rust-resistant pusa wheats as also by the South Sea Island variety of cotton are spotlighted. Likewise, the measures to prevent destruction of stored foodgrains by grain borers and weevils and the warehousing facilities provided by the Warehousing Corporation. The Irrigation and Power pavilion carries the visitor to another part of the setting in which Indian agriculture and industries are marching forward. In both, the undeniable achievements of a decade are narrated through light and colour, slogans, graphs, figures and further explained by lively guides.

The State pavilions and those displaying small scale industries and handicrafts contain varied pieces of work, which on the one side have over centuries resisted the onslaughts of changing fashions and tastes, and on the other raised new hopes for the future. The Ambar Charkha falls in the second category.

(N. D. C. DECISIONS ON PLAN OUTLAY) STATE TRADING IN FOODGRAINS AND COOPERATIVES

At its 11th meeting which ended in New Delhi on November 9, the National Development Council confirmed the outlay for the public sector of the Second Plan at Rs. 4,500 crores and took a number of far-reaching decisions. The council considered basic issues regarding price policies in relation to the Plan and decided that the State should take over wholesale trade in foodgrains. It also decided upon a new national policy for cooperation based upon village cooperatives and proposed new targets for the Second Five Year Plan.

Plan Resources and Outlay—In the appraisal of resources that the Planning Commission placed before the National Development Council in May, the total resources at the Centre and the States for the five year period had been worked out at Rs. 4,260 crores and deficit financing at Rs. 1,200 crores, which was the amount indicated in the Second Plan. In its

new memorandum on Plan Resources, the Planning Commission pointed out that with prices at the present level and with growing pressures for increase in wages and salaries, it was necessary to avoid further deficit financing. Deficit financing on any significant scale could be contemplated only if food production increased substantially and food prices registered a distinctly downward trend. Accordingly, in the new estimate the total amount of deficit financing for the five-year period assumed by the Planning Commission was Rs. 10.92 crores, the amount during the last two years being limited to Rs. 210 crores.

In its memorandum, the Planning Commission estimated the total resources for the five-year period at Rs. 4,220 crores against the earlier estimate of Rs. 4,260 crores. The estimate of Rs. 4,220 crores was made up of domestic resources at Rs. 2,028 crores, external assistance at Rs. 1,100 crores and deficit financing of Rs. 1,092 crores, the corresponding figures in the May estimate being Rs. 2,022 crores, 1,038 crores, and Rs. 1,200 crores respectively. Excluding deficit financing, the total resources of the Centre were estimated at Rs. 2,354 crores compared to the earlier figure of Rs. 2,351 crores and for the States at Rs. 774 crores against Rs. 709 crores.

To finance a Plan of Rs. 4,500 crores would involve in outlay during the next two years of Rs. 1,088 crores at the Centre and Rs. 946 crores in the States. The total gap in resources was estimated at Rs. 280 crores, of which Rs. 198 crores was to be at the Centre and Rs. 82 crores in the States.

The Finance Minister recalled that even in May it had been realised that without a serious and strenuous effort to raise additional resources, the Plan outlay could not reach Rs. 4,500 crores. He said that if the gap at the Centre could be made up, it was proposed to provide to the States a total Central assistance of Rs. 470 crores during the next two years to enable them to undertake development on the basis of a Plan outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores. The outlay that the States could actually incur would depend on their finding the balance of resources and meeting the gap of Rs. 82 crores.

State Trading in Foodgrains—The Council set up a Committee to decide upon measures for the coming *kharif* harvest. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission were asked to work out a scheme for State Trading in foodgrains which would be sent to the State Governments. It was decided that the main wholesale traders in every State should be licensed and should undertake operations on behalf of the State Government who would take from them such proportion of their purchases as might be considered necessary.

Summing up the discussion, the Prime Minister said that while taking note of the estimate of resources made by the Planning Commission, it was right for the National Development Council, in spite of difficulties, to adhere to the decision taken in May to work up to an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores. The Council had come to this conclusion because of certain other decisions which it had taken at this meeting, namely, the decisions to socialise the wholesale trade in foodgrains, to formulate a new and expanded programme of cooperative development on the basis of village cooperatives, to ensure that both at the Centre and in the States determined efforts were made for achieving economies in construction costs and, finally, decisions relating to the raising of further resources to meet the gap at the Centre and in the States.

Cooperative Policy—The Council declared that for the development of co-operative as a people's movement, it was essential that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and

the village panchayat. Where villages were too small, with the consent of the communities concerned, they should be formed into larger groups with a population of about 1000. As a rule, the cooperative and the panchayat should serve identical areas.

The co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families before the end of the Third Plan. For the remaining period of the Second Plan, it was suggested that existing agricultural cooperative societies should be revitalised to increase their membership from the present level of 9 to 10 million to about 15 million. Under the community development programme, as a matter of first priority, co-operative societies should be established in those villages which did not have them at present. State Governments should ensure that before the first stage of the community development programme was completed in any block, all villages had the necessary cooperative and village institutions. In the provision of credit, special attention was to be given to facilities for the grant of crop loans and for assistance to those who could not hitherto obtain credit under the ordinary banking principles.

The Council also emphasised that the programme for setting up 1,900 primary marketing societies serving mandi areas should be completed during the present Plan. Marketing societies should be linked with village co-operatives which should serve as agencies for collection and sale. This would make it possible not only to get larger supplies of foodgrains for meeting the needs of urban areas but also to expand the credit facilities for rural areas. The Council also urged an expansion in the programme of co-operative processing especially in relation to food crops.

The Council called upon State Governments to organise training programme for village leaders who work on village panchayats and cooperatives and young men in rural areas who could serve as secretaries of village institutions. Existing Co-operative Departments in the States, the Council pointed out, were not adequately equipped in field personnel and at the higher levels for organising a large programme of co-operation development. State should strive to draw an increasing number of non-official honorary workers. It was suggested that by making *taccavi* loans and other facilities available to individuals through co-operatives, conditions should be created in which every peasant and rural worker would find it advantageous to join the co-operative.

Annual Plan for 1959-60.—The Council decided that for next year's Plan, the total outlay should be Rs. 450 crores to 455 crores of which Central assistance would be Rs. 230 crores and States should find resources of Rs. 220 to 225 crores. This outlay could be reached if States raised additional resources of Rs. 25 to 30 crores over and above the estimates made during the recent discussions.

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION

The sixth session of the International Rice Commission held in Tokyo on October 3 and 4 marks the end of a decade of fruitful activity for that body. During these years the Commission has served to promote not only top rice policy considerations, but a large volume of high quality technical work through its working parties and *ad hoc* groups. The Commission's work in respect of rice production, storage, marketing, consumption and nutrition has been significant.

An international rice hybridization project was organised with a view to introducing desirable *japonica* characters in the *indica* types and to provide a wider range of variability in breeding material. The initial hybridization was performed at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, and participating countries have made effective use of the progeny. Preliminary tests carried out in India and the Philippines indicate that there

are blast-resistant *indica* varieties suitable for breeding purposes. The satisfactory maintenance of collections of genetic stocks of rice in five centres (India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and USA) should provide a permanent source of supply for breeding work. The services of a full-time rice improvement specialist have been made available to rice-growing countries in South and South-east Asia to assist and coordinate rice improvement work. Improved techniques have been discovered for the control of insects and rodents. Promising results have also been obtained from further tests on low temperature storage of husked and milled rice, the use of grain protectants, and from tests on new fumigants and fumigating techniques.

Although in most countries rapid progress has been made in rice breeding, an excessively large number of rice varieties, old and new, is still being used. Elimination of the low-yielding varieties is necessary for increasing average yield. Greater response to fertiliser application is equally desirable. Even in areas where fertilisers are not commonly applied, it is necessary to know the capacity of existing commercial varieties and breeding materials to respond to fertilisers, in the anticipation that the use of fertilisers will become more common.

Most of the world's rice is grown by subsistence farmers on small holdings with traditional methods of cultivation. According to the Commission, mechanisation by itself, does not lead to increased yields; high yields can be obtained with old implements and methods provided improved varieties are used along with adequate manuring. Some improvements of the cultural methods, such as transplanting in rows wide enough to permit the use of weeding implements, and inter-cultivation, contribute to higher yields and deserve wider application. High yielding rice varieties of short growing period and least sensitive to day length will be required so that they can be grown at any time of the year, as the cropping pattern requires. In the last three or four years most countries of the IRC (at least in Asia and the Far Eastern Region) have initiated, or strengthened their work in soil fertility and in five of the countries (Burma, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan and Viet Nam), the programme has been assisted by FAO specialists. As very little work in soil and plant analysis, as related to rice production, has yet been reported, the IRC holds that this work may be intensified with special reference to the correlation of the results of such analyses with fertiliser experimentation.

Although some success has been achieved in raising the rice yield, the fact remains that yields in most of the member countries are low as are the levels of consumption of fertilisers, manures and soil amendments. The optimum economic return to the farmer is the ultimate goal of all improved farm practices including the use of fertiliser, manure, soil improving rotations, efficient use of land, water and labour. Till now only a modest beginning in farm management studies has been made by an *ad hoc* working group on mechanisation of rice production. A comprehensive approach, however, has been taken at the FAO farm management development centres which were held in Tokyo in 1956 and in India in 1957; and a national centre has been planned to take place in Viet Nam in November 1958. Member Governments should be encouraged to make field studies and economic analysis on the optimum combination of land, labour and water resources, input and output relationship of rice farming, the economics of the use of commercial fertilisers and manures under local farm conditions, the advantages and implications of subsidised fertiliser use and the levels of fertiliser application under differing price and cost conditions based on fertiliser trials and experiments as well as soil and plant analysis. It is important that good use be made of all available technical and economic information so that concrete and feasible plans could be worked out for adoption by individual rice growers to increase their net production and earnings, and by the Government

agencies for developing their plans for increasing the net agricultural output of the country. India has already initiated a series of regional farm management studies. Simple fertiliser experiments on cultivators' fields are also in progress all over India under the TCM scheme and other schemes financed by the ICAR. Although much useful information on the use of fertilisers is available, specific knowledge for local conditions is not yet precise enough; hence comprehensive experiments should be conducted in the main soil regions under various soil-water regimes. There is also need for close cooperation between the engineering aspects and the soils, breeding and cultural practices aspects of rice production. Among the issues to be tackled in the mechanisation field, a suggestion was made at the IRC meeting at Tokyo that research on small implements and equipment should be stressed, especially concerning row-seeding of rice and transplanting, as this offers good opportunities for reducing the time and labour required.

An important recommendation of the meeting called for the setting up of an International Rice Institute, possibly with affiliated regional laboratories to deal with problems of common concern to the countries of the region. This was considered particularly important in view of the lack of facilities and funds for this purpose in the individual rice producing countries.

One of the Commission's working parties reported that rice types normally grown in tropical climates (the Indian group) have shown in recent experiments high response to fertilizers. It had previously been believed that a high response to fertilizers treatment was a characteristic only of the Japonica group, which is normally grown in more temperate climates.

The report of the Commission indicated that important investigations are being carried out in many countries on the serious problem of losses during storage. It made a number of suggestions for further action by member governments to improve the world's rice harvest, among them the wider use of simple fertilizer tests on cultivators' fields, demonstrations to cultivators to encourage wider use of fertilizers, and the collection of realistic information about the response to fertilizers of various types of rice under differing conditions.

It is a common complaint that the village level worker in India is burdened with too many responsibilities, making it practically impossible for him to contact more than a small percentage of rice farmers in this area. In view of the emergency due to the insufficiency of rice in the country, village level workers in irrigated areas may be allowed to deal exclusively with it during the season wherever rice is the important crop. In other parts of the country where there are waterlogged regions as in the Punjab, rice production pilot schemes may be undertaken.

The Japanese method has made considerable progress in Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The ICAR Rice Committee which met in Simla in June had decided that demarcation of the areas where this method was suitable should be undertaken. This should be on the basis of the successful work done in Andhra Pradesh where the method is being advocated only in areas where it is found useful.

It was felt by the ICAR *ad hoc* Committee on rice which met in New Delhi in January 1958 that technicians in rice from the States need help in the form of courses or short periods of in-service training. The FAO, in cooperation with the Government of India, had held a training centre in rice breeding at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, in 1952 and again in 1955. It is now suggested that large countries like India should organise their own national training centres with FAO help in providing lecturers.

The paddy crop in India is prone to heavy attack of the blast disease. The breeding of blast resistant varieties assumes great importance because due to heavy fertilisation, which is now being encouraged, the incidence of this disease increases considerably. Several rice varieties reported to be resistant to blast in various countries are being tested at the Central Rice Research Institute. Since a major portion of the paddy crop in India is sown by the broadcast method and weed growth in such cases is profuse, the problems of weed control also assumes special importance. It is now considered necessary that there should be greater intensification of work on some important items like breeding for blast resistance with non-lodging character and earliness, protection of rice in the field through development of spray schedules linked with development of forecasting techniques and biological control of insect pests, studies on storage aspects of rice and agricultural engineering with special reference to improvement of implements and storage receptacles. These objectives are proposed to be achieved steadily.

FOURTH F.A.O. REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

The conference, which met in Tokyo early in October, reviewed the recent development in food and agriculture in the region. It was noted that although the rate of expansion in agricultural production from 1953 to 1956 had kept slightly ahead of the increase in population, the trend was reversed in 1957-58 on account of a decline in production. It was emphasised that production must increase at a much faster pace than population if the generally meagre levels of consumption and nutrition in the countries of the region were to be raised and the increased demand resulting from growing expenditure on economic development was not to result in excessive price increases for foodstuffs. With regard to rice, the basic food of the region, the conference noted with concern the unfavourable production prospects in some of the important exporting countries. A wide area stretching from the north of Siam to the shore of Viet Nam had suffered from late or insufficient rains. Cambodia and Viet Nam feared that they would not have much rice for export in 1958-59 and Thailand's exportable surplus for 1959 would be less than in the previous year. On the other hand, Burma is expecting a much better rice crop than the poor one of 1957-58.

The adoption by most countries of planning for economic development had brought out the need to foresee and make provision for the increasing demand for foodstuffs and industrial raw materials of agricultural origin. The conference therefore stressed that appraisals of future demand for agricultural commodities were indispensable if systematic and realistic agricultural planning was to be undertaken. To improve the factual basis for agricultural planning, the conference recommended that Governments should undertake surveys of agricultural resources. The conference decided that a technical meeting of the experts of the region on target setting in agriculture should be convened to exchange experience on methods of forecasting demand for food and industrial raw materials, methods in evaluating response of agricultural production to changes in inputs and institutions, methods of appraising the results of previous agricultural plans and programmes and the role and content of long term agricultural development plans in relation to short and medium term plans. The meeting of this technical working group would be of special importance to India in connection with the formulation of the third Five Year Plan. It also decided that a general meeting should be convened before the next regional conference, of agricultural specialists, economists, nutritionists and resource experts to draw up an outline or set of principles for realistic agricultural planning. The FAO was requested to study and report on short-term and long-term prospects for agricultural products of the region.

and also to evaluate the effects on countries of the region of the formation of the European Common Market as well as the possibilities of developing international trade on a cooperative-to-cooperative basis.

The conference emphasised that the member Governments should take due account of the nutrition needs of their population in formulating and implementing food policies and plans and it was recommended that a regional seminar on nutrition in food policy and planning should be convened early in 1960. The conference recommended that FAO should undertake a survey of agricultural education and agricultural extension in the region. Stressing the importance of farm management in rice producing areas, the conference recommended the organisation of National Farm Management Training Centres with FAO assistance. The conference urged member Governments to avail themselves of the various assistance offered by FAO for conducting the World Census of Agriculture in 1960. To improve marketing of foodgrains, a technical meeting of marketing specialists is scheduled to be held in 1959.

With regard to the future orientation of FAO's work in the region, the conference suggested that FAO should take the initiative in assisting member governments in conducting surveys of natural resources. In view of the inability to provide adequate supplies of fertilisers which was impeding agricultural development in a number of countries, the conference suggested that FAO and member Governments should investigate the possibility of developing an International Fertiliser Pool which might include provisions for easier purchases of fertilisers. The establishment of an International Agricultural Bank organised on co-operative principles to assist the development of national credit and marketing co-operatives was also suggested. The last two suggestions, namely the formation of an International Fertiliser Pool and establishment of an International Agricultural Bank were made by the Indian delegation.

The conference evinced keen interest in the World Agricultural Fair to be held in India in 1960. The delegates from the different countries promised full co-operation and support. In this connection, it was suggested that FAO and member Governments might give more attention to the improvement of the art and technique of agricultural exhibitions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Government of India have issued the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order 1958. This is to prevent imported foodgrains issued through fair price shops at fixed prices from being sold in the open market at exorbitant rates.

The effect of the Order would be that no person, except a dealer authorised by the Government, would be permitted to deal in foodgrains imported from outside India on Central Government account. The Order applies also to foodgrains mixed with imported foodgrains or to whole or split foodgrains.

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The West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958 has been promulgated by the Central Government. This prohibits the export of wheat and wheat products from West Bengal to any place outside the State consequent on the fixation of maximum prices to be charged by producers, wholesalers and retailers in Calcutta city under the provisions of the West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Ordinance 1958.

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The Cooperative Flag, which is rainbow patterned and symbolises hope and harmony of effort, was hoisted all over India on November 1 to mark the start of the Cooperative Week. The celebrations were organised by the All India Cooperative Union to educate people in the principles of cooperation and impress upon them the advantages of cooperative action.

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A Dairy Development Department has been created under the administrative control of the Agriculture and Forests Department of the Government of Bombay with effect from 1 October for the management of the various milk schemes in the State. This Department has been placed under the charge of a Dairy Development Commissioner. Shri D. N. Khurody has been appointed to this post. The State has been divided into three regions—North-Western, Central and Eastern, each under a Regional Dairy Development Officer, with headquarters at Rajkot, Poona and Nagpur respectively.

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A regional cattle show will be held from November 27 to December 2 at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand in Bombay State. Highlights of the show include competitions for milk yield and draught and ploughing capacity; and practical demonstration of advanced methods of animal husbandry. A poultry show will also be held from November 30. These shows are sponsored by the All-India Cattle Show Committee.

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The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee met at Rampur (Uttar Pradesh) on November 7. The subjects for discussion related mainly to measures to defeat crop pests and diseases.

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Twelve major irrigation schemes have so far been commissioned on completion of works or with partially completed works. These schemes are Kakrapar in Bombay, Malampuzha in Kerala, Lower Bhavani in Madras, Bhadra, Tungbhadra and Ghataprabha left bank canal in Mysore, Hirakud (I stage) in Orissa, Bhakra Nangal project, Harike Barrage and Sirhind feeder in Punjab, Damodar Valley Corporation and Mayurakshi dam in Bihar. These will lead to additional irrigation of about 89.17 lakh acres.

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The Union Government have decided to revive the All India Crop Competition Scheme which was suspended in 1955. The competitions will be on village, block, district, State and all-India basis.

DIARY FOR OCTOBER 1958

October 1 . Metric system of weights and measures introduced.

3 . Sixth meeting of International Rice Commission opened in Tokyo.

The validity period of the unutilised balance of quota of 5,000 tons of mustard seed oil/rapeseed oil and 10,000 tons of nigerseed extended upto 31 March 1959 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

The validity period of the quotas of husks of pulses of Bombay/West Bengal/Madras origin extended upto the end of March, 1959.

The validity period of the quotas of wheat bran of West Bengal/Madras origin extended up to the end of December 1958 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

The validity period of the quotas of rice bran of West Bengal/Madras/Andhra origin extended upto 31 December 1958 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

Export of dried chillies by cooperative societies recommended by the State Government concerned will continue to be licensed freely upto the end of March 1959, without imposing any condition relating to the origin of goods and the method of export.

The validity of the shipment period of the unutilised quota of coconut oilcake, linseed oilcake, maize oilcake, kardiseed oilcake, nigerseed oilcake, undecorticated cotton seed oilcake and "other oilcakes" extended upto the end of March 1959 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

The present policy of allowing the export of bone sinews and other glue making materials to all permissible destinations on a free licensing basis to continue upto the end of March 1959.

- 6 . Thirteenth Annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank opened in New Delhi.

Fourth FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East opened in Tokyo.

Export of cottonseed oil and de-oiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety having less than 1.5% oil content) will continue to be licensed freely to all permissible destinations on shipping bills supported by evidence of valid firm sale contract upto the end of March 1959.

The validity of shipment period of the unutilized quota of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) extended upto the end of October 1958.

Quotas of 5,000 tons of nigerseed oil and 10,000 tons of kardiseed oil released for export during the period October 1958 to March 1959.

The period of validity of the quotas of 5,000 tons of salad oil extended upto the end of March 1959 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

- 8 . A further quota of 10,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) released for export during the period ending December 1958.

- 9 . The President gave assent to West Bengal Agricultural Lands and Fisheries (Acquisition and Resettlement) Bill, 1958.

A quota of 1.5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi and 100,000 bales of other cotton released for export on first come first served basis.

- 10 . The following manures will continue to be licensed freely for export till the end of March 1959 subject to the production of "no objection" certificates from Governments of the respective States: horn and horn meal; sterilised animal meal; bloodmeal and meatmeal.

A quota of 1,600 tons of fish manure fixed for export during the current half-year ending March 1959.

Export of leathermeal will be allowed within a quota of 350 tons during the current half-year to all permissible destinations.

Export of fishmeal including processed guano will be allowed within a quota of 2,500 tons during the current half-year to all permissible destinations. Export of crude fish-guano will not be permitted.

- 16 . Meeting of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade opened at Geneva.

Shipment period of 30,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/8" and above and 40,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above from soft currency areas extended upto 30 November 1958.

- 17 . Punjab Food Economy and Guest Control Order 1958, issued.

- 22 . West Bengal Government promulgated an ordinance in respect of profiteering in rice, rice in husk, wheat, wheat products, pulses, spices, edible oils, sugar, baby foods, paper and drugs and medicines.

- 24 . International Sugar Conference ended in Geneva.

- 27 . Punjab Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1958 issued.

- 28 . International Wheat Conference opened at Geneva.

- 29 . A quota of 30,000 bales consisting of 10,000 bales stapling 1-1/16" and above and 20,000 bales stapling 1-3/16" and above released for import from soft, currency areas.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The rainfall during October was fairly widespread except in parts of north-west and west coast of the country where it was below normal.

Rainfall during the post-monsoon period so far (i.e. from 1 October to 29 October, 1958) was normal in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Maharashtra, Vidarbha and South Mysore. It was deficient in East Rajasthan, Konkan, Madras, Coastal Mysore and Kerala and scanty in Jammu & Kashmir and West Rajasthan. Over the rest of the country it was heavy.

The rainfall received during October was generally beneficial for carrying out normal agricultural operations like sowing of paddy and rabi crops, weeding and interculturing of kharif crops, harvesting of paddy, maize, pulses and jute in most parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where crops were affected by unfavourable climate.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

GROW MORE FOOD

Thousands of agriculturally qualified personnel comprising "teams of helpers" fanned out during October to villages in Andhra Pradesh, U.P., Punjab, Rajasthan, Bombay, Mysore, Bihar and the Union Territory of Delhi—areas selected for the intensive rabi campaign—to assist cultivators adopt improved agricultural practices at sowing time.

Crops to which particular attention has been devoted are wheat, barley, gram and rabi jowar; in some States, maize, paddy, ragi and peas are added to the list.

At a meeting held in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the third week of October, the Directors of Agriculture from the States concerned, reviewed the measures so far taken in the campaign. The main emphasis was on timely supply of means of production, including improved seed, fertilisers and compost, plant protection equipment, irrigation facilities, agricultural credit, improved implements and demonstration of patterns of cultivation.

The campaign has started showing results. Already several thousand maunds of wheat and gram seed have moved from surplus States to needy areas. Quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers supplied by the Centre have been moved to appropriate places for distribution to cultivators. Similarly large-scale operations are under way in various States for treatment of seed against pests.

Activity in States.—In Andhra Pradesh the campaign is concentrated in about 1,000 villages. The improved seed drive is expected to cover 62,000 acres more than the target of 9.73 lakh acres fixed earlier for the current year. Supply of oil engines, electric motors and other water-lifting equipment besides issue of loans for sinking of wells is being expedited and instructions have been issued to speed up distribution of taccavi loans. The intensive drive is expected to increase the yield of foodgrains by 3,600 tons valued at Rs. 12.60 lakhs.

In Uttar Pradesh, where action committees have been set up at the State, zone, district, block and village levels, training is being imparted to about 2.5 lakh gram sahayaks who will be asked to adopt improved agricultural practices and each to induce at least 10 other cultivators to do likewise. Further, the State Government has agreed to sanction Rs. 75 lakhs as taccavi for distribution of fertilisers. Other features of the campaign are intensification of the U. P. method of wheat cultivation, self-sufficiency in the rabi seeds, line-sowing, top-dressing, weeding and inter-culture in barley and increase in double-crop area.

Targets for each family.—A total wheat area of 50 lakh acres will be covered in the Punjab. For gram and barley, the campaign will be intensified in 8 districts—covering a total of 60 lakh acres under gram and 5.5 lakh acres under barley. Village plans are being prepared and targets of not less than 20 per cent increase in production are being fixed for each family.

The Rajasthan target is to achieve a 10 per cent increase in the production of wheat and barley over the best achieved during the last three years. Five lakh maunds of improved wheat seed and 10,000 maunds of improved barley seed will be distributed through cooperative societies. Border strip method of irrigation will be utilised in canal irrigated areas and *pacca* channels will be constructed and cleaned. An important feature of the programme in Rajasthan is the adoption of villages by officials right from the Development Commissioner to the village level worker.

About 60,000 project leaders, trained in N.E.S. areas, lead the campaign in Bihar. In non-block areas, the staff and students of agricultural colleges, basic agricultural schools, extension training centres and research institutes form the teams of helpers. A subsidy of 50 per cent is being given for the purchase of specified improved implements and plant protection equipment.

For improving irrigation facilities in Bombay, collectors have been asked to ensure quick repairs of channels. In the case of repair or cleaning of private channels they have to make arrangements for speedy grant of *taccavi* loans.

In Mysore targets of increased production are being fixed for each block and V.L.W.-circle and prizes are offered as incentives.

Simplified procedure has been evolved to expedite disposal of loan applications for the sinking of wells in the Union Territory of Delhi. To cut delays in the grant of loans on new applications the teams of helpers themselves will contact the cultivators and pass on their applications to the Development Commissioner through the Block Development Officers. The target for the current year is 400 surface wells. For the stocking and distribution of fertilisers through cooperative societies, it has been decided to waive the condition that this vital means of production should be supplied by the Cooperative Federation only to those societies which are its members. A large number of societies are not members of the Federation. About 800 demonstration plots will be laid out to educate the farmers in improved agricultural practices. An equal number would be kept as "controls" for comparing results.

(iii) AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION AND FINANCE

According to the *Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India for 1956-57*, published by the Reserve Bank of India, the number of co-operative societies of all types rose from 2,40,395 to 2,44,769 during the year under review, the percentage increase being as low as 1.8 compared to 9.6 in 1955-56, 10.4 in 1954-55 and 4.8 in 1953-54. Primary agricultural credit and non-credit societies accounted for most of the

increase. The membership of primary societies increased by 10 per cent from 176 lakhs at the commencement of the period under review to 194 lakhs at the end of 1956-57. The rate of increase was of the same order as in 1955-56; but taking into account the decline in membership of 2.75 lakhs due to the nationalization of life insurance societies, the percentage increase in 1956-57 was higher at about 12. As in previous years much of the increase was in the membership of the primary agricultural credit societies, the number of new members being 13.26 lakhs. It is roughly estimated that by the end of 1956-57, 969 lakhs or nearly 25 per cent of the population was served by co-operatives compared to 881 lakhs or 22.8 per cent of the population at the commencement of the period. During 1956-57 the working capital of all types of co-operative societies rose by Rs. 98.85 crores from Rs. 468.82 to Rs. 567.67 crores recording an increase of 21 per cent as against 20 per cent during 1955-56.

The following table gives data relating to the loans advanced by primary co-operative societies of all types during the last three years.

Item	(crores of Rs.)		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1. Advances	111.15	140.78	173.16
2. Recoveries	99.15	118.70	143.21
3. Outstandings	128.34	149.96	187.15
4. Overdues	21.82	22.63	24.18
5. (4) as percentage of (3)	17.0	15.1	12.9

(iv) LAND TAXATION

The Madras Legislature has passed the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill 1958 which seeks to amend the Act of 1955.

The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 applies to five plantation crops, namely, tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and cardamom. The present Bill seeks to extend the provisions of the Act to all sectors of agriculture in order to augment State revenues. It provides that for the levy of agricultural income-tax 'exempted extent of land' means twelve and a half standard acres.

The Bill seeks to provide facilities to the small assesses for compounding the agricultural income-tax to relieve them of the burden of keeping detailed accounts. It is provided that any person who holds land not exceeding four times the exempted extent may apply to the officer concerned for permission to compound the agricultural income-tax payable by him and to pay instead a lump sum at the specified rate or rates.

The Bill also seeks to repeal the Madras land Revenue (Surcharge) Act 1954. It is provided that any surcharge on the land revenue collected from any person under that Act for the fasli year 1957-58 shall be adjusted towards the agricultural income-tax due from him or else refunded.

The proposed rates per rupee of agricultural income-tax are:

	nP.
(1) On the first Rs. 3,600 of total agricultural income	Nil
(2) On the next Rs. 1,400	5
(3) On the next Rs. 5,000	15
(4) On the next Rs. 5,000	20
(5) On the next Rs. 5,000	25
(6) On the next Rs. 5,000	30
(7) In the balance of total agricultural income	45

Provided that in case of every company, agricultural income-tax shall be charged at the maximum rate on the whole of the total agricultural income.

The following rates are proposed for compounding agricultural income-tax :—

Extent	Rate per standard acre
	Rs. nP.
(1) On the first 12½ standard acres	Nil
(2) On the next 7½ standard acres	4 50
(3) On the next 10 standard acres	7 50
(4) On the next 10 standard acres	10 00
(5) On the next 10 standard acres	15 00

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Madras Rent and Revenue Sales and the Madras Revenue Recovery (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 which provides for the extension of certain law to the territories transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

At present, the recovery of arrears of land revenue and other Government dues in the Andhra area of the State is being regulated by the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 and the Madras Rent and Revenues Sales Act, 1839 but in the Telengana area of the State, it is being regulated by certain provisions in the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act (Hyderabad Act VIII of 1317F) and by the Hyderabad Government Demands Act (Hyderabad Act IV of 1308F). The principal object of the present Bill is to bring about uniformity of laws on these subjects throughout the State. The Bill seeks to extend the Madras Revenue recovery Act, 1864 and the Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act, 1839 to the Telengana area of the State and simultaneously to declare the relevant provisions of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act inoperative and consequently provide for the repeal of the Hyderabad Government Demands Act.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has assented to the Saurashtra Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1958—Details of this Bill were given in the October 1958 issue of this journal.

Another Bill assented to by the President is the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill 1958. Under the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act 1957, jagirdars in the Punjab were given a period of six months to submit their claims for compensation. The period was extended further on representations from the jagirdars. The present amendment extends upto 31 January, 1959, the time for the submission of claims as also for filling applications for compensation in respect of estates which have been resumed by the State Government,

PANCHAYATS

The fourth meeting of the Central Council of Local-Self Government which met recently at Delhi considered whether the Panchayat Secretary should be a paid Government servant or honorary local worker drawn from the village, and recommended that the appointment should be left to the State Governments to decide and that it would be worthwhile if a working group examined the question. The Council reiterated that the villages throughout the country should be served by Panchayats before the end of the Second Five Year Plan; emphasized the need to delegate authority to the panchayats; and recognised the importance of compact homogenous population coverage by panchayats which should be the basis of formation of new panchayat in those States where larger panchayats existed.

SILO-CUM-ELEVATOR AT HAPUR

A silo-cum-elevator—a plant for storage of foodgrains—has been set up on the outskirts of the town of Hapur in U.P. by the Food Department of the Government of India. The 156 feet high elevator, known as the “headhouse”, the dryer tank which abuts it and the 20 cylindrical structures known as silos, together with the outhouses and the masonry storage godowns situated close to the silo-elevator plant, constitute a compact, self-contained multi-purpose unit. The various mechanical contraptions for drying, cleaning, storing, weighing and bagging of foodgrains are also integral parts of the unit.

This silo-cum-elevator, one of the two which India has received under TCM aid, was completed about six months back. Since June the plant has been doing its trial runs and in that process “receiving” foodgrain, mainly imported wheat, for storage.

Revolutionary methods.—Set in the heart of a big grain marketing centre, the silo-elevator at Hapur should provide practical lessons to grain dealers and merchants in the principles and methods of food grain storage.

A total of 10,000 tons of grain could at any time be securely stocked in it which is proof against the invasion of insect pests or other kinds of infestation.

As each silo bin is separate, more than one type of grain can be stored. For instance, one bin can contain gram, another jowar and so on, and each type of grain can be handled independently with the same efficiency.

Cost of Equipment.—The cost of the silo equipment gifted by TCM is approximately Rs. 20 lakhs and the Government of India have spent another Rs. 11 lakhs in providing the foundations, the basement and in erection costs. This works out to about Rs. 300 per ton of storage capacity.

In an earlier experiment to provide a silo-cum-elevator at Lyallpur in the late twenties of this century, the cost was estimated at about Rs. 5 per maund or a little less than half the present cost. The Lyallpur experiment was not quite a success because the cost of storage per maund was about 2½ times the then cost price of the grain, whereas in the present context of foodgrains prices the cost of storage in the silo-elevator will be only about 75 per cent of the cost price of the grain.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

Reports from States indicate that the 1958-59 rice crop is expected to yield a good harvest in most parts of the country. Though there has been some damage to the crop in certain areas due to heavy rains, its extent is likely to be comparatively less than in previous years.

The various State Governments took further steps for preventing a rise in prices. On October 22, the Government of West Bengal promulgated the West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Ordinance, 1958 under which the State Government can fix the maximum prices of rice, paddy, wheat and wheat products, pulses, spices, edible oils, sugar, baby foods, paper and drugs and medicines and also can require the dealers to submit returns and maintain accounts etc. regarding their business. Subsequently by an order dated October 24, the West Bengal Government fixed the maximum prices of wheat, wheat flour, atta and suji separately for producers, wholesalers and retailers. On October 27, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1958 requiring millers and licensed dealers of rice to sell to the State Government at controlled prices, 75 per cent of the quantity held in stock by them as on that date or manufactured or got milled by them thereafter. To economise the consumption of rice and wheat in Punjab, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Food Economy and Guest Control Order, 1958 on October 17, prohibiting the distribution of wheat, rice and edible products other than biscuits, cakes and pastries to gatherings of more than 50 persons including the host at ordinary parties and of more than 50 persons excluding host at marriages and funerals. To conserve wheat supplies in the State the Government of Assam issued the Assam Wheat and Wheat Products (Export) Control Order 1958 on September 24, prohibiting the export of wheat, atta, flour and suji from Assam except on Government account, military credit notes or under a licence issued by the State Government.

Discussions are afoot for the renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, which is due to expire on 31st July, 1959. The United Nations Wheat Conference was in session from 28th October to 7th November to review the world wheat situation and to consider the principles to be incorporated in the new Agreement. India has been a member of the present Agreement since 1949. In the first Agreement lasting from 1949-50 to 1952-53, the guaranteed import quota for India was one million tons in the first year and 1.5 million tons in each of the remaining three years of the Agreement. In the second Agreement (1953-54 to 1955-56) India committed itself to an annual import quota of one million tons while in the third Agreement (1956-57 to 1958-59) India further reduced its import commitment to 0.2 million tons annually. The minimum and maximum prices were fixed at \$1.50 and \$1.80 per bushel during the first Agreement with the provision for annual reduction in the minimum price by 10 cents per bushel. In the second Agreement the lower and upper limits were raised to \$1.55 and \$2.05 per bushel and in the third Agreement they were again reduced to \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bushel. Thus the minimum and maximum prices under the existing Wheat Agreement are higher than those fixed in the 1949-53 Agreement, even though the world wheat situation has considerably improved during this period.

The official September estimate of wheat production in the United States for 1958-59 puts the crop at 38.7 million tons, some 1393 million tons higher than the final estimate for 1957-58. The first official estimate of wheat harvest in Canada is 9.1 million

tons, some 0·85 million tons less than the 1957 crop, the reason for the short fall being the prolonged period of drought during the growing period. In Italy production in 1958 at 9·4 million tons has increased by about one million tons. Production in France is put at 9·3 million tons according to the 1st September estimate, which means a decline of 1·6 million tons over the final estimate of 1957. In the southern hemisphere the conditions continue to be favourable for the new crop in Australia, a recent forecast indicating an increase of 2·2 million tons over the harvest of 2·6 million tons in 1957-58.

An increase in rice output is indicated in Burma as a result of more expensive planting and favourable weather. No official forecast of rice production has been made in Thailand for the current season, but lack of rain and pest damage are reported in some areas. In the United States, the 1st September estimate of rough rice is 2·14 million tons against a final figure of 1·93 million tons in 1957.

Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of 1958 upto the end of October amounted to 23·70 lakh tons comprising 3·68 lakh tons of rice 19·57 lakh tons of wheat and 0·45 lakh tons of sorghum as against 31·39 lakh tons of cereals imported during the corresponding period of last year comprising 6·97 lakh tons of rice and 24·42 lakh tons of wheat.

The prices of kharif cereals during October showed a considerable decline, due to the commencement of the harvest season and the expectation of a good crop of rice. In the case of rabi cereals and pulses, however, the hardening tendency continued. The all-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals (including kharif and rabi cereals) fell from 114·6 in September to 113·6 in October, while that of pulses rose from 105·1 to 109·2. The index of rice prices declined from 118·2 in September to 114·7 in October. During the same period the index of jowar declined from 108·1 to 106·6, of bajra from 130·5 to 126·8 and of maize from 125·0 to 118·6. On the other hand, the price index of wheat rose from 104·6 to 109·2 and of gram from 95·1 to 102·5.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—By a notification dated 25th October, the Government of India have fixed the minimum price of sugarcane for the 1958-59 season at Rs. 1·44 per maund for cane delivered at the gate of the factory or at any purchasing centre connected by road and Rs. 1·31 for cane delivered at any purchasing centre connected by rail. The notification provides that in the case of sugarcane transported by road from the purchasing centre to the factory gate in the manufacturer's own transport a rebate not exceeding one and a half naya paisa per maund per mile subject to a maximum of nineteen naye paise per maund may be given.

Under the International Sugar Agreement, formulated by the United Nations Sugar Conference held at Geneva between September 22 and October 24, 1958, India has been offered an export quota of 1,50,000 tons, of which 1 lakh tons represent the basic quota and 50,000 tons is a special reserve quota. It would be recalled that India was not a signatory to the International Sugar Agreement of 1953 which is scheduled to expire by 31st December, 1958. The new Agreement would remain in force for five years from 1 January, 1959. How the new Agreement would affect India is under the consideration of the Government of India.

It would be recalled that India exported 1·31 lakh tons of sugar in 1956-57 (November—October). From the beginning of the 1957-58 season upto June, when the Export Promotion Ordinance was issued, shipments totalled 22 thousand tons. (Exports actually stopped after March 1958). On June 27 an export quota of 50,000 tons was announced for the rest of the season ending October 31. Sales of sugar for export against the quota upto the end of October amounted to 33·9 thousand tons. The period of validity of the quota of 50,000 tons has been extended to December 31, 1958 with a view to enabling the full utilisation of the quota.

The total quantity of sugar produced by factories in India during the 1957-58 season (November to October) was 19·76 lakh tons against 20·26 lakh tons in the previous season. During the week ending 31st October 1958 7 factories were reported to be working against 10 factories in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories were 5·17 lakh tons on 1st October, 1958 as against 6·20 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1st November, 1957 to 31st October, 1958 were 20·70 lakh tons against 20·121 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 31st October, 1958 the factories showed a closing stock of 3·60 lakh tons against 4·58 lakh tons on the same date of the previous year.

During October the Government of India released a quantity of 1·58 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market. This brings the total releases so far out of the 1957-58 season's production to 1·60 lakh tons including 1·35 thousand tons for export.

The sugar market in the country generally ruled quiet during October. With the approach of the Dussehra festival, however, the prices tended to firm up slightly at several centres in the latter part of the month. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
Hapur	Crystal	36·81	36·81	36·81	36·81	36·90
Kanpur	D-28	36·75	36·75	36·75	37·00	37·00
Calcutta	Indian					
	Medium	38·75	38·87	38·87	38·87	39·25
Nagpur	D-24	42·75	43·00	43·00	42·50	42·50
Madras	Imported	38·57	38·57	38·59	38·57	38·57
Bombay	D-28	39·70	39·27	38·87	38·90	39·64
Patna	..	37·50	37·50	37·50	37·50	37·50

Gur—The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during October were 1,017 maunds against only 439 maunds during October 1957. The market had practically no stock of gur at the end of October against 7,000 maunds in the corresponding month of the previous year and 1,800 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Though gur prices generally tended to firm up in other markets, they eased considerably at Hapur. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	26·00	27·50	26·00	25·00	22·87
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	23·00	22·00	22·00	22·00	23·00
Madras	II Sort	16·87	17·69	17·69	17·69	17·69
Bombay	Kolhapur	28·50	22·50	26·00	24·50	28·00
Patna	New	20·00	20·00	22·00	20·00	22·00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During October 1958 quotas of 5,000 tons of nigerseed oil and 10,000 tons of kardiseed oil were released for export during the licensing period October 1958—March 1959. Cottonseed oil will continue to be licensed freely during the current licensing period. Validity period of the export quotas of salad oil, sesamum oil, mustard oil, linseed cake, nigerseed cake, kardiseed cake and undecorticated cottonseed oil cake has been extended up to the end of March 1959. Deoiled groundnut meal will be licensed freely as at present. An export quota of 10,000 tons of groundnut oil cake (expeller variety) was also released.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils continued to rule high during the month under review. However, as compared to the levels in September, prices in October were slightly lower especially of castor. Announcement of export quotas was an important bullish factor. Towards the end of the month prices would have moved up further on account of the resumption of hostilities in the Far East. But the West Bengal ordinance regulating prices of essential commodities including edible oils acted as a damper.

(a) Groundnut—

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil moved erratically during the month. Increased arrivals and reports of fair weather caused a decline in prices in the first week of October. Prospects of bumper crop in Saurashtra and Gujerat affected sentiment in the Bombay market. Added to these there was selling pressure. Vanaspathi manufacturers also were reserved. Announcement of a quota of 10,000 tons of groundnut oil cake (expeller variety) was reported to have had a bearish influence because of the trade's expectation of a higher quota. This prevented prices from moving up. Arrivals improved Price of Indian groundnut oil at European ports registered a substantial decline from Rs. 56.33 per maund at the end of September to Rs. 49 at the end of October while that of the South African variety ruled steady at Rs. 47.50. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during October :

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernal)—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	.	30.86	28.89	29.39	29.39	29.39
Madras (Superior)	.	30.99	29.60	29.91	29.68	29.75
Hyderabad	.	31.00	30.19	29.00	32.00	31.66
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>						
Bombay	.	63.54	62.08	64.65	62.44	62.81
Madras	.	59.90	56.61	58.26	58.09	58.09
Hyderabad	.	61.69	61.69	60.00	60.00	57.19
European ports (S. African)	.	47.50	47.50	N.A.	47.50	Nominal
(Indian Crude)	.	56.33	54.84	N.A.	55.34	49.00

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during August 1958 were 888 tons and 128 tons respectively; there were no exports during the same month of 1957. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the period January—August 1958 were 1,184 tons and 125 tons respectively against nil in the corresponding period of 1957.

(b) Linseed—

Prices of linseed and linseed oil moved more or less in sympathy with those of groundnut and groundnut oil. The movement was thus rather erratic. The disparity between domestic and overseas prices still persisted and hence export prospects were not considered bright. Prices continued to rule high on account of shortage of supplies. Towards the end of the month U.K. was reported to be showing some interest in Indian linseed oil. Demand for linseed oil from the domestic paints and varnishes industry was encouraging. Price of Indian linseed oil at European ports declined heavily during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil :

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	.	25.53	24.61	25.16	25.16	25.35
Calcutta (Small)	.	25.75	25.00	25.37	25.50	25.50
Kanpur (Bold)	.	26.69	26.56	27.00	25.60	25.60
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay	.	56.11	54.82	55.55	55.19	55.19
Calcutta	.	57.00	56.00	55.00	56.00	55.00
Kanpur	.	56.31	55.00	55.00	54.00	53.00
European ports (Indian)	.	57.30	57.30	N.A.	53.38	Nominal

During August 1,170 tons of linseed oil were exported from India compared to 149 tons in the same month of 1957. Exports of linseed oil during the period January—August 1958 were 20,321 tons against 7,879 tons during the corresponding period of 1957.

(c) Castorseed—

Prices of castorseed and castor oil in India declined heavily during October. Weakness in groundnut market combined with heavy selling pressure accounted for the fall in prices during the first week. Absence of overseas enquiries also influenced market sentiment. But later there was some slight improvement because of the reported business in castor oil with USA. This trend was again reversed on heavy selling pressure. Trade expectations of a better crop also imparted weakness. Prices were maintained at the prevailing levels due to anticipations of increased American interest in Indian castor oil following recovery in business activity in USA. The stocks in UK were also reported to be not considerable. The downward trend in prices was arrested on reports of the downward revision of the new Brazilian crop estimate. In view of the increasing domestic consumption of castor oil in Brazil, prospects of competition from that source in the U.S. market were not expected to be so keen as in the past. Another factor which sustained prices at the ruling levels was the reported decision regarding reduction of freight rates for vegetable oil shipments to USA. Price of castor oil

at European ports declined slightly. The following table shows the trend of prices of castor-seed and castor oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
<i>Castorseed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	22.50	20.94	21.03	20.94	20.94
Kanpur (FAQ)	20.64	20.00	20.64	20.00	20.00
Badeppalli (HC6)	N.R.	N.R.	20.16	20.01	20.91
<i>Castor Oil—</i>					
Bombay (Commercial)	51.84	48.21	49.12	48.57	48.21
Kanpur (FAQ)	52.50	51.50	49.50	48.00	48.00
Madras (FAQ)	52.66	51.84	51.84	52.50	52.50
European ports (Bombay Commercial).	55.80	55.35	N.A.	54.86	54.86

N.R.—Not reported.

During August 2,640 tons of castor oil were exported from India as against 4,354 tons during the same month of 1957. Total exports of castor oil during January—August 1958 were 13,596 tons against 33,828 tons during the corresponding period of 1957.

(d) *Coconut—*

Arrivals of coconut and copra during September 1958 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) totalled 17.5 million nuts and 3.7 thousand tons respectively against 13.8 million nuts and 1.1 thousand tons in the same month of 1957. Total arrivals of coconut and copra during January—September 1958 were 123.9 million nuts and 47.4 thousand tons respectively compared to 155.5 million nuts and 54 thousand tons of copra during the corresponding period of 1957.

Prices of imported copra at Bombay were steady at Rs. 58.77 per maund during the first half of October but towards the end of the month prices registered a small increase. Movement of copra prices at Alleppey was rather erratic. The closing quotation for the month was Rs. 57.70 per maund as against Rs. 60.21 at the end of September. Coconut oil prices at Bombay and Cochin continued but moved rather erratically during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of copra and coconut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
<i>Copra</i>					
Bombay (Colombo)	58.77	58.77	58.77	58.12	59.43
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	60.21	57.68	58.95	57.70	57.70
<i>Coconut Oil</i>					
Bombay	85.22	83.01	83.74	81.55	84.11
Cochin	82.45	83.37	79.88	83.37	83.74

During August 1958 imports of copra and coconut oil into India were 9,947 tons and 371 tons respectively compared to 10,900 tons of copra and 1,184 tons of coconut oil during the same month of 1957. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—August 1958 were 62,893 tons and 6,124 tons respectively against 88,008 tons of copra and 13,746 tons of coconut oil during the corresponding period of 1957.

COTTON

Weather reports from various cotton growing areas during the first week of October were generally favourable except from the Punjab which had stormy weather accompanied by strong wind and light drizzles.

In the following week a severe cyclonic storm in the Eastern Central Arabian sea precipitated some rains on the west coast in Khandesh, some parts of Madhya Pradesh, South Gujarat and Saurashtra. Except for some shedding of buds and flowers caused by these rains, no severe loss to the crop in general was reported. Punjab had satisfactory weather and the cotton crop recovered steadily from the after effects of previous rains. In the later half of October, the weather conditions were generally satisfactory in all the cotton growing areas.

The all-India First Estimate of the 1958-59 cotton crop puts the acreage at 15,511 thousand acres against the corresponding adjusted Estimate of 15,510 thousand acres for 1957-58. The current Estimate thus shows only a nominal increase. Among the major States, a substantial increase in area has been reported only in Bombay which is due largely to better seasonal conditions. This increase has, however, been offset by decreases in Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The increase in area has been mostly in Jarilla, Americans and Dholleras and only in medium staple cotton. Considerable decrease has, however, been reported in H 420 and Oomras varieties.

The present Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of July 1958. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be quite satisfactory except in parts of Bombay where the crop was affected by attack of insects and pests. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the total area under the crop finally reported.

The first Estimate of 1958-59 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Bros. at the end of October puts the production at 57.20 lakh bales against the corresponding Estimate of 52.88 lakh bales for 1957-58.

On 9th October the Government of India allowed export of 1.5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi and 100,000 bales of other cotton on first-come-first served basis. In the last week of the month, a further quota of 20,000 bales of cotton of 1957-58 and earlier seasons stapling not above 25/32" was released.

Export of raw cotton from India during July amounted to 43,800 bales against 34,800 bales in the previous month and 34,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports during September 1957—July 1958 were 3.02 lakh bales against 3.27 lakh bales in the previous corresponding period.

On 29th October a quota of 30,000 bales consisting of 10,000 bales stapling 1-1/16" and above and 20,000 bales stapling 1-3/16" and above was released for import from soft currency areas.

Imports of cotton during July were 41,100 bales against 54,200 bales during the previous month and 53,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports of raw cotton from September 1957 to July 1958 were 4.20 lakh bales compared to 7.68 lakh bales during the same period of the preceding season.

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

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs.)

Cotton	Consumption during August		Consumption during Sept. August		Stock on	
	1958	1957	1957-58	1956-57	31-8-58	31-8-57
Indian cotton	3.70	3.77	44.33	46.66	11.36	11.20
Egyptian cotton	0.06	0.06	0.67	0.93	0.24	0.21
Other foreign cotton	0.39	0.39	4.99	4.73	1.15	2.03
Total	4.15	4.22	49.99	52.33	12.75	13.44

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows :

	1-9-58 to 30-9-58 (Thousand Bales)	1-9-57 to 30-9-57 (Thousand Bales)
Arrivals	75	91
Consumption by Mills	425	448
Stock with the exporters, mills and merchants as on last date of the period	459	486

The downward trend in prices of Jarilla MGF at Bombay continued in the first week of October, when the prices declined from Rs. 650 per candy to Rs. 640. In the following week the price registered a sizeable improvement and rose to Rs. 675. In the following two weeks the price once again declined to Rs. 650 per candy. There was no transaction in Farm variety at Adoni in Andhra Pradesh and Desi and American at Abohar in Punjab during the month under review.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	Andhra Pradesh Adoni/Farm	Bombay/ Jarilla MGF	Punjab/Abohar	
			Desi	American
27-9-58		650	N.T.	N.T.
3-10-58		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
10-10-58		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
17-10-58		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
24-10-58		N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
31-10-58		N.R.	N.T.	N.T.

N.T.—No transaction.
N.R.—Not reported.

Cotton prices declined at Karachi. The following table shows week-end prices of 4-F Punjab (Roller Ginned) variety :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4-F Punjab (Roller Ginned)
27-9-58	679
3-10-58	674
10-10-58	643
17-10-58	N.R.
24-10-58	N.R.

The New York cotton market which ruled easy throughout September, recorded minor fluctuations during the month under review. The following table gives the week-end quotations of middling 15/16 :

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
3-10-58	36.15	1,346
10-10-58	N.R.	N.R.
17-10-58	36.20	1,348
24-10-58	36.25	1,350
31-10-58	N.R.	N.R.

JUTE

Harvesting of jute continued in all the jute growing States. Excessive rainfall and floods have caused only a slight damage to the crop. The floods this year came much later in the season, and many of the low-lying areas had already been harvested.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during September were 4.07 lakh bales compared to 3.56 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.23 lakh bales in September 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the three months July—September 1958 were 10.87 lakh bales compared to 10.55 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during September were 0.26 lakh bales compared to 0.30 lakh bales in the preceding month and 0.61 lakh bales in September 1957. Total imports during July—September 1958 were 1.09 lakh bales compared to 1.69 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA during September was 5.04 lakh bales compared to 4.86 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5.06 lakh bales in September, 1957. Total consumption in the third quarter of 1958 was 14.94 lakh bales compared to 14.37 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 7.12 lakh bales at the end of September against 8.01 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 6.45 bales at the end of September 1957.

During October the Calcutta loose jute market showed a mixed trend with narrow fluctuations. In the first week prices of raw jute showed a sharp rise in sympathy with the goods section. The prices declined in the following week due to lack of buying interest in spite of the fact that the IJMA had taken steps to stabilize Jute prices. During the last week rumours of reduction in the export duty on raw jute by Rs. 2 per maund by Pakistan affected the market. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties at Calcutta.

(October/November delivery)		(Rs. per maund)				
Variety		27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
Northern		22.25	23.50	23.00	22.50	22.75
Assam		22.50	23.75	23.50	23.00	23.25
Orissa		25.00	26.25	26.00	25.50	26.00
Deshal		21.75	23.00	22.50	21.75	22.00
Murshidabad		21.00	22.50	21.50	21.00	21.50
Jungli/U.P.		19.75	21.50	20.50	20.25	20.50
Daisee		25.25	26.25	25.50	24.75	25.00

The *pucca* bales sector of the Calcutta jute market recorded a rise in the first week of the month but suffered a decline in the second and third weeks in sympathy with loose jute. Prices improved again in the last week. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute :

		(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)				
Variety		27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
Mill Firsts		185	195	195	190	195
Mill lightnings		165	175	175	170	175
Daisee L.G.		165	170	165	165	170
Pak. N.C.		53	55	54	55	58

Prices of raw jute at different up-country centres recorded a sizeable gain in the first week. The prices declined in the second week and thereafter showed small fluctuations. Towards the end of the last week, up-country markets were in a festive mood and little

business was transacted. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres :

Centre	(Rupees per maund)				
	27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	17.00	18.00	17.00	17.50	17.25
Ohakia (Bihar)	16.75	18.00	16.00	16.25	16.00
Samsi (W. Bengal)	17.72	19.07	18.34	18.02	17.62
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	N.T.	N.T.	N.A.	N.A.	23.00
N.T.—No transaction.					
N.A.—Not available.					

The Calcutta jute goods and fibre markets were dull and inactive during the month under review. They remained quiet due to heavy selling pressure. Overseas buyers showed no interest except in near deliveries. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta :

Variety	Unit	Week-ending				
		27-9-58	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58
Hessian	Rs. per	41.75	43.50	42.45	41.60	N.A.
40" x 10 oz.	100 yards					
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per	94.30	95.90	96.60	96.00	N.A.
	100 bags					

TOBACCO

According to the All-India Final Estimate for 1957-58, the acreage and production were estimated at 9.26 lakh acres and 2.52 lakh tons respectively compared to the Partially Revised Estimates of 10.29 lakh acres and 2.94 lakh tons respectively for the previous year. This shows a decrease of 10 per cent in acreage and 14.3 per cent in production. The considerable decrease in area has been shared by all the principal tobacco growing States mainly Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan and is attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. There is a slight increase in area in Assam, West Bengal and Madras. The production of tobacco has declined sharply this year partly on account of decrease in area and partly because of adverse weather conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production is shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. Among the major States, Bihar and West Bengal are the only two States which have recorded some increase in production.

Prices of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay remained steady at Rs. 60 per maund in the first three weeks of October. In the last week, however, the price advanced to Rs. 65 on account of improved demand. At Calcutta, the prices of Motihari (medium) variety increased by Rs. 2 per maund during the month from Rs. 149.16 at the end of September to

Rs. 151.16 per maund at the end of October. The prices of Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta were steady at Rs. 85.16 per maund. There was no transaction of Grades I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur.

Arrivals of tobacco at Guntur market during August 1958 were 6.46 million lbs. comprising of 3.59 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.88 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.99 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were higher at 9.76 million lbs. Total despatches during August were 8.64 million lbs. against 15.01 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches during August 1958 consisted of 6.60 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.68 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.36 millions lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at Guntur at the end of August were lower at 29 million lbs. against 31.9 million lbs. at the end of July. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 12.5 million lbs. of Chura, Butts and Stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 2.57 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during September against 5.28 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during September 1.99 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during August were 15.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 119.2 lakhs against 7.2 million lbs. worth Rs. 76.1 lakhs during the corresponding month in 1957. Of the 15.3 million lbs. exported during August, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 13.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 97.2 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the eight months ending August 1958 were 90.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,330.6 lakhs compared to 60.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,013.8 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1957.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Cotton and Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1958-59.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during October, 1958

(From 1st to 29th October)

(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall region	Rainfall from 1-10-58 to 29-10-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to normal (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	152	(+) 28	(+) 23
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	165	(+) 22	(+) 15
3. Gangetic West Bengal	109	(+) 1	(+) 1
4. Orissa	225	(+) 84	(+) 60
5. Chhota Nagpur	75	(+) 9	(+) 14
6. Bihar	72	(+) 4	(+) 6
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	70	(+) 21	(+) 43
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	64	(+) 39	(+) 162
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	31	(+) 20	(+) 170
10. Himachal Pradesh	59	(+) 28	(+) 90
11. Jammu & Kashmir	2	(—) 14	(—) 86
12. Rajasthan, West	1	(—) 4	(—) 77
13. Rajasthan, East	7	(—) 6	(—) 44
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	60	(+) 30	(+) 100
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	140	(+) 67	(+) 93
16. Gujarat	59	(+) 34	(+) 137
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	58	(+) 46	(+) 374
18. Konkan	40	(—) 45	(—) 53
19. Maharashtra	62	(—) 3	(—) 4
20. Vidarbha	54	(+) 5	(+) 9
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	463	(+) 263	(+) 132
22. Telangana	72	(+) 16	(+) 28
23. Rayalaseema	184	(+) 87	(+) 91
24. Madras State	151	(—) 44	(—) 23
25. Coastal Mysore	88	(—) 79	(—) 47
26. Mysore, North	99	(+) 17	(+) 20
27. Mysore, South	149	(+) 20	(+) 18
28. Kerala	124	(—) 150	(—) 55

NOTE.—In the calculation of excess and shortfall and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.

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

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during November

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Winter paddy in Telangana and jowar in Nellore.	Autumn paddy, bajra in Guntur and Kurnool, kharif ragi in East and West Godavari.
Assam	Rabi paddy, gram, pulses, mustard, winter vegetables and potato.	Kharif paddy, jute, tea and potato.
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, gram and other rabi crops.	Kharif paddy, jowar, groundnut, cotton and unirrigated sugarcane.
Madras	Rabi paddy, jowar, ragi and Bengal gram.	Groundnut, potato and maize.
Mysore	Rabi paddy, Bengal gram and potato.	Paddy, jowar, ragi, cotton and groundnut.
Orissa	Mustard, gram and linseed	Kharif paddy, urad and ragi.
Punjab	Wheat, barley and gram	Kharif cereals and pulses, Desi cotton and sugarcane.
Rajasthan	Wheat and barley	Paddy, jowar, bajra, pulses and sugarcane.
Uttar Pradesh	Rabi crops and vegetables	Paddy, jowar, bajra, pulses, cotton ragi, sugarcane, groundnut and vegetables.
West Bengal	Wheat, barley, pulses, potato, linseed and rape & mustard.	Paddy, sugarcane, sesamum and cotton.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,821
Jowar	40,367	41,411	7,249	8,056
Bajra	27,884	27,453	2,885	3,065
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,064
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Wheat	33,580	29,857	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur (Arhar)	5,686	5,598	1,954	1,396
Other Kharif Pulses	16,484	15,832	1,515	1,401
Other Rabi Pulses	11,780	10,820	1,770	1,665
TOTAL PULSES	58,215	54,655	11,503	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	275,350	267,372	68,748	62,026
Potato	702(F)	N.A.	1,674(F)	N.A.
Sugarcane	5,057	5,021	66,998	63,954

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Spices				
Ginger (Dry)	39	39	15	14
Pepper (Black)	221	229	27	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,476	1,534	342	355
Tobacco	1,029	926	294	252
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,450	14,457	4,200*	4,271*
Castorseed	1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum	5,446	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard	6,311	6,050	1,026	905
Linseed	4,166	3,318	384	271
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,778	30,418	6,176	5,907
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,893	20,158	4,735†	4,753†
Jute	1,908	1,754	4,288‡	4,088‡
Mesta	733	726	1,478‡	1,211‡

(F) Final Estimate.

N.A.—Not available.

* In terms of nuts in shell.

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

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,751 and 6,367 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest all-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Approved 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) 1957-58								
Potatoes	Second	13-9-58	766	700	(+) 9.4	..	..	..
(ii) 1958-59								
Tur	First	15-10-58	4,914	5,056	(—) 2.8	..	..	..
Other Kharif								
Pulses	First	6-11-58	11,269	12,067	(—) 6.6	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	7-8-58	4,795	5,031	(—) 4.7	..	..	..
Groundnut	First	13-9-58	10,364	10,132	(+) 2.3	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	7-10-58	3,473	3,710	(—) 6.4	..	..	..
Cotton	First	25-10-58	15,511	15,510	(+) 0.01	..	..	..
Jute	First	29-9-58	1,647	1,473	(+) 11.8	..	..	..
Mesta	First	6-9-58	247	235	(+) 5.1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

Area (thousand acres)	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)	Decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (thousand acres)	11,269	12,067	(—)798	(—)6.6

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the important pulses growing States particularly Bombay, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in Bihar, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. As between the different pulses, the decrease has been heaviest in the case of Moth, Kulthi (Horsegram) however, has registered an increase.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of August, 1958. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Uttar Pradesh and in Jodhpur and Bikaner divisions of Rajasthan where the crops were affected by inadequate rainfall.

II. DETAILS

State/Pulse	Area (thousand acres)			Increase(+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Andhra Pradesh—				
Urad or Mash	126	139	(—)	13
Mung	570	589	(—)	19
Kulthi	427	396	(+)	31
Others	75	91	(—)	16
TOTAL	1,198	1,215(A)	(—)	17
Bihar	257	219	(+)	38
Bombay—				
Urad or Mash	699	698	(+)	1
Mung	835	787	(+)	98
Moth	275	227	(+)	48
Kulthi	501	465	(+)	36
Others	664	968	(—)	304
TOTAL	3,024	3,145	(—)	121

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kerala—				
Urad or Mash		10	10	..
Mung		9	9	..
Peas		14	14	..
Others		5	5	..
TOTAL		38	38	..
Madhya Pradesh—				
Urad or Mash		687	642 (+)	45
Mung and Moth		304	283 (+)	21
Kulthi		385	395 (—)	10
TOTAL		1,376	1,320 (+)	56
Orissa		78	78	..
Mysore—				
Urad or Mash		118	99 (+)	19
Mung		207	204 (+)	3
Kulthi		908	859 (+)	49
Masur		(a)	(a)	..
Others		190	188 (+)	2
TOTAL		1,423	1,350(A) (+)	73
Punjab—				
Urad or Mash		153	160 (—)	7
Mung		99	137 (—)	38
Moth		74	139 (—)	65
Others		38	37 (+)	1
TOTAL		364	473 (—)	109
Rajasthan—				
Urad or Mash		60	71 (—)	11
Mung		365	493 (—)	128
Moth		2,473	2,922 (—)	449
Others		136	143 (—)	7
TOTAL		3,034	3,629(A) (—)	595
Uttar Pradesh—				
Urad or Mash		367	461 (—)	94
Mung		24	34 (—)	10
Moth		40	56 (—)	16
TOTAL		431	551 (—)	120
Delhi		(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—				
Urad or Mash		25	27 (—)	2
Mung		(a)	(a)	..
Moth		1	1	..
Kulthi		15	14 (+)	1
Others		4	6 (—)	2
TOTAL		45	48 (—)	3

II. DETAILS—concl'd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tripura		1	1	..
TOTAL INDIA—				
Urad or Mash*		2,245	2,307 (—)	62
Mung*		2,463	2,536 (—)	73
Moth*		2,863	3,345 (—)	482
Kulthi*		2,236	2,129 (+)	107
Peas*		14	14	..
Others†		1,448	1,736 (—)	288
TOTAL PULSES		11,269	12,067 (—)	798

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

* Incomplete due to want of separate pulse-wise data in respect of Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Delhi which have been included in others.

† Include also data on urad, mung, etc. in respect of Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

NOTES :—

(1) Madras and West Bengal report data at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Assam, Jammu & 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. All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (thousand acres)	15,511	15,510	(+)1	(+) 0.01

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

(i) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	923	917	(+) 6
Americans	3,243	3,166	(+) 77
Jarilla (including Virnar, and 197/3)	3,826	3,592	(+) 234
H-420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	452	649	(—) 197
Oomras	1,550	1,734	(—) 184
Hyderabad Gaorani	658	698	(—) 40
Malvi	1,152	1,113	(+) 39
Broach-Vijay	1,232	1,189	(+) 43
Burti-Suyog	483	483	—
Dholeras	1,325	1,256	(+) 69
Southeras	615	661	(—) 46
Oomillas	52	52	—
TOTAL	15,511	15,510	(+) 1

(ii) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	5,036	5,211	(—) 175
Medium Staple	7,678	7,324	(+) 354
Short Staple	2,797	2,975	(—) 178
TOTAL	15,511	15,510	(+) 1

The overall acreage under cotton during the current year remains almost at the previous year's level. Among the major States, a substantial increase in area has been reported only in Bombay, which is due largely to better seasonal conditions. This increase has, however, been offset by decreases reported mainly by Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in area has occurred mostly in Jarilla, Americans and Dholleras. A considerable decrease has, however, been reported in H-420 and Oomras varieties. As regards staple lengths, the increase has occurred only in medium staple.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of July, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay where the crops were reported to have been affected by attacks of insect pests.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	251	246	(+) 5
Assam	34†	33	(+) 1
Bihar	6	6	—
Bombay	9,591	9,348	(+) 243
Kerala*	4	4	—
Madhya Pradesh	1,922	2,026	(—) 104
Madras	78	77	(+) 1
Mysore	1,504	1,645	(—) 141
Orissa	23	24	(+) 1

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Punjab	1,416	1,365	(+) 51
Rajasthan	470	563	(—) 93
Uttar Pradesh	192	152	(+) 40
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	—
Delhi	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—
Tripura	18	19	(—) 1
TOTAL	15,511	15,510	(+) 1

(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.

†Estimated.

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton.

2. Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(i) Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (thousand acres)	
		1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh—			
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	75	75
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	82	78
Kumta Ordinary	Medium	—	—
Westerns	Medium	3	3
White and Red Northern	Medium	6	6
Kakinadas	Medium	7	7
Mungari	Short	7	7
Chinnapathi	Short	2	2
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	69	68
TOTAL		251	246

2. Assam—

Comillas	Short	34	33
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3. Bihar—

U.P. Deshi	Short	6	6
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4. Bombay—

Surti-Suyog*	Long	483	483
Jayadhar (including Jayawant)	Long	23	23
Bombay American	Long	6	6
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	43	43
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	552	552
M.P. American (including Buri & Cambodia)	Long	606	516
H-420 (including Verum 91 & Others)*	Long	431	513
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,558	3,344
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,232	1,189
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	43	43
Kalyan	Medium	413	413
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	609	540
M.P. Oomras	Short	735	828

(i) Variety-wise—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	432	432
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	165	163
Mathio	Short	260	260
TOTAL		9,591	9,348
5. Kerala—			
Kerala American (incl. Cambodia & Co. 4. Improved variety)	Long	4	4
6. Madhya Pradesh—			
M.P. American (incl. Buri & Cambodia)	Long	187	134
H-420 (incl. Verum, 91 & Others)*	Long	21	136
Malvi	Medium	1,060	1,018
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & 197/3)	Medium	268	248
M.B. American	Medium	245	255
M.P. Oomras	Short	117	121
M.B. Oomras	Short	24	114
TOTAL		1,922	2,026
7. Madras—			
Karungannies†	Long	25	32
Madras American (Cambodia & Uganda)	Long	51	39
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	2	6
TOTAL		78	77
8. Mysore—			
Mysore American and Others*	Long	135	149
Bombay American	Long	801	853
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	31	71
Jayadhar (incl. Jayawant)	Long	537	572
TOTAL		1,504	1,645
9. Orissa—			
U.P. Deshi	Short	12	13
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	3	3
TOTAL		23	24
10. Punjab—			
Punjab American	Long	943	932
Punjab Deshi	Short	473	433
TOTAL		1,416	1,365
11. Rajasthan—			
Rajasthan American	Medium	74	109
Malvi	Medium	92	95
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	304	359
TOTAL		470	563
12. Uttar Pradesh—			
U.P. (Perso) American	Medium	66	48
U.P. Deshi	Short	126	104
TOTAL		192	152

(i) Variety-wise—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13. West Bengal—			
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)
14. Delhi—			
U.P. Delhi	Short	1	1
15. Himachal Pradesh—			
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1
16. Tripura—			
Comillas	Short	18	19
ALL-INDIA	Long	5,036	5,211
	Medium	7,678	7,324
	Short	2,797	2,975
TOTAL		15,511	15,510

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

†Includes certain varieties of long staple grown in Kanya Kumari district of Madras.

(ii) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)	
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Bengals—		
U.P. Deshi	145	124
Punjab Deshi	474	434
Rajasthan Deshi	304	359
TOTAL	923	917
II. Americans—		
Punjab American	943	932
Madhya Pradesh American	793	650
Madras American	51	39
Bombay American	807	859
Madhya Bharat American	245	255
Rajasthan American	74	109
Hyderabad American	125	121
Mysore American and Others	135	149
U.P. American	66	48
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Kerala American	4	4
TOTAL	3,243	3,166

(ii) By Trade Descriptions—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
III. <i>Jarilla</i> (including Virnar and 197/3)	3,826	3,592
IV. <i>H-420</i> (incl. Verum, 91 and others)	452	649
V. <i>Oomras</i> —		
M.P. Oomras	852	949
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	165	163
Hyderabad Oomras	501	500
M.B. Oomras	24	114
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL	1,550	1,734
VI. <i>Hyderabad Gaorani</i>	658	698
VII. <i>Malvi</i>	1,152	1,113
VIII. <i>Broach-Vijay</i>	1,232	1,189
IX. <i>Surti-Suyog</i>	483	483
X. <i>Dholleras</i> —		
Gujerat Dholleras	43	43
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	609	540
Kalyan	413	413
Mathio	260	260
TOTAL	1,325	1,256
XI. <i>Southerns</i> —		
Bombay Jayadhar	580	595
Westerns	3	3
Mungari	7	7
White & Red Northern	6	6
Kakinadas	7	7
Chinnapathi	5	5
Karungannies	25	32
Kumpta Ordinary	—	—
Nadam Bourbon & Uppam	2	6
TOTAL	615	661
XII. <i>Comillas</i>	52	52
GRAND TOTAL	15,511	15,510

(iii) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres)	
	1958-59 (First estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. <i>Long Staple</i> —		
Bombay American†	807	859
Madhya Pradesh American	793	650
Punjab American†	943	932
Madras American†	51	39
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad American	125	121

(iii) By Staple Lengths—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
I. <i>Long Staple</i> —contd.		
Mysore American & Others†	135	149
Kerala American	4	4
H-420 (incl. Verum, 91 and Others)	452	649
Hyderabad Gaorani	658	698
Surti-Suyog	483	483
Southern Jayadhar	580	595
Southern Karungannies	25	32
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	5,036	5,211
II. <i>Medium Staple</i> —		
U.P. American	66	48
M.B. American	245	255
Rajasthan American	74	109
Kumpta Ordinary	—	—
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & 197/3)	3,826	3,592
Broach-Vijay	1,232	1,189
Malvi	1,152	1,113
Gujerat Dholleras	43	43
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	609	540
Southern Westerns	3	3
Southern Kakinadas	7	7
Southern White & Red Northern	6	6
Southern Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	2	6
Dholleras-Kalyan	413	413
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	7,678	7,324
III. <i>Short Staple</i> —		
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	474	434
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	145	124
Bengals-Rajasthan Desi	304	359
M.B. Oomras	24	114
M.P. Oomras	852	949
Hyderabad Oomras	501	500
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	165	163
Dholleras-Mathio	260	260
Southern Mungari	7	7
Southern Chinnapathi	5	5
Comillas	52	52
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	2,797	2,975
GRAND TOTAL	15,511	15,510

(a) Below 500 acres.

† Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

TABLE No. 5
Production of Tea in North India

('000 lbs.)

District	January to September	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	2,28,372	2,24,086
Cachar	29,805	28,291
Darjeeling	13,720	14,183
Dooars	92,726	94,664
Terai	11,738	11,855
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	110	175
All Others	5,029	4,984
TOTAL	3,81,500	3,78,038

*Estimated.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

5.1 Production of Tea in South India

('000 lbs.)

District	September		January to September	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	1,690	2,257	23,953	21,635
Central Travancore	2,066	2,379	24,332	20,357
Cochin	128	200	1,986	1,987
Coorg	20	24	287	240
Kanan Devans	1,944	2,870	17,364	17,020
Kanya Kumari	24	25	311	354
Madurai	99	100	1,157	851
Malabar	32	45	352	266
Mundakayam	165	153	2,049	1,646
Mysore	154	148	2,270	2,271
Nilgiris	1,156	1,240	13,730	13,646
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,026	1,349	11,231	10,104
South-Travancore	406	354	5,199	4,659
Trunelveli	53	61	518	628
Wynaad	847	10,141	9,823	8,592
Estimated Production figures for factories not owning estates upto August 1958	—	—	4,190	—
Estimated production for estates without factories	392	—	392	—
TOTAL	10,202	12,219	1,19,144	1,04,256

*Includes revised figures for August 1958.

Source : United Planters' Association, Coonoor.

TABLE No. 6

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

(In Thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current estimate	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 . . .	Final	1957-58	1-8-57	22,962	22,451	(+) 2.3	8,487	9,004	(—) 5.7
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	1957-58	29-9-58	11,761	11,673	(+) 0.8	3,652	3,584	(+) 1.9
Barley . . .	Final	1957-58	25-7-58	621	548	(+) 13.3	170	132	(+) 28.8
Pulses—									
Gram . . .	Final	1957-58	25-7-58	3,239	3,380	(—) 4.2	716	725	(—) 1.2
Sugarcane . .	First	1958-59	10-9-58	1,159	1,054	(+) 10.0	..	..	..
Tobacco . . .	Final	1957-58	20-9-58	195	183	(+) 6.6	202	191	(+) 5.8
Oilseeds—									
Rape & Mustard	Final	1957-58	11-8-58	1,822	1,869	(—) 2.5	294	312	(—) 5.8
Fibres—									
Cotton . . .	First	1958-59	29-9-58	3,130	3,396	(—) 7.8	..	..	..
Jute . . .	Final	1956-57	..	1,230	..	..	5,514½	..	..
Tea . . .	First	1958-59	9-7-58	76	75	(+) 1.3	..	..	..

†In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source : Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Foodgrains

(Tons)

Commodities	During the week ending				Progressive total from 1-1-58 to 29-10-58
	8-10-58	15-10-58	22-10-58	29-10-58	
Rice	4,341	13,081	7,060	2,152	362,220
Wheat	48,233	32,723	44,843	61,080	1,934,883*
Sorghum	3,000	12,208	..	19,345	41,181
TOTAL	55,574	58,009	51,903	85,577	2,338,084

*Amended figure.

TABLE No. 8
Coffee Cured—1957-58 Crop

(Cwts.)				
Year/Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1958—				
July	18,657	11,093	10,185	39,935
August	9,513	8,395	13,872	31,780
September				

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee—1957-58 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	During September, 1958				Upto September, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	..	..	..	..	21,161	7,875	14,323(a)	43,359
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	1,010	273	992	2,275	7,043	1,758	5,800	14,606
3. Sold for export	95	239	112	446	9,218	1,792	239	11,249
4. Balance as on 30-9-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	162	2,155	1,383	3,705

(a) Includes 931 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes:

(i) 90 tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

(ii) 105 tons sold to be exported exclusively to Sweden.

8-2. Pool Sale Prices of Coffee—1957-58 Crop

(Rs. per cwt)

Date	Place of sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
2-9-58	Coimbatore	206.10 to 216.90	210.56	176.10	176.10	147.90 to 159.10	150.91
9-9-58	Mysore	203.05 to 219.00	211.01	No Sale		147.45 to 151.65	149.50

TABLE No. 9
Tobacco (Raw) Imports

Variety	Eight months ended August			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of biris	119	1.4	185	1.1
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	4,460	27.7	3,746	18.5
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	38	0.1	434	1.5
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,962	22.9	952	11.6
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	80,019	1249.9	52,860	966.0
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,211	12.5	1,128	9.9
For manufacture of cigars and cheroots	20	0.4	10	0.1
For manufacture of Hookah tobacco	66	1.1	9	0.1
Other tobacco (raw)	2,362	14.6	1,296	5.0
TOTAL	90,257	1330.6	60,620	1013.8

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

9-1 Tobacco (Raw) Imports

Variety	Eight months ended August			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,644	122.3	1,378	61.6
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	31	1.4	860	18.2
Others	..	..	72	1.2
TOTAL	2,675	123.7	2,310	81.0

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

TABLE No. 10
Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end prices		
			October 1958 (31-10-58)	September 1958 (26-9-58)	October 1957 (25-10-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	16.25	15.87	14.25
	Chandausi	Mixed	22.87	21.00	15.44
	Sagar	Pinni	22.75	21.25	13.50
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	11.20	10.00	11.50
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	18.00	16.19	11.31
Maize	Bahraich	Desi	13.50	13.00	12.75

TABLE No. 10—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		24.19	20.25	14.62
	Patna		23.00	22.00	15.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	26.00(a)	24.00	15.50
	Patna		26.00	25.50	15.50
	Bombay		31.11	27.78	17.62
	Madras	Nagpur	32.56	27.00	20.87
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	14.00	13.50	18.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N. S.	N.S.	N.S.
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I.	17.07	17.49	N.R.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39.62	39.70	38.50
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	39.12	38.75	37.87
Gur	Hapur		22.50	25.00	16.50
	Madras	II Sort	17.69	16.87	16.87
	Bombay	Kolhapur	24.50	23.50	18.00
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		20.00(a)	20.00	18.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225.00	225.00	225.00
	Khurja	Desi	202.00	200.00	190.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	224.00	224.00	205.00
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish			
		Prawns	41.15	82.28	36.00
		Pomfret	61.72	102.85	82.31
	Calcutta	Fresh Water			
		Rohu	100.00	100.00	90.00
		Hilsa	85.00	85.00	80.00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	145.00	145.00	100.00
	Madras	Ungraded	127.50	127.50	110.00
	Bombay		130.00	120.00	88.00
	Jullundur		N.Q.	N.A.	125.00
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	36.00	37.50	35.12
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	32.00	33.69	35.56
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	28.65	32.33	34.81
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	29.39	30.86	24.06
	Madras	Superior	29.60	30.99	25.87
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	25.16	25.53	21.12
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	26.62	26.69	22.50
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	20.57	22.50	22.87
	Kanpur		19.39	20.64	21.31
	Badepalli	(Hyd. Dn.)	20.68	20.75	23.94
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	40.00	39.00	38.00
		Black	34.25	33.50	33.50
Cotton seed	Bombay	Moglai	14.00	13.04	11.00
	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	15.62
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	59.58(a)	60.21	50.81
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		69.00	75.00	82.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	64.00	77.56	82.00
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		58.04	63.54	55.44
	Madras		57.44	59.90	54.12
Linseed Oil	Bombay		56.30	56.11	45.87
	Kanpur		53.00	56.31	49.00
Castor Oil	Bombay	Commercial	47.84	51.84	54.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	47.00	52.50	55.25
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	69.12	65.83	70.75
	Bombay		61.71	64.65	64.62
Coconut Oil	Cochin		79.63	82.45	69.00
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	12.50	12.12	11.25
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		11.50	11.00	8.00
	Bombay	Decorticated	10.84	11.37	7.31
		Decoiled	13.27	13.05	N.Q.

TABLE No. 10—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	140.51	N.T.	157.37
	Tirupur	Cambodia	176.40	179.07	178.00
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	343.00
		320-F	N.T.	N.T.	417.00
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	325.00	325.00	397.50
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	241.92	241.56	282.44
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill First	190.00	185.00	240.00
		Mill lightnings	170.00	165.00	220.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	25.25	25.00	32.00
		Pakistan—			
		District Middles	30.00	29.00	34.00
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India—			
		Medium Doar Dust	1.86(a)	1.76	N.Q.
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	2.00(a)	2.00	N.Q.
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	233.00(a)	225.00	243.00
		Plantation 'PB'	256.00(a)	250.00	244.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	230.00(a)	224.00	237.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	235.00	235.00	240.00
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	25.00	26.00	17.00
	Cochin	Good	13.46(a)	13.46	9.94
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	64.55	53.57	48.56
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	67.35(a)	74.21	67.37
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	20.81(a)	24.48	33.56
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalinpong)	128.00	135.00	172.00
		Small (Mysore)	840.00	800.00	920.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips— (Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.
		Sheet	125.07	125.07	123.44
Rubber	Kottayam	Ordinary	8.33	8.33	5.44
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Sathukudi Big	8.00	9.00	9.00
	Madras	Singapore	230.40	227.11	154.69
Arecanuts	Madras	Mangalore	240.27	236.98	197.50
		Suksagar	12.50	9.75	16.50
Onions	Calcutta				
Chemical Fertilisers (per long ton gross)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Government F.O.R. despatching station freight paid up to any rail head destination.		350.00	350.00	350.00
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	420.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	—Do—		330.00	330.00	330.00
4. Urea	—Do—		710.00	710.00	710.00

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.S.—No supply.

N.T.—No transaction.

N.R.—Not reported

(a) Relates to previous week.

(Rs. per md. ex-godown or f.o.r. destination)

[illegible]

TABLE No. 11
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Ruppes per maund except where other- wise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur		13-10-58	11-00
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	7-10-58	32-00
	Dacca		24-10-58	31-00
Gur	Lyallpur		13-10-58	12-00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4-F Punjab Roller ginned }	18-10-58	65-56
				625-00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	18-10-58	80-06
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	18-10-58	763-00*
	Lyallpur		13-10-58	13-00
				26-00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85%	18-10-58	130-00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	24-10-58	28-00
				136-00†

† Per bale of 400 lbs.

11.1 Prices in 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 No. 2 Winter Red Dec.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	31-10-58	190½ cents	12-46
				"	31-10-58	193½ cents	12-61
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein Sept.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	31-10-58	208½ cents	13-59
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	31-10-58	163½ cents	11-00
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk f.a.q. (o.i.f.) cargoes Aug./ Sept.	Ton	31-10-58	£24-15-0	12-12

11·1. Prices in Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maise	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Bushel (56 lbs.)		31-10-58	110½ cents	7.72
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash October		31-10-58	99½ cents	8.39@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.	Metric Ton	31-10-58	£52 0 0	25.87
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk	Ton	31-10-58	£97 0 0 (nominal)	47.50
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U. K.	Metric Ton	31-10-58	£51 0 0 (nominal)	25.38
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	31-10-58	£93 0 0 (nominal)	45.55
Castor- Oil	European Ports		Bombay 2% Commercial (c. & f.) Aug./ Oct./Nov. (drums)	Ton	31-10-58	£112 0 0	54.86
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot December	Lb.	31-10-58	36.30 cents	1352.00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	31-10-58	£109 0 0 (nominal)	1350.00* 259.52†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 31-10-58 (Canada 2.71¹¹/₁₆ dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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. 12

Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1958 (31-10-58)	September 1958 (26 9-58)	October 1957 (25-10-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges . . .	Bombay . . .	Superior . . .	Dozen	2.00	1.50	1.50
	Calcutta . . .	Nagpur . . .	Dozen	N.R.	2.28	0.75
Bananas . . .	Bombay . . .	Khandesh . . .	Dozen	0.50	0.50	0.37
	Calcutta . . .	Singapore . . .	Dozen	N.R.	0.72	0.75
Cashew . . .	Bombay . . .	Kernel . . .	Seer	4.25	3.75	4.00
Almonds . . .	Bombay . . .	Without shell . . .	Seer	9.00	8.50	9.25
Walnuts . . .	Bombay . . .	In shell . . .	Seer	2.50	2.50	2.00
Raisins . . .	Bombay . . .	Ordinary . . .	Seer	3.25	2.50	2.25
Vegetables—						
Peas . . .	Madras . . .		Seer	1.31	1.97	1.62
Tomatoes . . .	Madras . . .		Seer	0.49	0.49	0.50
	Calcutta . . .		Seer	N.R.	1.00	0.75
Lady's Fingers . . .	Madras . . .		Seer	0.41	0.37	0.31
Cauliflowers . . .	Madras . . .		Each	0.37	0.44	0.50
Onions . . .	Calcutta . . .		Seer	..	0.31	0.50

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1958 (31-10-58)	September 1958 (26-9-58)	October 1957 (25-10-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	3.50	3.00
	Madras	Perch	Seer	1.28	1.03	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.00	1.75
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2.06	N.Q.	1.56
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	N.A.	1.25	1.50
	Madras	Big	Each	1.75	1.75	1.50
Duck	Bombay		Each	2.25	2.25	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.75	1.75	1.50

N.A.—Not available.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1958 (31-10-58)	September 1958 (26-9-58)	October 1957 (25-10-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	70.00	82.00	80.00
				to 160.00(b)	to 175.00	to 120.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	150.00	150.00	200.00
				to 500.00(b)	to 500.00(b)	to 300.00
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	275.00(b)	245.00	300.00
						to 375.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	40.000	400.00	400.00
				to 1000.00(b)	to 1000.00	
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	100.00(b)	100.00	150.00
						to 200.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	400.00	400.00	400.00
				to 800.00(b)	to 800.00	to 1000.00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-10-1958.

TABLE No. 15

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			October 1958 (31-10-58)	Sept. 1958 (26-9-58)	Oct. 1957 (25-10-57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.75	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		N.R.	0.75	0.87
Mutton	Bombay	With bones	2.00	2.50	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras	Without bones	2.56	2.56	2.56
	Calcutta		3.06	3.06	2.81
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.75
Pork	Bombay		2.56	2.50	2.00
	Madras		2.50	2.31	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.62
	Calcutta		N.R.	1.25	1.25

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	6-9-58	13-9-58	20-9-58	27-9-58	Sept. 1958	August 1958	Sept. 1957
Food Articles	121.5	121.8	120.9	120.6	121.2	120.2	108.5
Liquor & Tobacco	90.5	90.5	91.3	91.3	90.9	90.3	93.7
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.9	115.9	115.9	116.0	116.0	116.1	115.0
Industrial Raw Materials	118.8	119.5	119.2	118.5	119.0	118.8	115.4
Manufactures	108.8	109.0	109.0	108.9	109.0	108.9	108.7
All Commodities	116.6	116.9	116.4	116.1	116.5	116.0	109.5

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and in some 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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 June	105	107	103	..	108
1958 May	103	109	103	..	105
1958 June	106	108	103	..	..

*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. 18

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and in some 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	103
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1956	97	99	99	102	101	102	102(a)	112(c)
1957	102	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 June	103	104	103	105	105	105	107	116
1958 May	104	105	108	108	109	108	109	120
1958 June	..	107	108	108	109	108	111	121

Source : United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". (a) Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 19

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for July, 1958

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chilies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	114	..	150	..	57	72	100	98	119	95	152	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	152	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	117	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)	163	111	124	129	112	124	123	148	108	96	81	93	86	45
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	157	..	77	99	..	94	..	93	107	..	55	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	103	..	..	104	..	92	94	89	88	..	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	81	..	..	..	153	95	111	119	84	91	..	155	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	138	..	107	..	86	119	101	78	..	93	103	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	159	..	..	..	..	100	110	78	..	100	120	..	125	65
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	100	158	..	101	93	85	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	58	..	61	71	..	108	102	105	96	95	..	100	151
Shankargarh (U.P.)	117	90	121	..	..	114	110	84	..	92	90	..	93	90

Source : Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 20

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	469	487	506
" Srikakulam	Thettangi	550	566	569
West Godavari	Alamara	429	429	476
Kurnool	Madavaram	515	544	573
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	525	524	550
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	446	447	452
	Agaram	453	453	431
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	471	467	466
Madurai	Eriodu	480	478	427
	Gokilapuram	429	428	411
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	453	453	449
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	436	434	411
	Kunnathur	456	446	436

TABLE No. 21

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns 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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 July	126	122	90	96	115	112	113	116
1958 June	133	129	94	98	119	117	118	121
1959 July	138	133	99	101	120	118	125	125

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE No. 22
Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Wo-man	Child	Man	Wo-man	Child
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. East Godavari	Koru Konda	August 1958	8	1.25	0.75	0.50	—	—	—
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. Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	"	8	1.25	0.40	0.40	—	—	—
Assam—									
1. North Lakhimpur	Kadam	August 1958	8	2.00	1.75	1.00	2.00	1.75	0.75
2. Golaghat	Sokial	"	8	2.00	2.00	1.37	2.50	2.00	1.50
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	July 1958	8	1.75	1.51	0.95	1.55	1.14	0.77
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	"	8	1.25	1.25	—	1.50	0.75	—
3. Ranchi	Itki	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.50	1.00	0.62	0.50
4. Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	"	8	2.30	1.75	1.00	2.30	1.75	1.00
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	July 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.75	1.50	1.00
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	July 1958	8	—	—	—	1.25	1.00	0.75
2. Surguja	Basdai	"	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Morena	Bijaipur	"	7-9	—	—	—	1.00	0.75	0.75
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	August 1958	7	0.50	0.37	0.25	1.37	0.50	—
2. Tumkur	Gaddelehalli	"	7	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
West Bengal—									
1. 24-Parganas	..	August 1958	7	1.73	0.81	0.41	1.45	0.45	0.35
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	2.45	2.24	1.28	2.49	1.71	1.30
3. Cooch-Behar	..	"	7	2.25	0.75	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.50
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	August 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	—	—	—

22.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, and Madhya Pradesh

State/District	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Plough- Sow- Weed- Har-			Other agri-	
					ing	ing	ing	vesting	cultural labour
					(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	August 1958	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	—	1.00	1.00	—
			Woman	—	—	—	0.50	0.75	—
			Child	—	—	—	0.50	0.50	—
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Hoshangabad	Risalpur	July 1958	Man	8	1.25	1.25	1.25	—	1.25
			Woman	8	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00
			Child	8	—	0.75	0.75	—	0.75

TABLE No. 22.1—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2. Surguja	Basdai	July 1958	Man	8	0.56	1.00	1.00	—	—
			Woman	8	—	1.00	1.00	—	—
			Child	8	—	0.50	0.50	—	—
3. Morena	Bijaipur	"	Man	7	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.00
			Woman	7	—	1.50	1.00	2.00	0.75
			Child	7	—	1.00	1.00	—	—
7. Satna	Kotar	"	Man	7	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Woman	7	—	—	0.75	0.75	0.75
			Child	7	—	—	0.50	0.50	0.50

22.2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Car-	Black-	Cob-	Man	Wo-	Child
				pen-	smith	bler	man	man	man
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. East Godavari	Korukonda	August 1958	8	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.25	0.50	—
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	8	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. Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	"	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam—									
1. North Lakhimpur	Kadam	August 1958	8	4.00	3.00	—	1.25*	—	1.25*
2. Golaghat	Sokial	"	8	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	—	1.00
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	July 1958	8	2.50	2.50	—	1.12	—	—
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	"	8	2.50	2.25	—	0.37	0.37	—
3. Ranchi	Itki	"	8	2.50	3.44	2.00	1.00	—	0.66
4. Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	"	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.62	1.50	1.00
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	July 1958	8	5.50	4.50	5.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh—									
1. Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	July 1958	8	3.50	2.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.75
2. Surguja	Basdai	"	8	—	—	—	—	—	0.50
3. Morena	Bijaipur	"	7-9	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.33	—	1.33
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	August 1958	7	1.87	0.65	—	0.62	—	0.44
2. Tumkur	Gaddelehalli	"	7	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—
West Bengal—									
1. 24-Parganas	..	August 1958	7	—	—	—	1.18	0.83	0.60
2. Burdwan	..	"	8	—	—	—	1.30	0.75	0.71
3. Cooch-Behar	..	"	7	—	—	—	0.75	—	0.62
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	August 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.75	—

*Per month per bull or cow.

TABLE No. 23

Cotton Press Returns for September

Quantity of Cotton Pressed in India during September 1958 (from 1st to 26th September) 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 region
		During the month of September 1958 (from 1-9-58 to 26-9-58)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1958	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1. Andhra	1. Nandyal	..	..	..	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	39	544	39	544	
	3. Northern	116	315	116	315	
	4. Westerns	466	2,287	466	2,287	
	5. Mungari	15	1	15	1	
	6. Coconadas	568	98	568	98	
	TOTAL	1,204	3,245	1,204	3,245	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	1,204	3,245	1,204	3,245	
	Cotton Waste	122	176	122	176	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—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 Dholeras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	579	188	579	188	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	579	188	579	188	
	Cotton Waste	6,614	6,932	6,614	6,932	
2. Gujarat						
	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan						
	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	East West and Nasik. Khandesh, Khandesh
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
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. Jarilla	.	..	..	..	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Gao-rani.	77	..	77	..	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	6. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	..	..	..	..	
	8. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	9. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	10. Others	.	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	.	77	..	77	..
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	.	..	..	..	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. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—conold.</i>						
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	4,777	1,530	4,777	1,530	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi - Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	69	..	69	..	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	4,846	1,530	4,846	1,530	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	4,923	1,530	4,923	1,530	
	Cotton Waste	4,635	2,095	4,635	2,095	
<i>Madhya Pradesh—*</i>						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia)	The whole region.				
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others).					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras.					
	TOTAL					
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U. P. Desi	The whole region.				
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American.					
	3. Jarilla					
	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. 23—*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	7,983	3,544	7,983	3,544	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	4,960	2,341	4,960	2,341	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli	581	..	581	..	
	9. Karunganni	228	390	228	390	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . .	13,752	6,275	13,752	6,275	
	Cotton Waste .	6,046	4,664	6,046	4,664	
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi .	N.A.				Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL .	N.A.				
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi .	N.A.				Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL .	N.A.				
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi .	N.A.				Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL .	N.A.				
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi .	N.A.				Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL .	N.A.				
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi .	N.A.				Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL .	N.A.				
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . .	N.A.				
	Cotton Waste .	N.A.				

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	86	..	86	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	86	..	86	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badli, 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, Raibareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	..	86	..	86	
Cotton Waste	..	23	427	23	427	

TABLE No. 23—concd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—							
	1. Comillas . .		912	82	912	82	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American . .		..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint . .		912	82	912	82	
	Cotton Waste . .		377	44	377	44	
Mysore—							
	1. Mysore American . .	}					The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary . .						
	3. Jayadhar . .						
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam . .		N.A.				
	5. Lakshmi . .						
	6. Others . .						
STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint . .	N.A.					
	Cotton Waste . .	N.A.					
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 . .	..	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste . .	..	..	..	..	..	
Tripura—							
	Cotton Lint . .						The whole State.
	Comillas . .	N.A.					
	Cotton Waste . .	N.A.					

N.A.—Not available.

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MONTHLY NEWS-LETTER

FOR an agricultural economy deriving its importance mainly from food and fibres, the latest annual production figure for jute at 5.2 million bales is most heartening. Last year's production was 4.1 million bales. Another three lakh bales above the current year's record output will reach the Second Plan target. The picture for rice is also agreeable. The Kharif crop, as reported by the State Governments, could be described as generally satisfactory, though a final assessment will have to await the entire harvest. Easier supply and availability of rice is reflected in the decline in the wholesale prices of rice in many of the leading markets in the States, where prices ruled high till the end of September. The decline has been wide-spread though more particularly marked in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Internationally too, rice production prospect is reported to be bright. China claims a large autumn crop, which at 57 million tons is 40 per cent above last year's. Thailand has like tidings to convey. In the United States the first estimate of rice for 1958-59 is well above 2 million tons against last year's final estimate of 1.93 million tons.

In many ways, Government have tightened their grip on foodgrain movements and prices. Following the example of the Punjab, a five mile no-movement belt has been declared between the borders of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore on one side and the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa on the other, for preventing the smuggling of rice in the Southern Rice Zone. Besides, the Central Government have issued notifications stipulating the price range at which wheat should be sold in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, banning the export of bajra from certain districts in Rajasthan, prohibiting the export of wheat and other products from West Bengal, and forbidding unauthorised dealers to deal in imported foodgrains. For *Tota* rice in Punjab and for certain varieties of rice in Madhya Pradesh and selected districts in Uttar Pradesh, maximum wholesale prices have been fixed. In the Punjab the State Government are authorised to procure rice on behalf of the Central Government through a system of levy on licensed dealers and millers.

Quite a few pieces of State legislation in the sphere of land tenure and other land reforms have received Presidential assent. Among these are the Punjab Occupancy Tenants Bill seeking to vest proprietary rights on evacuee lands for two categories of tenants, the Madras Survey and Boundaries Bill aiming at uniformity of practices for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, the Madras Estates Bill providing for the recovery of excess amounts paid as compensation and the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Bill recognising voluntary consolidations by tenure holders. The decision of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court upholding the validity of the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act of 1953, as amended in 1956, answers a number of writ petitions challenging the Act. The Act provides a limit for the area of land to be held by landlords for self-cultivation and enables the tenants to acquire proprietary interests in the land cultivated by them on payment of stipulated purchase prices.

An international symposium on the "origin, cytogenetics and breeding of tropical fruits" held in New Delhi in the first week of December, under the joint auspices of the Government of India, the Horticultural Society of India and the U.N.E.S.C.O. provided opportunity for eminent scientists from several countries to exchange ideas on themes of pressing importance to India. More systematic development of fruit cultivation will yield the dual benefit of a better balanced diet for the population and less strain on foodgrains. At the symposium the Union Food Minister recalled the various steps being taken to augment

fruit production in India; he wishes to have the output of fruit doubled so that a minimum of this protective food might be ensured to the people. Under the Second Five Year Plan, there is an ambitious programme of horticultural research and development. The Papers read at the Symposium and the Fruit Show which accompanied it revealed excellent possibilities in this sphere.

The Conference on Cooperative Marketing of Spices, Cashewnut and Arecanut held at Trivandrum in the middle of November, has recommended the setting up of a Central Spices Board as a promotional and developmental body on behalf of the cooperatives with separate committees under it for dealing with specific commodities. According to another decision inter-State and export trade in spices would be undertaken by the All-India Marketing Federation in liaison with the State Trading Corporation.

Answering questions in the Lok Sabha, the Union Food Minister, disclosed that the problem of acquiring land for seed farms had been solved to a great extent by increasing the Central assistance for the purpose from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 per acre and by simplifying the acquisition procedure; he added that against the target of 1,587 seed farms to be set up in the current financial year, 1,519 were likely to be set up. The Union Government will be starting five original poultry farms and these will be located in Mysore, Delhi, Bombay, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh.

The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, claims success in the search for a parasite capable of destroying the top borer caterpillar, held responsible for an annual loss of about 20 per cent of the sugarcane crop in India. Experiments have demonstrated that the parasite, indigenous to the western districts of U.P., could do its work effectively in South India as well. For the first time in India a parasite indigenous to one part of the country has succeeded in killing pests in another part. The sugarcane crop is in for favour from another direction. A bullock-drawn sugarcane "planter", designed for the small farmer at the Lucknow Institute promises to cut by one-third the cost of planting sugarcane. The bigger farmer will also have a tractor-drawn "planter" with four times the capacity of the bullock-drawn one and with no more than a nominal increase in cost—also designed at the Institute. The National Research Development Corporation of India is considering the possibilities of manufacturing these on a commercial scale.

A five-man team of Soviet tea experts has been in India on a tour of plantations in Assam, West Bengal and South India. The team was paying a reciprocal visit to the Indian Trade Delegation to the Soviet Union last July. A U.S. Wheat Mission has also been in India, again in the nature of a return visit to that of the Indian Wheat Mission to the U.S., during last July-August. The U.S. Mission is on an international itinerary for the purpose of acquainting itself with problems of production and trade in wheat.

Radio-Isotopes in Agriculture

For a country keen on diverting atomic energy solely to humane and constructive purposes, some of the experiments carried on in I.A.R.I. should have great appeal. For agriculture, these experiments promise manifold benefits such as better crop species, victories in the battles against pests and fungi and more efficient fertiliser use.

For the last twenty five years or perhaps more, radio-isotopes are being used in agricultural research for various purposes. In the present decade the number of such purposes have tended to increase. In Sweden and United States the cultivation of cereals and other crops has extensively imbibed the results of this research. More countries including India are now earnestly engaged in experimenting in many directions. For a long time, however, suitable useful isotopes were not available to the general body of scientists. Now, thanks to countries such as United States, U. K. and Holland putting isotopes into the world market, this problem no longer exists. In India, isotopes are produced in some quantity at the Trombay Reactor and it is hoped that sufficient quantities would be available soon for the expanding uses in agricultural research. For the time being, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute where agricultural research with the aid of isotopes is now largely concentrated depends for this marvellous tool on imports.

Since 1949 the I.A.R.I. has been engaged in testing the use of the radio-isotopes in agriculture. The initial hope that radio-active materials at recommended doses could induce significant increases in crop growth or yields was belied, by the tests, a finding which was subsequently corroborated by the F.A.O. review presented before the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Scientists in U.S.S.R., however, do claim that small amounts of penetrating radiation have some positive effects on the yield performance of certain plants. Testimony sought in India has not been helpful. But against the disappointing discovery that radiation and radio-isotopes cannot make any direct contribution to increased crop production in the sense that an application of fertiliser could do it, there is the heartening fact that these new tools bear immense potential for the evolution of new crop species, for the better utilisation of fertilisers, for the sterilisation of insects and for building up plant resistance to harmful fungi.

Thus, the present day use of radio-active substances in agriculture stems mainly from the fact that the characteristic property of radio-activity makes it possible to detect them and trace their movement in plant tissues and in the soil. The use of radio-active tracers in fertilisers enables the detailed study of the action of soil fertility and crop nutrition on plant growth. In all the modern methods of plant breeding there is one thing in common—they all involve selection of suitable varieties at one stage or the other. The ability of a plant breeder to achieve a desired objective, say, incorporation of resistance to rust in a variety of wheat by selection, depends upon the availability of variability in the plant population with reference to this character. In nature, such variability arises from gene-mutations which occur spontaneously but at very infrequent intervals. Genes which are the physical vehicles of hereditary characteristics are located in small rod-like bodies called chromosomes present in the cells of all biological organisms. Fundamental changes in hereditary characteristics are possible only if the genes themselves undergo change. The rate of spontaneously occurring mutations can be speeded up by the use of radio-isotopes which emit radiations that are capable of inducing changes in the genes which determine the characteristics of living organisms.

What radiation does is just to accelerate the process of gene-mutation, leading to the creation of a large amount of variability. This process of man-made evolution is particularly helpful in plants like wheat where intensive breeding work has been done during the past 50 years and the scope for further improvement in yield and other characters by using the naturally occurring variability now seems to be very limited. Since radiations can bring about heritable changes in plants, the plant breeders have in them a relatively inexpensive and readily available tool for enlarging the variations available to them.

The sterilising effects of radio-active materials on biological tissues offer great promise for pest control. By rendering males of the pest community sterile by exposing them to Gamma rays, the whole breed can ultimately be wiped out.

For Indian agriculture particularly, where on one side new crop species have demonstrated their great value and on the other pests and fungi have frequently become a scourge, the eventual benefits flowing from radioactivity as utilised in several directions indicated above could scarcely be exaggerated. In the I.A.R.I., the work is divided among four divisions. The Botany Division is engaged in exploiting the uses of radiation for breeding varieties of crop plants. The Division of Entomology is interested in the sterilisation of insects with the aid of the new tool; likewise the Mycology Division is tackling fungi and trying to anticipate new resistance points in the enemy and to equip the plants with counter resistance capacity well ahead. The Chemistry Division concerns itself with the use of radio-isotopes for tracer studies as applied in soil plant nutrition, feeding isotopes to plants through fertilisers and observing their uptake and efficiency under varying conditions.

The work on mutation with the use of radio-isotopes has already made considerable headway. Several interesting and useful mutations have been induced in wheat, cotton and other plants. Early flowering has been induced in plants of the wheat variety NP 809 which is also resistant to black, brown and yellow rusts. Fully awned mutants have been isolated in the awnless Pusa Wheat varieties N.P. 797, 798, 799 and 809. While it would have taken several years to effect this change by conventional breeding methods, the change has been achieved in one generation through irradiation. In some varieties of cotton, pollen sterility has been induced by irradiation and this may facilitate economic production of hybrid seeds which are known to give an increased yield over the normal varieties. In tomato and a number of ornamental plants, mutations have been artificially induced which make the fruits or the flowers considerably more attractive in their appearance. The artificial induction of mutations has thus opened up enormous possibilities in the field of plant breeding. Better plants of high yield, suitable for varying conditions, can be evolved to raise the country's food output.

Perhaps the most conspicuous—or is it the most inconspicuous?—symbol of this work is a small circular plot of land of 200 feet diameter which is being fast encompassed by a three feet thick wall rising to some 12 feet, lending the innocuous patch of earth the look of a bull-fighting ring. The spot certainly promises to be as exciting a place as the bull-fighting ring and far more useful. In about two months a Gamma Field with Cobalt 60 source will be established there for breeding improved crops which will not only be high yielding but also be resistant to rust and other diseases.

The Gamma Field would be a big step in fundamental research regarding genemutations by the use of radiations. Although a number of radio-isotopes have been successfully used for the production of mutations, experience has shown that perhaps the best possibilities in this direction are offered by Cobalt 60 which has relatively long life and emits

Gamma rays which are highly energetic and penetrating. It is also less expensive and more efficient. Apparently one of the most protected pieces of ground in this country, the layman can have no idea of the vast scientific knowledge and the scientific aspirations which this little piece of innocent looking space represents. It is strictly forbidden ground for everyone except the expert who himself approaches the task of handling the isotopes with "bated breath and whispering humbleness", for the isotopes which is a sister species of an element like phosphorus which it resembles in every way except that during its decay it emits certain radiations, carries during these radiations, the potentialities for incalculable harm to persons in the vicinity. The research workers may not be afraid of radiation but they know that they could not go near about without concealing themselves from head to foot with lead outfit. And these isotopes are after all a bye-product from the atomic reactors.

Obviously it is impossible to cover in a brief article the entire range of a work so fascinating and diverse. By way of an other example, reference may be made to the very first achievement of the Radio Tracer Laboratory in the Chemistry Division—The development of a suitable soil test for phosphorus which could be used on soil samples sent by farmers to obtain recommendation on fertiliser application. A quantitative estimate of the potential fertility of soil with regard to phosphorus that is available as a standard fertiliser is possible with the radio tracer technique. The method is fairly precise and is not affected by inherent soil variations. This test is of great importance in knowing the fertility status of a soil and for efficient use of fertilisers, to know how much of a fertiliser nutrient, say phosphorus applied to a crop is coming from the fertiliser and how much from the soil, how much of the fertiliser applied one season will remain effective for use of subsequent crops, the efficiency of utilisation of different fertilisers supplying the same nutrient by various crops under varying soil conditions, at what stage in the growth cycle of the crop a nutrient is taken up most and lastly where and how to put the fertiliser in relation to the crop so that maximum utilisation might take place. All these questions are of vital importance for a better soil crop fertiliser management. This Division has a comprehensive programme of work under way on determination of phosphorus fertility status of soils. Surface depth may not be quite estimable in respect of knowledge in men but for the best mode of application of phosphorus fertiliser on paddy, experiments at the I.A.R.I. farm beckon, "don't go beneath the surface". The intake is best when the fertilizer is applied at the surface.

Problems of Land Reform in India*

H. W. HANNAH†

How far is the size of farms pertinent to agricultural improvement in India? Are steps towards bigger farm size as urgent as techniques of better farming? A foreign expert, with first hand knowledge of Indian conditions, discusses these questions.

Problems of land reform are difficult to separate from the problems of agriculture generally in an underdeveloped country. They are mingled and associated in such ways that it is not always possible to assess the degree to which a particular problem is cause or effect. We may say, for example, that the extreme pressure for food and feed in India makes land reform difficult—or that failure to effect land reform results in lower production and hence greater pressure for food and feed. Both statements are at least partially true.

What do we mean by "land reform"—larger farms, smaller farms, changes in tenure pattern? A policy we would call reform in one country might be labelled archaic and detrimental in another. This is a perplexing question. W. Arthur Lewis has this to say:

"It is of the greatest importance everywhere that farmers should hold their lands on terms which give them security and incentive, and it is also of the greatest importance to have adequate institutions for making capital available. These questions apart, far too much emphasis is placed in current discussion on other institutional matters—especially fragmentation, size and marketing—and much too little upon other means of increasing efficiency—especially water supplies, seed farms for improved seed, fertilisers, and agricultural extension services. One gets the impression from much of the discussion that not much can be done to increase agricultural productivity without vast institutional changes in the countryside. This is not so. The typical farm in Japan is still only between two and three acres in size; nevertheless, productivity per acre on these farms is two to three times as great as in other parts of Asia. Productivity per acre in Japan increased by nearly fifty per cent in the thirty years before the first World War, and had doubled by the middle 1930's, without significant changes in the size of farm. The secret of rapid agricultural progress in the underdeveloped countries is to be found much more in agricultural extension, in fertilisers, in new seeds, in pesticides and in water supplies than in altering the size of the farm, in introducing machinery, or in getting rid of middlemen in the marketing process. (In any case increasing farm size and introducing machinery are doubtful policies for overpopulated countries). The present institutional framework is in most underdeveloped countries (but not all) quite adequate for an enormous advance in productivity by means of the introduction of improved technology. Indeed the best hope of raising the standard of living in most of these countries lies in the fact that the backwardness of their agricultural techniques makes possible spectacular advances in production at relatively low cost‡".

Perhaps Lewis' statement about "security and incentive" is as close as we need to get in spelling out what might be meant by land reform. After all, there must be some common feeling about the relation of man to land that we can accept without definition.

Recognising the inherent difficulty in formulating any category of meaningful problems of land reform in India, it is attempted here to identify a number of situations which

give rise to problems, and which, are accepted by most students of the Indian scene as fairly characterising the current agricultural economy:

1. Small holdings, 2. Fragmented holdings, 3. Pressure for food and feed, 4. Low income, 5. Unprogressive land and crop management, 6. Scarcity of suitable credit, 7. Low population mobility, 8. Slow industrial development, 9. Lack of basic education, and 10. A philosophy and social organisation which resists change.

Assuming that for purposes of discussion we can accept these ten "situations", three logical questions at once arise: What problems grow out of these situations that have a relation to land reform? What is being done about them? What might be done?

Small Holdings

According to estimates, there are about 560,000 villages in India, or about 36 million farmers. Cultivated acreage is estimated at between 300 and 350 millions, so the average Indian farmer works between 8 and 9 acres of land. However, this varies considerably from one part of the country to another. In Uttar Pradesh in the fertile Gangetic Plain, the average holding is about 5.3 acres. In South India in Kerala, where the population is about 1200 per square mile, farms average only around an acre. In Madhya Pradesh, where the population pressure is much less, farms average about 15 acres.

Both living standards and economy of operation are affected by such small holdings. It is estimated that a good pair of bullocks can farm 12 acres; yet most farms are less than half this size. Likewise, the average Indian farm family can produce enough labour to care for considerably more acreage than it has. Not only do millions of these farms fail to produce enough annually to supply an adequate diet to all the family members, but even more of them fail to produce a surplus for cash sale that the cultivator and his family can enjoy a minimum of what they might consider to be the amenities of life, but which people in the Western world would regard as necessities.

At this stage, Indian farms are so small and labour so plentiful that there really is very little reason to discuss the problem of mechanisation versus hand and animal labour. One current problem is increasing the size of farms so that labour now available can be more economically used for higher food production. The Central Government and the States are attempting to do several things which would alleviate to some degree the problem of small holdings. Irrigation and reclamation projects are underway to make more land available. Large holdings have been broken that more cultivators can have land. A few States in India have imposed ceilings, the intent being to prevent a number of large farms from further reducing the acreage of the small farms. Village or "cottage" industries are being encouraged. Industrial development is expected to drain some of the rural population away, thus increasing the acreage operated per cultivator. But all of these projects save industrial development can do no more than "hold the line" against annual population increases. So if one of the objectives of government is to increase the size of holdings, there would seem to be no alternative to draining away part of the rural population. This means that increased reliance must be placed on the role of industry.

Fragmented Holdings

Along with small farms in India goes the problem of field division. Through a process of inheritance which divides the land among the sons in the family, and through a custom which requires that a part of each cultivator's holdings shall consist of the more fertile lands near the village and a part of the less fertile lands further removed, each man's holdings get broken into a number of small and generally irregular-shaped fields. The loss

* Originally prepared for Land Economics Institute Seminar, July 17, 1958.

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‡ *The Theory of Economic Growth*, p. 136, Irwin Press.

time and the difficulty of management resulting from this arrangement are obvious. Furthermore, irrigation and conservation practices are complicated when a variety of crops exist in very small fields, and when a large number of ownerships are involved in even what might be a small conservation project. State Governments have recognised this problem and have tried to achieve a solution through consolidation of holding laws. These have achieved some success, but a good village consolidation plan is extremely difficult to work out. Moreover even though a complete consolidation might be made as of a particular date, it would not be long before fragmentation would commence all over again due to the operation of inheritance. So even if consolidation worked fairly well, the gains would be only temporary. The problem is not unrelated to small holdings because, if there were fewer holdings and they were larger, there would be less inheritance and less fragmentation at any rate. So even with respect to this problem we get back to the necessity of reducing the number of farmers.

Pressure for Food and Feed

There are three things at least which might be listed as causing terrific local pressures throughout India for available foods and feed. These are large numbers of people, and of cattle, and inadequate transportation for the movement of feed and foodgrains. Reference has already been made to large numbers of people—more than 300 per square mile according to 1957 estimates, with an average per capita caloric intake of around 2000 per day. It is estimated that there are about 200 million cattle and buffaloes in India, or roughly one head for every two people. Obviously this many cattle are not needed for either power or milk production. Though many Indian leaders speak out in favour of relieving the country of its excess cattle population, little can be done about it politically. Feelings about cattle run high throughout the villages, and a slaughter programme would seem out of the question at the moment. It appears almost futile to think of improving cattle for draft or milk production as long as the good animals can be diluted by the worthless ones which are permitted to roam at will, interbreed with other cattle, destroy food and feed, and even occupy space which human beings need. In large measure, cattle nullify the gains made through increased production resulting from better practices. If more food is produced in a village, the cattle will eat better, thus using a portion of that which might otherwise be available for human beings. So the pressure is ever constant, being relieved somewhat by good crops. When almost all of the organic matter is used for consumption and when the fuel of the villagers consists of animal excreta, the soil suffers. There is only about eight-tenths to nine-tenths of an acre per capita for the production of food in India, and if we consider that cattle consume even half as much as the human population then this figure would be reduced to little more than one-half acre per capita. Some steps have been taken by State Governments to reduce cattle numbers through a castration programme and through encouragement to breed only better animals. But the total effect of this programme is dubious. Some people advocate the slaughter of all excess cattle and their consumption by human beings. This might increase available food for a relatively short time, but if the diet of the people gradually changed to include a desire for meat, then the country would again be faced by a dilemma because in an overpopulated country such as India meat becomes a luxury. As transportation facilities are improved and the government perfects its programme to get food distributed where needed, local famines may be pretty well wiped out. But still there will remain the pressure because there simply is not enough for all of the human population and all of the cattle population. Any attempt to achieve what might be called land reform will immediately be confronted with this rather basic and imponderable problem.

Low Income

There is such a thing as being able to afford land reform. Perhaps this is just as true as the contrary statement that a country cannot afford not to have land reform. Certainly low income is a retarding factor because it tends to narrow the economic objective to mere subsistence with a little bit extra. In 1956 the gross national product per capita for India was estimated at \$ 65. The average cultivator has very little cash to use during the course of a year. Much of his income is in the form of service, and much of his energy is expended in activities which simply earn the services and produce no cash income. In discussing the use of available income by a typical Indian cultivator, a number of the staff of the Terai State Farm were pretty well agreed that at least 75 per cent of any available annual income would be used for additional food, perhaps 15 per cent for clothing, and 10 per cent for a number of miscellaneous items, including health and medical, transportation and fuel. Hence, the savings that would be necessary if a cultivator were to attempt buying out other cultivators and consolidating and enlarging his holdings are almost non-existent. Among other things, extremely low income may mean that any reform which is initiated will have to be sparked in some way by government.

Unprogressive Land and Crop Management

From available comparative reports it would appear that the Indian cultivator is not a particularly good farmer. The average wheat yield for India during the six-year period 1947—1953 has been estimated at eight and one-half bushels per acre. On test plots at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, yields of 40 bushels per acre or more have been received. According to the Indian Agricultural Atlas, the 1952 average corn yield for India was about 10 bushels per acre. Many farmers with better management are able to triple or quadruple this yield without changing the kind of seed used. The development of good hybrids could change this pattern still further. Some of the reasons which account for poor practices likewise account for lack of incentive to achieve land reform. So many things are related it is rather difficult to sort out the real causes of the unprogressive attitude. When the subject is discussed, a variety of reasons are advanced, including illiteracy, lack of a good extension programme, malnutrition resulting in a lack of energy to do any more than is absolutely necessary, unavailability of better seed or the right kinds of fertilisers, lack of credit, and unwillingness to risk anything different for fear that even a small failure will result in an inadequate food supply for the family. Extreme heat and an enervating climate have also been blamed. The government is attempting to change this situation through its Community Projects Administration, and much energy and manpower have been poured into the plan. Certainly some results have been attained, though it is undoubtedly true that results do not match the percentage figures which can be quoted to show how many villages are being served by the Community Projects Administration. What constitutes good extension methods in a "developed" country does not necessarily constitute good methods in an underdeveloped country. Certain things can be taken for granted in the United States, for example. Even superstitions about which the Western world is uninformed play a vital role in planning individual farm practices in India.

Scarcity of Suitable Credit

It is difficult to achieve any kind of land reform without expense of some kind to the cultivator. This poses a hard problem to government because it is extremely difficult to advance and supervise suitable credit when the size of operation is so small and the possibility of increasing cash income is so meagre. Nevertheless, scarcity of suitable credit is a real problem to many Indian cultivators. Local money lenders have filled the need for a long time

at exorbitant interest rates. It is quite common for debts to be inherited from one generation by the next. Extension of credit by farmers' cooperatives is being urged and this may achieve success, if Indians learn to cooperate in agriculture more than they have been able to do so far.

Low Population Mobility

During the 30-year period from 1921 to 1951, the rural population of India changed from 88.7 per cent to 82.7 per cent. This reflects to some degree the slow industrial development of the country, but there are other factors which also help to explain it. The operation of caste in an agricultural village and reliance on the joint family for the kind of security which in other parts of the world people purchase in the form of insurance, retirement plans, and through other schemes, are two important factors. Through the caste system families for whole generations become obligated to render service of a particular kind, and other families become entitled to these services. If the members of either family leave the village, it means they no longer receive these services, or conversely, that they are no longer entitled to the means of subsistence they would earn by rendering the service. Likewise, leaving the joint family means leaving for the most part the only kind of real security an Indian individual knows. Here again to some degree, is a problem in cause and effect. Perhaps it can be argued that the rapid development of manufacturing and industry would break down this system because people would then leave for the higher wages of industry and place their chances for security in higher wages. On the other hand, industry faces a real problem in securing skilled help, since people who come from the village would be highly unskilled in almost anything they might be expected to do in industry. The caste system has so isolated people in their occupations that the skills common, for example, to a American farmer are seldom accumulated in one person in India. The lack of physical means of transportation also keeps the population localised. The bicycle has probably done more to enlarge job opportunities than any single item that has come along in India in a long time. But so far as industry is concerned, the bicycle would afford local transportation only. It probably could not be considered as a major factor in breaking up the village pattern of living and reliance on the joint family. It must be said also that there are many good things about village life and the operation of a joint family which people in other parts of the world would not understand in suggesting quick solutions to an apparent problem.

Slow Industrial Development

Perhaps the phrasing of this heading is not the happiest that might be found; on the other hand, it is correct to say that industrial development has been low compared to that in some other countries and also in terms of the need for such development to bring about changes in agriculture and in the land-holding system. In 1956, for example, it was estimated that there were 303 thousand telephones in India, or about one for 1,300 people. In 1954 there were 353 thousand motor vehicles, or about one per thousand for the population. In the same year it was estimated that there were about 8.7 million bullock carts in India. Though a pair of bullocks and a cart would seem to be a necessity for every farmer, this is only about one bullock cart for every four farms in India. Some of the reasons which seem to retard industrial development were listed in the preceding section. In addition, of course, would be lack of capital. Apparently also there has not been a vigorous exploration programme to develop mineral resources, some of which could support a greatly expanded industry. Government is exerting a considerable effort in this direction and a higher proportion of Second Five Year Plan funds have been allotted to industrial development. Certainly an effort is being made, but there are some imponderables in the situation which are likely to make progress seem comparatively slow even in the next several decades.

Lack of Basic Education

Any programme aimed at land reform would immediately encounter the problems created by inability to read and the lack of understanding of the motives and purpose behind anything which might be done in the way of land reform. The villagers know about the *patwari* and his responsibility for keeping track of their various parcels of land and of crop yields. Views on acreage limitations vary depending on one's present interest in land and on his motives. If one owns three acres, he would be in favour of limitations; if one owns 300, he would probably feel the other way. This would be true anywhere, but to "educate" the agricultural public on the advantages of any particular land reform measure will obviously be more difficult when there is a lack of understanding and an inability to read and discuss. The Indian Constitution has set as a goal for the states having all youngsters up to 14 years of age in a public school by 1960. A real effort is being made, but it is not likely that the goal will be realised by that time. Even if it were, there will be a long period of time during which a high percentage of illiteracy will prevail.

A Philosophy and Social Organisation which Resists Change

Without discussing the merits of the Indian philosophy of life it may be said that it does retard what we at least regard as progress. When a person has schooled himself to satisfy his wants by not having wants, it is rather difficult to convince him that he should expend energy to make his crop yield ten bushels per acre more or that he should live through the trials and uncertainties of getting ten tracts of land all consolidated into one or two. It is not so much that Indians resist change; it is only that they are not interested in change. They seem to be able to go along with their old ways, at the same time permitting new ways to exist side by side with the old.

Conclusion

If one were to reduce the problems of land reform in India to one statement, it would be that farms need to be larger and more productive so that they will return a larger income to the operator and his family; thus enabling them to achieve certain minimum essentials which, every one would agree, should constitute a so-called standard of living. Basically, then, the problems are two: (1) how to increase the size of farms, and (2) how to get better farming. And even these two problems are not unrelated. But as Lewis points out, a great deal can be done about the latter without regard to the former. At any rate this is where improvement must commence; else increasing size of farm or changing tenure patterns will produce no more food for the nation.

In the Path of Minor Irrigation

Minor irrigation has a major contribution to make towards increased food production in India under present conditions. During the latter half of the year, three regional conferences were held to discuss the problems of rehabilitation, maintenance and co-ordination of minor irrigation activities and to decide the steps required therefor. The following article is a brief review of the work of these three meetings.

Elsewhere in this issue there is reference to the work done in a few States in the sphere of minor irrigation. Nearly all the States have been facing problems of some kind or other in the way of full utilisation of minor irrigation facilities. For irrigation as a whole it has already been decided after re-examination of the Second Plan that during the last two years of the Plan period a sum of Rs. 25 to 30 crores would be diverted from other sources for the completion of works like main canals and field channels. Part of this money might also be utilised for additional minor irrigation works. It has been found that among the different types of irrigation works, minor irrigation gave better results. Despite this fact arrangements for looking after these works have not been adequate in more than one State. The minor irrigation programme under the Plan is calculated to bring under cultivation additional area of about 9 million acres and contribute 1.89 million tons of foodgrains to total production. During the first two years of the Plan period the actual achievement has worked out to roughly 40 per cent of the targets. The tempo has been increasing, though initial difficulties arising out of the reorganisation of States have not been entirely got over. A large number of tanks in the Southern States had gone out of use for neglect of desilting. As in major and medium irrigation works minor irrigation too is afflicted through the shortage of technical personnel and occasionally by inadequate supplies of essential requisites as diesel engines and motor engines. Delay in land acquisition is another impediment. Construction work has to defer in timing and expedition to the dictates of the seasons. In Andhra Pradesh the State Government are finding it difficult to secure oil engines for lift irrigation. Madhya Pradesh has difficulties in respect of technical personnel and machinery. In some States too much scrutiny at various stages and at different levels has become a frequent bottleneck in the speedy execution of schemes. It also happens that under the existing legislation the Government have no power to go to a court of law in cases where they consider the award of compensation excessive.

Though of less direct consequence, the existence of a number of agencies collecting information for different purposes creates problems. While there was scarcely any difficulty in the maintenance of State owned works, the same could not be said of community works or of those belonging to private parties. For community works, it was not always that responsibility could be fixed for maintenance. In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh where a large number of tanks were owned by *jagirdars* and big landlords, neglect of maintenance was conspicuous.

To meet these problems, three regional Conferences, met at Hyderabad in July, at Calcutta in August and at New Delhi in September and indicated a number of steps. Broadly speaking, these steps relate to the expeditious initiation and completion of schemes, maintenance of works already in existence and the assessment of benefits. Higher priority to minor irrigation schemes under the Development Programme and considerable acceleration of the pace of progress during the remaining plan period, adequate delegation of both financial and administrative powers to staff responsible for execution of schemes, acquisition

through the emergency provision of the Land Acquisition Acts, review of the conditions regarding the issue of loans for sinking wells and purchase of pumps, concessional rates for utilisation of electric power for agricultural pumping, an increase in subsidy for wells under G.M.F. rules upto 50 per cent of the total cost and a full subsidy on the C.D. Blocks on the G.M.F. pattern have been recommended.

For proper and integrated planning of a comprehensive programme of irrigation development systematic investigations and surveys on an organised basis, provision of the units with adequate equipment and transport facilities and adequate funds earmarked in the Annual Plan for the specific purpose of carrying out these investigations and surveys have been suggested. Where the progress of lift irrigation came up against shortage of diesel engines, power pumps, electric motors or foreign exchange for spare parts, there should be a phasing from month to month of the requirements of equipment. As the States are often not able to utilise the additional allocations for minor irrigation made either by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or the Ministry of Community Development, due to inability to adjust these additional allocations within the overall plan ceiling of the States under the agricultural sector, the raising of the overall ceiling for the State Plan should be considered. Towards better maintenance of works, the main recommendations were the setting up of a proper organisation in charge of record and inspection of existing wells, boring operations to improve supply of water wherever it is reduced, prompt servicing and repair of diesel engines and pumps, preferably through the suppliers of the equipment. A mobile unit for attending to small repairs in fields was also recommended. Among other recommendations falling in this sphere are clear indication of responsibility for maintenance and upkeep of works, prescription of fixed standards, periodical inspection of maintenance and specific provisions of funds for maintenance in every annual budget, a special non-lapsable fund through a cess of irrigable areas for maintenance of minor irrigation works and entrusting the task of maintenance of panchayats and cooperative societies wherever it was found possible. The Delhi Conference suggested that contracts of maintenance work should preferably be given to these bodies, and that they should be empowered to levy a suitable assessment to defray the maintenance charges. There was also a suggestion at the Calcutta Conference to enlist the initiative and cooperation of the beneficiaries concerned by requiring them to undertake unskilled work. In cases where any irrigation work was not properly maintained and the party responsible for its maintenance not likely to do the work, the District Collector should be empowered to attend to the repair and maintenance and to recover the cost from the party.

For the assessment of progress and benefits a number of steps were recommended such as more detailed surveys and records bringing a certain percentage of the completed works and areas actually irrigated therefrom within the inspection work of supervising officers at all levels of the concerned departments, periodical official reviews and a random sample survey on an all-India basis to evaluate results in terms of increased production and to suggest remedial measures against irrigation resources falling into disuse.

Agriculture Abroad

Japanese Agriculture and its Problems—*

In the all-out endeavour for the development of Indian agriculture in manifold directions, much could be drawn by way of general inspiration and detailed example from experiences abroad. The feature "Agriculture Abroad" is slanted to that purpose. The first article running into two instalments is from K. Nishimura, F.A.O. Expert attached to this Directorate.

It is common knowledge that Japan, in spite of her being very densely populated and deficient in important raw materials for manufacturing and consumption, is maintaining comparatively high living standards, after facing an arduous task of rehabilitation after the War. Any foreigner may be inclined to ask for an explanation to this apparent paradox. An attempt is made in this article to offer one.

At the outset, one should examine how far the situation obtaining in Japan corresponds to the general impression. The actual situation will be found only through minute analyses of her economic structure.

Japan has about 90 million people on 93 million acres of total area, roughly equivalent to 23 per cent and 11 per cent of India respectively. Traversed by a north-south mountain range, forming as it were a geographical backbone, Japan is predominantly mountainous and hilly affording only about 19 per cent of the total land area for cultivation. Of the total cultivated area, 40 per cent is occupied by rice, and this percentage is nearly the same now as 20 years back. The cultivated area was 5,183,220 cho (1 cho = 2.5 acres) in 1955, of which 2,312,184 cho were paddy fields and others were upland fields. This included 294,215 cho of orchards.

The national income in 1956 is estimated at 7,427 million yen (1 rupee = 75 yen), to which agriculture contributed only 15.6 per cent. Out of a total of 42 million (estimated) working population in 1956, 17 million (40 per cent) are engaged in agriculture.

Thus between two indicators, i.e. proportion of agriculture in national income and total working population, we can take notice of the inferiority of agriculture compared with other industries. But does this relative inferiority mean that the farmers are in a poor condition?

Undoubtedly the phenomenon explains the comparative low productivity of agriculture, which is affecting the sound development of the national economy. Governments, Central and Prefectural, local self-governing bodies and agricultural associations have been endeavouring to improve productivity through several means. Consequently, in recent decades, remarkable improvements have taken place; only, these have not been in proportion to the strides in industry or to the growing needs of the population.

Japan is determined that all industries must do their best, even at the risk of some imbalances, to sustain her dense population on high living standards. At the same time, she is also keen on harmonised development of agriculture and industry in the interest of sound all-round economic progress.

The situation of agriculture in Japan's national economy and some of the recent trends could be understood, in some detail, from the following:

*The views expressed in this article are those personally held by the writer and should not be associated with any organisation.

There are about six million farm households in Japan, which are decreasing year by year. They are distributed as follows, according to the size of holdings:

Number of farm households by size of cultivated land under management (1955)

Total	60,31,875
—0.5 cho	23,19,435
0.5—1	19,73,665
1.0—2	13,86,690
2.0—3	2,12,930
3.0—5	84,005
5.0—10	44,735
10.0—	10,415

Seventy per cent of the farmers have holdings under 2.5 acres. The number of working members engaged in farming are 19,423,000 among whom family members account for 99.4 per cent. Permanent servants in farming are very few.

Out of the total population, farmers are about 40 per cent. This figure is also decreasing year by year (1952 being an exception).

Year	Total population (as on October 1)	Farm household population (as on February 1)
1950	8,31,99,637	3,78,11,000
1951	8,45,00,000	3,75,62,000
1952	8,58,00,000	3,79,54,000
1953	8,70,00,000	3,79,00,000
1954	8,82,00,000	3,76,00,000
1955	8,92,74,900	3,64,68,775

Even though the agricultural population tends to decline, two fifths of the total population are still farmers. Farmers represent a very important sector of the domestic market for industrial products. The annual expenditure in cash by an average farmer with 6.2 family members and 2.5 acres of cultivated area, is roughly computed as follows:

	yen
<i>For agricultural materials</i>	88,181
Main items—	
Fertiliser	30,399
Fodder	17,870
Pesticide	4,008
Agricultural implements (excluding equipments and machines as assets)	4,559
<i>For livings</i>	185,556
Main items—	
Food and drinks	51,889
Clothing	32,530
Housing	22,520

From these figures we can easily estimate that annually at least 424 milliard yen of the domestic market is given for the fertiliser, medicine and textile industries. These expenditures support not only the employees of those industries but absorb agricultural products for their manufacture and consumption.

What do the farmers give to the nation by way of food and raw materials? The Division of Statistics and Survey estimated the gross value of agricultural products in 1955 as follows:—

	million yen
Total gross value	15,50,250
Rice	8,15,462 (52.7%)
Wheat, barley	1,35,123 (8.7%)
Miscell. cereals	11,422 (0.7%)
Pulses	54,937 (3.5%)
Potatoes	84,545 (3.5%)
Vegetables	98,278 (6.3%)
Fruits	57,435 (3.7%)
Industrial crops	88,586 (5.7%)
Cocoon	47,381 (3.1%)
Animal products	1,50,783 (9.7%)
Rice straw products	6,175 (0.4%)

Rice accounts for half the value of agricultural production in Japan. Indeed, rice is most important and indispensable for the Japanese people, even though after the War food habits have tended to change, thanks largely to the fall in rice production. The paddy crop is linked with irrigation facilities and its price is supported by the Government to encourage production.

Among the conditions under which agriculture and other industries have increased their production, the transfer of labour from agriculture to industries is notable. In 1955, out of the 36,469 thousand farmers, 19,423 thousand were fully engaged in farming; but 5,916 thousand were pursuing it as either a supplementary business or only in the peak season. This means that among the farmers there are quite a large proportion engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Mainly they are labourers or commuters in urban districts or officers and teachers in rural areas. It is needless to say that annually new applicants or positions leave villages for cities, a tendency which has continued for five or more

decades. Especially for the small-sized farmer, the cash income from non-agricultural sources greatly contributes to the family earnings; the average extra net income comes to about 30 per cent or more of the total net income.

In the general structure of the income of an average farmer, out of the total net income, 67.3 per cent is from agriculture and the balance from other sources. It is interesting that out of the non-agricultural income, 19.9 per cent is wages. These figures relate only to the average farmer; in the case of those with holdings less than 0.5 cho, 60 to 70 per cent of the total net income is from non-agricultural sources.

With a rainfall ranging from 1000 mm. to nearly 3000 mm. and the annual temperature from 6.7°C in the north to 16.9°C in the south, Japan offers scope for a great variety of crops, differences in land use and in cropping patterns. In the northern part with its cold climate and winter snow fall only a few crops could be grown in winter, the intensity of land utilisation is mostly 100 to 110 per cent; in the southern part, where the climate is milder, double cropping in both paddy and upland fields is generally in vogue. Agriculture in Japan has been carried on on these conditions from ancient times.

The total area planted in 1956 was as follows

	hectares
Total area planted	82,32,657
Rice	32,42,651
Wheat, barley	17,25,931
Potatoes	5,94,421
Miscell. cereals	2,01,613
Pulses	7,49,740
Vegetables	4,58,400
Fruits and nuts	1,97,471
Industrial crops	4,77,591
Green manure and soiling crops, and forage crops	3,80,143
Mulberry	1,91,220
Mulberry seedling	1,505
Nursery area	11,971

Here we change our attention from the macroscopic sphere to the individual farmer. Indicating the fact that the structure of the farmer's economy differs from region to region, and by size, a sample obtained from the "Farm Household Economy Survey",
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which was started by the Government from 1921, is given here. The following set of figures is a result obtained for 1956.*

	YEN		YEN
Total receipt	5,00,564	Total expenditure	1,36,858
Agricultural receipt	3,58,533	Agricultural expenditure	1,27,509
Crops	2,92,133	Non-agri-expenditure	9,349
Sericulture	12,545	Tax and public imposts and	
Livestock and products	35,786	obligations	31,380
Agr. miscell. receipt	8,069	Living expenditure	3,20,261
Non-agr. business and wage			
receipt	1,18,045		
Receipt such as present and			
subsidy, etc.	23,986		

The agricultural receipt of the average farmer was 358,533 yen, but out of it cash income occupied 234,439 yen, about 65 per cent. This is significant, implying, considerably higher monetisation in agriculture in Japan, even in smaller sized farms. Generally speaking, for the whole country the selling ratios of several crops are as follows—

	per cent
Rice	52
Wheat, barley	30-50
Miscell. cereals	0-40
Pulses	20-70
Potatoes	50-60
Vegetables	20-80
Fruits	80-100
Industrial crops	30-100

There are local variations, which are explained by differences in cropping pattern and the size of the farms.

Though population has been increasing at the rate of about one million per year between 1950 and 1955, the farm household population has tended to decline in spite of a higher birth rate compared to urban areas. The working population on farms is also decreasing as a result of the use of improved machinery and techniques. Even so Japan by reason of her limited area, does have a problem of numbers in relation to agriculture and increasing population in rural area will have to find its way to non-agricultural occupations irrespective of individual likes and dislikes. Within the agricultural sphere attention has to be paid to more intensive crops and livestock involving higher consumption of family labour. Alongside the improvement of the economic condition of the farmers through land reforms, extension services and better education in the post-war years, the rural people have been taking up family planning extensively; the idea that children are a source of economic strength is yielding place to preference for family planning as a means of building up a rational and sound family economy. The result is that both the birth and death rates in Japan's rural population have decreased to nearly urban levels. Amenities of living in the rural and the urban areas are also nearly the same.

*This set of figures is an average for 56-58 farmers selected by random sampling method from 'whole' farmers. Its household members are 6.23, and area under management is 23.8 tan (10 tan.—1 cho). Out of them actual cultivated area is 11.9 tans and the balance residential sites, forest, pasture or others.

Japan has also the problem of sharp seasonal variations in employment in agriculture. Monthly labour force statistics indicate this for July 1956—August 1957.

	Labour force working in agr. and forestry (in '000)
1956—	
July	18,530
Aug.	17,700
Sept.	17,340
Oct.	18,570
Nov.	17,040
Dec.	14,450
1957—	
Jan.	13,290
Feb.	13,640
Mar.	14,820
Apr.	16,230
May	17,780
Jun.	18,790
Jul.	17,840
Aug.	17,090

The working labour force in the slack season is only 70 per cent of that in the busy season. In the slack season as many as 5 million persons go without work. From the stand point of farm management the filling up of this gap is an important problem. Seasonal unemployment is already concentrated in the northern part for climatic reasons. Some counter measures are being taken to meet the situation in this region. Generally speaking the bigger farmers lay by enough resources from out of the summer crops to tide over seasonal unemployment. It is the smaller farmers for whom the problem becomes difficult.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A number of schemes for research in agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and agricultural economics, have been finalised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. These will be considered at the ICAR Governing Body Meeting on December 30.

Among the more important schemes are agro-economic surveys in different river valley projects, intensification of research on rice, study of the behaviour of field rats for evolving effective control methods, improvement of agricultural implements and a co-ordinated programme of research on floriculture.

Animal husbandry schemes include one for the study of the economics of specialised dairy farming under mixed and arable conditions. For hilly areas, it is proposed to study the potentialities of the yak for agricultural purposes and to intensify cattle breeding. It is also proposed to investigate causes of reproductive failure in buffaloes and cows during summer and to popularise the rearing of baby chicks.

The Animal Nutrition Committee of the ICAR has already recommended that research on the nutritional aspect of reproductive failure in buffaloes during summer months should be taken up so that the difficulty in properly regulating calving interval is removed and regular supply of milk maintained throughout the year. At present, seasonal breeding results in seasonal surplus milk production. The Committee has also stressed the importance of use of radio-active isotopes in the study of the role of minerals in the growth and productivity of livestock. Substitute feeds like mango seed kernel, jaman seed and paniwar have been suggested to replace costly feeds and thereby reduce the cost of milk production.

An enquiry will be made to determine factors influencing cropping patterns on individual holdings at six centres—Bhubneswar, Bapatla, Ludhiana, Anand, Agra and Patna. Investigation of the cost of production of sheep and wool and an enquiry into the cost of vegetables are other schemes of the ICAR.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Foodgrain Prices—Government of India have issued notifications under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for controlling the rise in price and preventing the hoarding of wheat in Rajasthan, wheat and peas in Uttar Pradesh and of gram, gram dal and barley in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The prices at which these commodities shall be sold in any locality in these States shall be the average price during the previous three months.

The Centre has also issued the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958 fixing the maximum wholesale prices of Arwa (raw) and Sela (parboiled) rice of Grades II, IIA, III and IV in certain districts of the State. The prices are specified for fair average quality rice conforming to the specifications prescribed in the Order applicable to the respective areas.

Wheat Research—Research on wheat is being done now at sixteen stations. Six of these stations work under the administrative control of the Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The remaining ten stations are run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with the State Governments concerned.

Wheat consumption in Kerala—The scheme for encouraging wheat consumption among the people of Kerala envisages the setting up of Wheat Houses initially, at three centres, viz. Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode, for the sale of wheat preparations at low prices. The Wheat Houses are proposed to be conducted on the lines of the cafeteria/restaurants run by the All-India Women's Food Council for popularising subsidiary foods. The scheme will be extended to other places in the State if it is found to be working satisfactorily at these centres.

Multi-purpose Food Plant—The question of setting up a multi-purpose food plant is under consideration of the Government of India. There is at present an experimental multi-purpose unit at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore with a capacity of about half a ton per day.

New Insecticide—The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has developed a process for making an insecticide by chlorinating turpentine, which compares favourably with D.D.T. Arrangements for its commercial development are in hand. Its cost of production is estimated at about one rupee a lb. The present sale price for technical D.D.T. is Rs. 2.25.

Utilisation of paddy husk—The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has under consideration a proposal to set up a ten-ton plant in Mysore for extracting oil from rice bran by using alcohol as solvent. Manufacture of activated carbon from paddy husk has also been undertaken during the last two years.

Allotment of fertilisers—To augment supplies of fertilisers, export of 50,000 tons of groundnut oil cakes was allowed for utilising the foreign exchange earned thus for their import. Under the Indo-U.S. Aid Programme some funds have been allotted for import of fertilisers. Additional imports under these arrangements are expected to be 32,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia and 22,000 tons of urea from Italy, 57,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia against oil-cakes export, and 35,000 tons of ammonium sulphate under the Indo-U.S. aid programme funds.

Fisheries conference—India participated in the eighth session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council held in Colombo from December 6 to 22. Development of inland and marine fisheries in the Indo-Pacific region was the main subject for discussion.

Set up in 1949, the Council formulates schemes of development and utilisation of fisheries resources in this region and co-ordinates research.

Advanced Agricultural and Veterinary Training—Twenty eight persons have been selected for advanced training in agriculture and veterinary sciences under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme. The training will be imparted in the universities of Illinois, Tennessee and Ohio.

Representing agricultural and veterinary colleges, research stations and State Agriculture Departments, the nominees will receive training for periods of six months to one year.

DIARY FOR NOVEMBER 1958

- November 1 Government of India promulgated the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order.
All India Co-operative week inaugurated.
- 3 Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Food Sale) Order, 1958 issued.
Licences for import of copra or coconut kernel issued to actual users on *ad hoc* basis during October 1958—March 1959.
- 6 All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur 1958-59 released.
- 8 Prices of *tota* rice in Punjab fixed at Rs. 12.25 per maund.
Meeting of National Development Council opens.
- 9 State trading in foodgrains recommended by the National Development Council.
- 13 A further quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) released for export during the period ending March 1958.
- 15 Wholesale prices of *atta* manufactured out of imported wheat in Delhi fixed at Rs. 15.25 per maund.
Export of bajra banned from districts of Jhunjunu, Churu and Sikar in Rajasthan.
- 16 Export Duty of Bengal Deshi, Mathia, Dholleras, Oomras Deshi, C.P.I. & II, Central India Deshi and other varieties of cotton stapling upto an inclusive of 25/32" reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 per bale.
Export quota of 2.5 lakh bales of cotton consisting of 1 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi, 1 lakh bales of cotton upto 3/4" staple and 0.5 lakh bales of cotton below 3/4" staple released.
- 17 Minimum prices of coarse I and II varieties of rice fixed at Rs. 15.50 and Rs. 15.00 per maund respectively in Madhya Pradesh.
- 18 A quota of 5,000 tons of sesamum seed released for export during the period—November 1958 to April 1959—by exporters who effect shipment of sesamum seed oil.
- 21 A further quota of 25,000 tons of hand-picked selected groundnut released for export during the period ending March 1959.
- 22 An import quota of 95,000 bales of cotton (1 11/16" and above) from U.S.A. released.
- 28 Retail prices of *atta* of imported wheat fixed at 2 seers 8½ chhataks a rupee in Delhi.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The weather during November was generally dry over North India excepting in the last week when rains were received in varying degrees in Punjab and Rajasthan. Fairly wide spread rainfall or local showers were received in certain parts of Central and Southern regions and Orissa and West Bengal.

The rainfall during the post monsoon period so far (i.e. from 1 October to 3 December) was in excess of the normal in Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema, deficient in Konkan, Coastal Mysore and Kerala and scanty in Jammu and Kashmir. Elsewhere, it was normal.

Sowing of rabi crops, wheat, barley, gram, millets, rabi oilseeds and vegetables, transplantation of paddy, tobacco and chillies, harvesting of paddy, millets, maize, pulses, sugarcane, kharif oilseeds and picking of cotton were the main agricultural operations. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan where the crops were reported to have been affected to some extent either by excessive rains or by pests and diseases.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

GROW MORE FOOD

The sowing of wheat, barley, gram and jowar has been completed and the first major operational phase of the rabi campaign, which was launched by the President of India on September 11, has ended.

The campaign has been notable for the accelerated supply to cultivators of the means of production, including improved seed, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better irrigation facilities, plant protection and agricultural credit. Another feature has been the mass mobilisation of farmers and the formation of "teams of helpers" to carry the results of research to the farmer's doorstep.

Some States procured additional quantities of improved seed over and above stocks available with them. Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi procured about 9 lakh maunds of wheat and gram seed from surplus States.

The Government of India supplied by September 30, the target date, the quantity of nitrogenous fertiliser allotted to each of the participating States. The fertiliser was stocked at points which made for easy and timely distribution.

Minor Irrigation—The States are devoting attention to measures for securing optimum utilisation of irrigational water. In Andhra Pradesh the supply of oil engines, electric motors and loans for sinking wells are being expedited. Besides, cleaning of irrigation channels is being taken up on a community basis. U. P. proposes to construct guls by *shramdan*. In Bombay, speedy action has been ordered to remove silt from channels, to improve the working of wells, tanks and bunds, and to grant taccavi loans for repairing and cleaning private channels. Cultivators in the Punjab are being induced to divide their fields into compartments for better utilisation of irrigation water. In Madhya Pradesh demonstra-

tions of improved irrigation practices are being carried out on cultivators' fields. As a long-term measure, all the States have adopted, on a campaign basis, programme for the maintenance of old irrigation works and construction of new ones.

Apart from the grant of taccavi loans to cultivators for the purchase of improved agricultural implements, steps were taken to mobilise implements stocked in cooperative societies, seed stores, Government farms and extension training centres to make them available to cultivators free of charge for demonstration.

Plant Protection—Much emphasis was placed on plant protection and the treatment of seed against diseases. All States took measures to treat the seed stored in departmental depots; besides, cultivators themselves were induced to have their stocks treated before sowing. In Andhra Pradesh, jowar seed sufficient to cover an area of 21 lakh acres was treated.

States' plant protection programmes included the stocking of insecticides and equipment at convenient centres for use against termites before sowing, and other pests and diseases of standing crops.

To enable cultivators to purchase essential supplies such as fertilisers, seed and implements, many States simplified the procedure for sanctioning loans. Uttar Pradesh took some special measures in this connection.

Public Participation—All the States undertook to mobilise public participation. About 5,000 technical personnel were formed into "teams of helpers" in Andhra Pradesh. In U.P., camps have been set up for training 2½ lakh Gram Sahayaks, each of whom is required to adopt improved practices and to induce 10 other cultivators to do likewise. Workers from the Bharat Sewak Samaj, the Farmers' Forum and other organisations are also being trained in these camps. Trained village level leaders of Rajasthan are being utilised for mobilising mass participation. In Bihar, about 60,000 project leaders are playing an active role.

Almost all the States took effective steps to procure and distribute agricultural information material relating to the various crops selected for the campaign. This was in addition to publicity in the press and on the radio and films. Most of the States are awarding prizes to villages which show significantly increased production through the adoption of improved practices. In addition to community prizes, individual-prizes will be given under the All-India Crop Competition Scheme.

Campaign in Delhi—The Union Territory of Delhi was specially assisted in field operations by Officers of the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. These included procurement of 60,000 maunds of gram seed from outside the Territory. Technical Officers of the Ministry formed themselves into "teams of helpers" and paid repeated visits to 300 villages. They also helped at the time of sowing and organised more than 200 result demonstrations on cultivators' fields, introducing a new variety of wheat—NP. 824. Visits to compost manure accumulations at Badli and Okhla led to the decision to set up manure dumps in six or seven villages within easy reach of the farmers. A drive for the eradication of Pohli, a pernicious weed, and for the destruction of rats is being launched.

A survey to indicate the possibility of constructing tube wells in the area was undertaken and efforts were made to sanction all pending applications for the construction of surface wells in time before the first irrigation. Departmental procedure has been simplified, one lakh of rupees disbursed and about 400 surface wells are likely to be completed. Guls and channels are being cleaned.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The National Development Council considered, *inter alia*, at its meeting held at New Delhi on 8th and 9th November the role of the cooperative movement in intensifying agricultural production, mobilising local man-power and other resources and, generally, in rebuilding the rural economy. The Council made the following important recommendations :—

(a) The responsibility and initiative for the social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village cooperative and the village panchayat which should, as a rule, serve identical areas. Agricultural development programmes, such as consolidation of holdings, production and distribution of improved seeds and manure distribution of fertilizers and supply of farm perquisites to small cultivators on credit, should be undertaken through cooperatives, which should also be in a position to take up animal husbandry programmes and other works of benefit to the community.

(b) Though cooperative institutions should receive necessary assistance, efforts should be directed to secure people's participation in the fullest measure.

(c) The aim should be to ensure that every family is represented in the village cooperative. It would, therefore, be necessary to bring all sections of the rural community into the movement.

(d) The cooperatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit. Where villages are too small, it will be convenient to form them into larger groups with a population of about one thousand. Village societies which should be federated through unions should also become members of marketing societies serving their respective areas.

(e) The cooperative movement should be developed to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the third Five-Year Plan. The State Governments should make special efforts to revitalise existing agricultural cooperatives to increase their membership from the present level of 9 to 10 million to about 15 million by the end of the Second Plan. It is feasible to raise the membership to 20 million by the end of the current Plan period if vigorous efforts are made. In areas under the community development programme, cooperative societies should be established, as a matter of first priority, in villages which are not served by any cooperative society.

(f) In view of the new programmes envisaged, the credit requirements are likely to be larger than the targets laid down in the Second Plan, i.e., provision of Rs. 225 crores per annum through cooperatives, Rs. 150 crores of short-term loans and Rs. 75 crores of medium and long-term loans. Arrangements should be made with the Reserve Bank of India to meet the larger credit needs. Special attention should be paid to provide facilities for crop loans. Provision of credit should be linked to the programmes for increase in agricultural production and for marketing. Existing credit limits should be reviewed with a view to accelerating the pace of expansion of agricultural credit.

(g) The Cooperative movement should foster the habit of thrift and savings and co-operatives should function as primary agencies in rural areas in the national saving movement.

I may be recalled that under the principal Act, the rights, title, and interest of landlords had vested in the occupancy tenants free from encumbrances and the outgoing landlords were given the right to apply to the Collector for the determination of their compensation. Since the principal Act did not apply to evacuee property, it was necessary to promulgate an ordinance in July 1958, which the present Bill seeks to replace.

The Madras Survey and Boundaries (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 seeks to enact uniform legislation on the subject for the State of Andhra Pradesh as a whole. This uniformity is necessary as the Andhra area of the State is regulated by the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 while the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 Fasli and the Hyderabad Record of Rights in Land Regulation 1358 Fasli applied to the Telengana area. Under the present legislation, the provisions of the Madras Act of 1923 are being extended to the Telengana area and the provisions of the Hyderabad Act and Regulation which formerly applied to this area are being declared inoperative.

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 seeks to provide for the recovery from the amounts paid as compensation, the excess amount of rent which had been collected by or paid to the landholders on the basis of old rates of rent which had continued to be notified in several cases even though reduced rates had been sanctioned under the Madras Estates (Reduction of Rent) Act 1947.

The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill mainly provides for the recognition of consolidation undertaken voluntarily by tenure holders. The Bill also provides for certain procedural changes which are needed in the light of past experience.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh are reported to be considering a proposal to introduce shortly a Bill to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 in its application to the Andhra area of the State. Under Section 1, sub-section (4) of the principal Act, the Government may notify a date for the purpose of enforcement of the Act in any *Zamindari*, under tenure or Inam estate.

It, however, appears that a number of estates which had vested in the State as Inam or under-tenure estates were subsequently found to have been wrongly notified. The present Bill seeks to cancel or amend these notifications wherever necessary. The amendment Bill further proposes to bring the Darmila Inam villages within the purview of the Act in order to cover the ruling recently given by the Madras High Court that this category of Inams (*i.e.* post-settlements minor Inams) the income of which was included in the assets of the zamindar at the time of permanent settlement would not in law vest in the Government along with the main estate of which they formed a part. Even though this ruling was later set aside by the Supreme Court, the State Government intends to bring forward this Bill to facilitate the assumption of the management or administration of the Inam estates which they were, in many cases, unable to do before due to legal difficulties.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Government of Rajasthan have published the Rajasthan Land Revenue Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1958. The Bill provides for the realisation of land revenue from jagirdars for the Agricultural years 1957-58 and 1958-59 at the same rate as for the immediately preceding year instead of at one-fourth of their rental income as provided for in the principal Act. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have

published the Andhra Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment Bill, 1958. The main object of the Bill is to extend the Andhra Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955 to the Telengana area so as to extend the levy of betterment contribution to a larger number of works than is permissible under the Hyderabad Act which is now in operation in that area.

PANCHAYATS

The Government of Rajasthan have introduced the Rajasthan Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958 in the State Legislative Assembly. The Bill seeks to clarify certain procedural matters, such as appointment of *sarpanches*, re-designation of panchayats, etc.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have published the U.P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1955. It seeks *inter alia* to establish a Gaon-Samaj Fund for each circle. All sums received by the Land Management Committee (establishment under Section 122 of the Principal Act) either on its own behalf or on behalf of the Gaon Samaj and such other sums as may be prescribed are to be credited to this fund, which shall be utilised by the Land Management Committee to defray the charges in connection with the discharge of the duties and functions laid down in the Act. The Amendment also seeks to redesignate the 'Gaon Sabha' as 'Gaon Samaj'.

The Central Committee on Community Development, which recently met under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, decided that most of the welfare schemes which are under way as part of the C.D. programme should be carried out from now on through panchayats and other village institutions only.

In pursuance of the decision taken by the National Development Council in its meeting held in June 1957, that the blocks and village organisations should be regarded as basic units for formulating and carrying out development programmes, the Ministry of Community Development propose to earmark items of programme which are generally known as "local works" to be planned and executed through village institutions.

EXTENSION TRAINING

In order to implement the scheme of a two-year integrated training course for village level workers, details of the number of those already trained, the balance required keeping in view the revised phasing of the Community Development Programme, the number of integrated institutions required, the manner in which the integration should be brought about, the syllabus to be introduced and the financial implications involved, have already been worked out. A communication in this regard has been sent to all the State Governments.

The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir have adopted integrated patterns of training and details in respect of Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Mysore have been settled. The remaining States are expected to finalise their proposals soon. About 90 such institutions will be started by suitably re-organising the existing Basic Agricultural Schools and Extension Training Centres. These will be sufficient to meet the requirements of trained Village Level Workers.

Manufacture of Seed Dressing Drums—Treatment of seeds against seed-borne diseases constitutes one of the important items of the programme in the present Rabi campaign. For this purpose a simple, cheap and effective seed dressing drum has been designed at the workshop wing attached to the Extension Training Centre, Nilokheri.

FARM FORESTRY

The Farm Forestry Symposium held at Dehra Dun in September discussed land use, wild life, agricultural economy and social and general aspects of farm forestry. The main conclusions emerging out of the discussion were:

1. Farm Forestry should form an essential part of the integrated scheme of crop husbandry, irrigation and land use, which is planned for execution by the Government of India over 200 million acres.
2. The village commons or the Government wastelands may be used for planting shelter belts and small solid blocks of forests. Only scattered trees need be planted on the cultivators' holdings and in field boundaries, to the extent of 2—4 trees per acre. These plantings should be integrated with the development blocks and extension activities.
3. Only fast growing, multi-purpose trees, indigenous or exotic, should be encouraged. Ornamental and fruit trees need special attention.
4. Demonstration centres may be created to induce the cultivators to practise farm forestry, especially in areas away from existing forests.
5. Farm Forestry should form an integral part of the programme of village forestry cooperative societies.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The UNICEF is assisting the establishment of milk conservation projects in different countries to help improve the nutrition of children. In India the UNICEF has already given assistance of \$225,000 for a milk conservation project at Anand, \$245,000 for a similar project at Rajkot and \$330,000 for the Ahmedabad milk scheme. An assistance of about \$31,000 has also been received for experimental production of sterilised milk at Aarey.

A three-member team has been set up by the UNICEF for evaluating the contributions made by that body within the last ten years to India, Iran, Israel, Yugoslavia and Costa Rica and other South American countries. The Team is headed by Dr. H. D. Kay, formerly Director of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading and the other members are Mr. B. F. Beach of the Michigan Producers Dairy Co. and Mr. E. Rascovitch of the Economics Division of F.A.O. The Team's evaluation report will be considered by the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee. The Team was in India for nearly three weeks during November.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

The prices of rice in the country, which had reached very high levels in the period before the end of September 1958, have since been showing a downward adjustment to re-establish themselves at reasonable levels. The index of wholesale prices of rice came down to 102.4 in the last week of November after having reached a peak of 118.9 in the third week of September. Up to the second week of November 1958 the rice index remained higher than the corresponding index in 1957, but from the fourth week the position has been reversed, and the index stands lower than the corresponding index last year. Among other kharif cereals, the price index of jowar stood at 105.5 in the last week of November against 106.8 in the last week of October. The index for bajra for the same periods was 125.8 and 125.7 respectively and of maize 121.1 and 118.4 respectively. As for rabi grains, the price index of wheat rose from 110.9 in the last week

of October to 111.6 in the last week of November and of barley from 139.3 to 139.8. Due to a marked fall in the prices of rice, the index for cereals as a group declined during this period from 113.3 to 107.1. The index for pulses also showed a relatively minor decline from 112.7 to 112.1.

Regulatory measures—To facilitate procurement and to check rise in prices, the Government of India fixed the maximum control prices of coarse I and II varieties of rice in Madhya Pradesh at Rs. 15.50 and 15.00 per maund respectively with effect from November 17. It also fixed the maximum price of *tota* rice in the Punjab at Rs. 12.25 per maund from November 8.

In order to check the rising prices of *atta* in Delhi, the Government of India fixed the wholesale prices of *atta* manufactured out of imported wheat in Delhi at Rs. 15.25 per maund by an Order of November 15. By a subsequent amendment of the Order dated November 28, the retail rates were also fixed at 2 seers 8½ chhataks a rupee.

With a view to ensuring that wheat distributed for consumption in West Bengal is not exported outside the State, the Government of India, on 1 November 1958, promulgated the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products from the State.

On 15 November 1958, the Government banned the exports of bajra from the districts of Jhunjunu, Churu and Sikar of Rajasthan to prevent unauthorized movement and conserve local stocks.

To enable the export of rice released from Central stocks in Kerala for supply to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands the Administrator of the Islands has been empowered to issue export permits. The necessary amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order has been made.

In order to put an end to the imported foodgrains finding their way in the open market at high prices, the Government of India issued the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorized Food Sale) Order 1958 on 3 November whereby no person, except a dealer authorized by the Government, is permitted to deal in imported foodgrains. The Order applies also to foodgrains mixed with imported foodgrains or to whole or split foodgrains.

International Wheat Agreement—At the first session of the International Wheat Conference, from 28 October to November 7 the Indian delegation explained India's balance of payments difficulties and the circumstances in which India had to limit her commercial purchases and depend more on purchases under special arrangements. It also pointed out that the present price at which wheat was available from other countries involved payment of subsidy by the Government of India and this further limited the ability of the Government to make commercial purchases. In this session only basic questions of policy were discussed, e.g. the purchase and sales of wheat which should be included within, and conform to, the provisions of a new International Wheat Agreement, the extent to which the importing countries should guarantee purchases from the member exporting countries and the flexibility of prices in relation to demand and supply etc. A preparatory committee has been set up to examine the various issues in detail in the light of discussions at this session and a separate technical committee has also been set up to examine certain issues relating to prices. India has been elected to both these committees.

Imports of Foodgrains—Imports of cereals into India during the eleven months of the current calendar year were 27.36 lakh tons comprising 22.76 lakh tons of wheat, 3.81 lakh tons of rice and 0.79 lakh tons of corn and sarghum; as compared with 33.46 lakh tons imported during the corresponding period of last year comprising 26.22 lakh tons of wheat and 7.24 lakh tons of rice.

World Production—The outturn of the 1958-59 wheat crop in the United States is now put at 38.8 million tons, about one lakh tons higher than the 1st September estimate and 13.4 million tons higher than the 1957-58 crop. The latest estimate of Canadian wheat crop is put at 9.8 million tons against 9.9 million tons in 1957-58. In Western Europe crop prospects are not as good as last year, but in the Southern hemisphere conditions for the growing crop are generally favourable.

Prospects for world rice production in 1958-59 are bright. Further reports have been received of a large rice crop in China. The autumn crop there is estimated at 57 million tons, some 40% higher than last year. According to the latest reports, the total rice crop is expected, under favourable weather conditions, to reach 180 million tons compared to about half that in 1957-58. In the United States the 1st October estimate of rough rice production is about 2.14 million tons for the 1958-59 season against the final 1957-58 figure of 1.93 million tons. Prospects in Thailand also continue to be good.

SUGAR

Sugarcane—During November the harvesting of sugarcane and crushing operations commenced in several parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops and its prospects were reported to be generally satisfactory except in some areas in U.P. which were earlier affected by floods and water logging.

The cost per acre of planting sugarcane crop would be cut by one-third if the bullock drawn sugarcane planter designed for the small farmer by the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, comes into use. Another 'planter', designed for the big farmer is tractor-drawn and with only a nominal increase in cost, has a capacity four times that of the bullock-drawn planter. The National Research Development Corporation is considering the possibilities of manufacturing both the types on a commercial scale.

The cost of planting an acre of sugarcane crop with the tractor-drawn implement works out to Rs. 12.92 and that with the bullock-drawn implement to Rs. 11.40 against Rs. 18.40 on normal manual planting. Besides, the area that can be covered per day by the three methods is 10 acres, 2.5 acres and 2.5 acres respectively.

Sugar—The 1958-59 season started with the month under review. Total production of sugar in India during the season upto 30 November 1958 was 1.20 lakh tons against 1.36 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in operation during the week ending 30 November 1958 was 75 against 94 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 November 1958 was 3.61 lakh tons against 4.59 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1 November to 30 November 1958, were 1.65 lakh tons against 1.54 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. The closing stock with factories on 30 November 1958 was 2.86 lakh tons compared with 4.11 lakh tons on the same date last season.

The Government of India released during November 1.03 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market. This brings the total releases so far out of the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons' production to 19.79 lakh tons including 49.05 thousand tons for export.

Sales for export from 1 July 1958 to 30 November 1958 were 42.01 thousand tons and shipments 31.36 thousand tons.

In the first month of the 1958-59 season prices of sugar in the country generally ruled steady except for minor variations due to local factors. Towards the close of the month, however, the prices exhibited a slightly hardening tendency at Kanpur and Madras and an easing tendency at Bombay. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres:

Market	Quality	Week ending					
		24-10-58	31-10-58	7-11-58	14-11-58	21-11-58	28-11-58
Hapur	Crystal	36.90	37.09	37.27	37.27	37.27	37.27
Kanpur	D-28	37.00	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	37.25
Calcutta	Indian Medium	39.25	39.12	39.12	39.12	39.12	39.12
Nagpur	D-24	42.50	43.00	43.00	43.75	43.00	43.00
Madras	—	38.57	38.66	38.66	38.94	39.05	39.31
Bombay	D-28	39.64	39.62	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.62
Patna	—	37.50	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

Gur—The average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur during November were 4,900 maunds against 1,017 maunds in the preceding month and 4,520 maunds during November 1957. The market had practically no stock for the two consecutive months of October and November mainly due to heavy buying pressure from the consuming centres. The stock at the end of November 1957 was 1,000 maunds.

Prices of gur which tended to ease towards the close of the previous month dropped further during November due mainly to the arrival of current seasons' gur. The fall at Hapur was as much as Rs. 6.63 per maund. Calcutta and Patna also experienced considerable decline. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres.

Market	Quality	Week ending					
		24-10-58	31-10-58	7-11-58	14-11-58	21-11-58	28-11-58
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	22.87	20.50	21.25	16.50	15.12	13.87
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	18.00	17.00
Madras	II Sort	17.69	17.69	17.69	16.87	15.24	15.24
Bombay	Kolhapur	28.00	24.50	24.50	23.50	22.00	22.00
Patna	—	22.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00

The Physical Chemistry section of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, besides teaching and undertaking fundamental research, has taken up problems of applied nature and of direct importance to the sugar industry. The following are some of the important problems now being tackled.

(i) At present canning is possible only with refined sugar, which is mostly imported. The problem of using Indian sugar for canning is being studied. This should go along way in saving foreign exchange.

(ii) a large quantity of sugar deteriorates during storage in the rainy season, and has to be reprocessed causing heavy expenses and loss. It is now possible to recommend improved design of sugar godowns and proper storage conditions for sugar and gur.

(iii) It has been found that by the addition of the chemical compound commercially known as 'Versene', the sugar which is present in a complex form in the molasses going waste gets released. This important research predicts the possibilities of increased sugar recovery.

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India Second Estimate of 1958-59 sesamum puts the area at 3,812 thousand acres compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 3,949 thousand acres for the preceding season. This shows a decrease of 137 thousand acres or 3.5 per cent, which has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. and to a lesser extent by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Tripura and is generally attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The information given in this estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. where the crop was affected by heavy rains. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1958-59. Part experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 70 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

During November additional quotas of 20,000 tons of groundnut oil cake (expeller variety) and 25,000 tons of H.P.s. groundnuts were released for export during the current licensing period ending March 1959. A quota of 5,000 tons of sesamum seed was also released for export during the period November 1958—April 1959 by exporters who effect shipment of sesamum seed oil.

Prices of oil seeds and vegetable oils except linseed showed a pronounced downward tendency during the month under review, linseed was firm. Heavy arrivals of the new kharif crops and lack of encouraging overseas advices are reported to have affected market sentiment adversely in the case of groundnut and castorseed. Reports of good crops also exerted a bearish influence. Linseed ruled firm due to shortage of supplies and encouraging overseas enquiries.

(a) Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil declined heavily. Heavy arrivals of the new crop of groundnut with discouraging export enquiries exerted a depressing influence. Hesitant buying by crushers and vanaspati interests in anticipation of a further fall added momen-

tum to the down trend. The slight improvement in quotations for the week ending 22-11-58 was due to the announcement of an additional export quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety). This trend, however, did not sustain and prices registered a fall in the next week. Even the announcement of the additional export quota of 25,000 tons of H.P.s. groundnuts failed to improve the sentiment. Export prospects for groundnut oil remained dull, in view of the disparity between the prices of Indian and other varieties at European ports. Prices of both South African and Indian groundnut oils at European ports improved during November. Indian oil was quoted at Rs. 52.65 per maund at the end of the month against Rs. 48.51 for the South African variety. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-10-58	1-11-58	8-11-58	15-11-58	22-11-58	29-11-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>						
Bombay (Bold) .	29.39	N.A.	24.24	24.44	24.79	24.42
Madras (Superior)	29.75	29.60	26.35	24.80	25.57	24.48
Hyderabad .	31.66	33.66	33.69	33.31	36.69	26.69
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>						
Bombay . .	62.81	58.04	53.27	52.52	53.27	52.90
Madras . .	58.09	57.44	53.05	52.51	54.80	51.68
Hyderabad .	57.19	60.00	54.25	53.50	55.00	53.81
European ports						
(S. African)	Nominal	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	48.51
(Indian) . .	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	52.65	52.65

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during September 1958 were 381 tons and 2,243 tons respectively. There were no exports during the same month of 1957. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the period January—September 1958 amounted to 1,565 tons and 5,935 tons respectively; during the corresponding period of 1957 exports were nil.

(b) Linseed

In contrast with the general trend in the oilseed market prices of linseed and linseed oil presented a firm trend during November. Overseas enquiries for linseed oil especially from Australia were encouraging. The slight fall in prices during the middle of the month was occasioned by lower up-country advices. Supply position in the Bombay and Calcutta markets was very tight while there was keen demand from export houses. The month end quotations were generally higher than those in October. Prices of linseed oil at European

ports also registered substantial gains. The following table gives the weekly quotations :
(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-10-58	1-11-58	8-11-58	15-11-58	22-11-58	29-11-58
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold) .	25.35	25.16	24.61	24.62	25.35	25.89
Calcutta (Small) .	25.60	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.87	26.25
Kanpur (Bold) .	26.60	26.62	25.75	25.75	25.75	24.62
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay . . .	55.19	56.30	54.82	54.84	56.30	56.11
Calcutta . . .	55.00	55.00	55.00	56.00	55.50	56.56
Kanpur . . .	53.00	53.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00
European ports (Indian) . . .	Nominal	53.38	57.30	56.32	56.32	56.32

During September 1958, 1,657 tons of linseed oil were exported from India compared to 892 tons during the same month of 1957. Exports of linseed oil during the period January—September 1958 were 21,978 tons against 8,771 tons during the corresponding period of 1957.

(c) Castorseed

The down-trend in prices of castorseed and castor oil which started in October continued in November. Lack of foreign demand was the main bearish factor. Even the reduction of \$5 per ton in freight rates announced by the U.S. Conference Lines failed to enthuse the market. Hopes of revival of U.S. demand for Indian castor oil did not materialise as USA was reported to have rejected Indian offers on the ground of high quotations. Heavy selling pressure in the face of meagre demand from exporters resulted in the fall in prices. Though it was reported that Brazil would not be able to influence U.S. markets in view of the lower crop estimates and its obligations to sell large quantities of castor oil to USSR it did not lead to any improvement in the domestic prices. Price of Bombay Commercial variety of Indian castor oil at European ports registered a decline. The following table shows the trend of prices :

	Week ending					
	25-10-58	1-11-58	8-11-58	15-11-58	22-11-58	29-11-58
Castorseed—						
Bombay (Bold) .	20.94	20.57	20.20	19.83	20.40	20.01
Kanpur (FAQ)	20.00	19.39	19.39	19.39	18.83	18.83
Badeppalli (HC6)	20.91	20.68	20.08	20.08	20.00	20.33
Castor Oil—						
Bombay (Commercial)	48.21	47.84	46.73	46.73	47.11	46.83
Kanpur (FAQ)	48.00	47.00	47.00	46.00	46.75	47.00
Madras (FAQ)	52.50	52.50	52.50	51.68	51.68	50.63
European ports (Bombay Commercial)	54.86	54.86	54.37	54.37	53.87	52.92

During September 1958, 1,485 tons of castor oil were exported from India against 5,531 tons during the same month of 1957. Total exports during January—September were 15,081 tons against 39,360 tons in the corresponding period of 1957.

(d) Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during October in some of the important assembling markets of South India totalled 18.8 million nuts and 4.1 thousand tons of copra compared to 15.1 million and 2.8 thousand respectively during the same month of 1957. Total arrivals during January—October were 142.7 million nuts and 51.5 thousand tons of copra against 170.6 million nuts and 56.8 thousand tons of copra during the same period of 1957.

Prices of copra and coconut oil which were already ruling high rose further during November. The announcement of the import policy for the current licensing period exerted considerable bullish influence. According to the new policy, ban on imports of coconut and coconut oil continues while import of copra is allowed on ad-hoc basis by actual users only. Prices of coconut oil at Bombay advanced from Rs. 84.11 per maund at the end of October to Rs. 91.83 at the end of November. The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil during November :

	Week ending					
	25-10-58	1-11-58	8-11-58	15-11-58	22-11-58	29-11-58
Copra—						
Bombay (Colombo)	59.43	N.A.	58.12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	57.70	59.58	58.95	N.R.	60.21	61.46
Coconut oil—						
Bombay (Indian)	84.11	84.48	87.42	90.36	91.83	91.83
Cochin (Good)	83.74	85.37	81.76	85.94	88.13	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

N.R.—Not reported.

During September 1958, imports of copra and coconut oil were 14,083 tons and 442 tons respectively compared to 10,853 tons and 838 tons in September 1957. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—September were 76,976 tons and 6,566 tons against 98,566 tons and 14,584 tons respectively during the corresponding period of 1957.

(e) Vanaspati

Out of 49 factories with a monthly installed capacity of 36,727 tons, 35 factories with an installed capacity of 30,285 tons worked during October. The total production and despatches for the month amounted to 20,526 tons and 20,953 tons respectively.

The average prices for 56 lbs. tins of vanaspathi during October were :

Market	(Rupees) Price
Bombay	37.03
Madras	36.49
Calcutta	38.05
Delhi	37.42

COTTON

Picking of cotton was reported from most of the growing areas. The weather during the month under review was satisfactory. Clear skies with good dew fall featured in the reports from Punjab and the Oomra tracts. But C.P. Berar and Khandesh experienced a little dry weather without the badly needed dew fall. In Broach/Surat and Saurashtra/North Gujarat the crop was reported to have progressed satisfactorily. The Laxmi crop in west-ern was affected adversely due to dry weather during the first fortnight. The Coconada crop was coming up normally. Early in the second fortnight Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari had widespread rains. This improved cotton crop prospects considerably in these areas.

The second estimate of 1958-59 cotton crop framed by M/s. Volkart Brothers as on 6 November puts the output at 56.80 lakh bales against the corresponding estimate of 51.53 lakh bales and the final estimate of 54.20 lakh bales of the last season.

Early in the third week of November the Government of India permitted exports of further 250,000 bales, made up of 100,000 bales of Bengal Deshi, 100,000 bales of cotton upto $\frac{3}{4}$ " staple and 50,000 bales of cotton below $\frac{3}{4}$ " staple. The aggregate quantity of 1958-59 crop cotton permitted for export so far is 500,000 bales. On 16 November the export duty was reduced from Rs. 50 per bale to Rs. 25 for Bengal Deshi, Mathia, Dholleras, Oomras Deshi, G.P. I. & II, Central India Deshi and other varieties of stapling upto and inclusive of $\frac{25}{32}$."

Export of raw cotton from India during August 1958 was 40,000 bales against 43,800 bales in the previous month. Total export during the 1957-58 season was 2.92 lakh bales against 3.01 lakh bales in the previous season.

On 22nd November an import quota of 95,000 bales (1-11/16" and above) from U.S.A. was allowed.

Imports of cotton during August 1958 were 19,000 bales against 41,100 bales in the previous month. Total imports during the 1957-58 season were 3.98 lakh bales compared to 6.17 lakh bales in the preceding season.

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

Cotton	(Lakh bales)			
	Consumption during September		Stocks as on	
	1958	1957	30-9-58	30-9-57
India	3.82	3.99	10.04	9.49
Pakistani	..	..	..	..
Egyptian	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.25
Other Foreign	0.43	0.49	1.17	2.15
Total Foreign	0.49	0.55	1.42	2.40
Total	4.31	4.54	11.46	11.89

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay was as follows:

	(Lakh bales)	
	1-9-58 to 6-11-58	Same period last year
Arrivals	1.26	1.04
Consumption by mills	2.01	2.45
Stock with exporters, mills and merchants as on the last date of the period	4.44	4.68

MGF Jarilla prices at Bombay after experiencing an irregular decline during October remained steady in November. The prices of Deshi and American cottons in Punjab at Abohar rose considerably. Some transaction in Farm variety at Adoni was also reported.

Week ending	(Rs. per candy)			
	Andhra Pradesh	Bombay	Punjab/Abohar	
	Adoni/Farm	Jarilla MGF	Deshi	American
31-10-58	N.T.	650	543	N.T.
7-11-58	602	625	571	685
14-11-58	625	650	576	695
21-11-58	N.T.	650	619	714
28-11-58	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
N.T.—No transaction. N.R.—Not reported.				

The downtrend in cotton prices at Karachi witnessed during October continued in the first fortnight of November; later, however, there was a considerable improvement:

Week ending	(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)
1-11-58	617
8-11-58	590
14-11-58	591
21-11-58	663
28-11-58	N.R.

During the month under review spot prices of cotton at New York were almost steady. The following table gives the weekly prices of Middling 15/16".

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
30-10-58	36.30	1,352
6-11-58	N.R.	N.R.
13-11-58	36.30	1,352
20-11-58	36.15	1,346
27-11-58	N.R.	N.R.

JUTE

Production of jute in India this year is the highest since partition. It is expected to be about 52 lakh bales indicating a spectacular increase over last year's production of 41 lakh bales. The Second Plan target is 55 lakh bales.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during October were 6.80 lakh bales compared to 4.07 lakh bales in the preceding month and 6.16 lakh bales during October 1957. Total arrivals (both indigenous and Pakistani) during the four months July—October 1958 were 17.69 lakh bales compared to 16.71 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October were 0.49 lakh bales compared to 0.26 lakh bales in the preceding month and 0.61 lakh bales during October 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July—October were 1.60 lakh bales compared to 2.30 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA during October was 4.75 lakh bales compared to 5.04 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4.99 lakh bales during October, 1957. Total consumption during July—October was 19.73 lakh bales compared to 19.86 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 9.23 lakh bales at the end of October against 7.12 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 7.76 lakh bales at the end of October 1957.

The Calcutta loose jute market remained generally dull and only scattered business was done. The weakness of the market was clearly demonstrated towards the end of the

second week by the absence of mill support. Sellers offered freely but mills showed limited interest. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties:

(November/December Delivery)

Variety	Week ending				
	30-10-1958	7-11-1958	14-11-1958	21-11-1958	28-11-58
Northern	22.50	22.00	21.75	20.75	21.25
Assam	23.00	23.00	22.50	21.50	22.00
Orissa	25.50	25.00	24.75	24.00	24.00
Deshal	21.75	21.25	21.00	20.00	20.50
Murshidabad	21.00	20.50	20.25	19.00	19.50
Jungli/U.P.	20.25	20.00	19.75	18.75	19.25
Daisee	24.50	23.75	23.50	22.50	22.75

The Pucca bales sector of the Calcutta jute market opened steady. Mill Firsts and Mill lightnings improved in the first week of the month under review. The market remained generally steady in the second and third weeks except for a fall in prices of Pak N.C. variety by Rs. 4. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties:

Variety	Week ending				
	30-10-1958	7-11-1958	14-11-1958	21-11-1958	28-11-58
Mill Firsts	190	200	200	200	200
Mill Lightnings	170	180	180	180	180
Daisee L.G.	165	165	165	165	160
Pak N.C.	58	58	54	53	53

The prices of raw jute declined significantly at all the up-country centres. The following table gives the week-end prices at important mofussil centres—

Centre	Week ending				
	30-10-1958	7-11-1958	14-11-1958	21-11-1958	28-11-1958
Barpeta Road (Assam)	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.50	16.00
Chakia (Bihar)	15.75	14.25	15.50	15.00	14.00
Samsi (W. Bengal)	16.44	16.44	16.73	17.23	17.03
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	22.50	22.00	21.00	21.75	21.25

The jute goods and fibre markets were dull and inactive. There was a significant improvement in the price of jute goods during the first week; in the subsequent two weeks, however, the market was weak and there was a continuous fall in the prices. The decrease in overseas enquiries combined with the slump in fibre market caused the weak undertone. The prices of sacking declined under the influence of speculation and was below the level of February last when the I.J.M.A imposed minimum prices. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta :

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		30-10-58	7-11-58	14-11-58	21-11-58	28-11-58
Hessian	Rs. per					
40"×10 Oz 100 yds. .		42.60	43.90	43.90	42.45	42.75
Sacking	Rs. per					
B. Twill 100 bags .		96.40	97.10	96.65	94.90	95.00

TOBACCO

During November the price of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco at Bombay was steady at Rs. 65 per maund. Prices of Motihari (medium) and Jatty (medium) at Calcutta showed a significant increase to Rs. 166.16 and Rs. 91.16 per maund respectively by the end of November compared to the previous month-end quotations of Rs. 151.16 and Rs. 85.16.

Arrivals in the Guntur market during September were 3.56 million lbs. consisting of 1.62 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.71 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.23 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were higher at 6.46 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur market during September were 4.14 million lbs. against 8.64 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in September 1958 consisted of 2.39 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.59 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.16 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in Guntur at the end of September were slightly lower at 27.8 million lbs. against 29.0 million lbs. at the end of August. This includes about 12 million lbs. of *Chura*, Butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 1.7 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco valued at Rs. 6.57 lakhs were graded for export during October against 2.57 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during October 1958, 1.34 million lbs. were flue-cured Virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during September were 6.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 52.4 lakhs against 9.8 million lbs. worth Rs. 72.4 lakhs in the corresponding month of 1957. Of the quantity exported during September 1958, the flue-cured Virginia variety was 4.04 million lbs. valued at Rs. 37.8 lakhs. Total exports during the nine months to September were 96.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1383.0 lakhs against 70.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1086.2 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1957.

About 4,78,000 seedlings of the variety 'Harrison Special' sufficient to plant about 80 acres were supplied in November to the growers by the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry. In addition, about 44,000 seedlings of the newly introduced variety 'Delcrest' were supplied free of cost to the farmers in East and West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh for taking up comparative trials.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Rice, Jowar, Bajra and Maize, 1958-59.

All-India Second Estimates of Groundnut, Sesamum and Mesta, 1958-59.

All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1958-59.

Imports of Arecanut into India, 1948-58.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during November 1958

Between 30th October to 3rd December 1958 and from 1st October to 3rd December 1958.

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 30-10-58 to 3-12-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to Normal (Actual) m.ms.	Rainfall from 1-10-58 to 3-12-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to Normal (Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam	36	+6	188	+22
(including Manipur and Tripura)				
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	—15	165	+4
Gangetic West Bengal	25	—6	134	—3
Orissa	121	+64	346	+76
Chota Nagpur	14	—3	89	+8
Bihar	0	—11	71	—10
Uttar Pradesh, East	5	—3	75	+32
Uttar Pradesh, West	0	—7	64	+110
Punjab (Including Delhi)	5	+1	36	+143
Himachal Pradesh	0	—19	59	+17
Jammu and Kashmir	6	—4	8	—71
Rajasthan, West	26	+24	27	+282
Rajasthan, East	15	+7	22	+7
Madhya Pradesh, West	20	+4	80	+73
Madhya Pradesh, East	11	—7	151	+67
Gujarat	1	—8	60	+77
Saurashtra and Kutch	5	+1	63	+286
Konkan	5	—17	45	—57
Maharashtra	30	—3	92	—6
Vidarbha	29	+9	83	+20
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	305	+82	768	+82
Telangana	24	—4	96	+14
Rayalaseema	46	—21	230	+40
Madras State	232	—38	383	—18
Coastal Mysore	89	+19	177	—25
Mysore, North	37	—3	136	+11
Mysore, South	71	—2	320	+8
Kerala	135	—52	259	—44

NOTE—In the calculation of excesses or shortfalls and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.

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

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in Progress during December.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Winter paddy in Telengana and Chittoor and Ragi.	Autumn paddy, Bajra, Jowar in Nellore, Sugarcane in Telengana, Sweet potato, Mesta and Groundnut.
Assam	Rabi paddy	Kharif paddy and plucking of Tea.
Bihar	Rabi crops	Paddy and Sugarcane.
Bombay	Wheat, rabi Jowar, Pulses, Other Rabi crops.	Kharif Jowar, cotton, Groundnut and Sugarcane.
Kerala	Summer Rice, Sugarcane, Sesamum and Sweet Potato.	Ragi, Ginger, Black Pepper and Sweet Potato.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi crops and vegetables	Kharif paddy, Jowar and Sugarcane.
Madras	Rabi paddy	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Groundnut.
Mysore	Potato	Rice, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Coffee and Tobacco.
Orissa	Wheat, Barley, Green Gram and summer paddy.	Winter paddy, Cotton and Groundnut.
Punjab	Wheat, Barley and Gram	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Sugarcane and Chillies.
Rajasthan		Jowar and Sugarcane.
Uttar Pradesh	Mattar and Potato	Sugarcane and Vegetables.
West Bengal	Rabi crops, Summer Rice and Chillies	Winter Rice, Cotton, Sugarcane and Sesamum.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (tons)	
	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,831
Jowar	40,867	41,411	7,249	8,066
Bajra	27,894	27,453	2,885	3,665
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,064
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Wheat	33,580	29,657	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur (Arhar)	5,696	5,598	1,954	1,396
Other Kharif Pulses	16,484	15,832	1,515	1,401
Other Rabi Pulses	11,780	10,820	1,770	1,665
TOTAL PULSES	58,215	54,655	11,508	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	275,350	267,372	68,743	62,026

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato	(F)	702	N.A.	(F) 1,674	N.A.
Supercane		5,057	5,021	66,998†	63,954‡
Spices—					
Ginger (Dry)		39	39	15	14
Pepper (Black)		221	229	27	26
Chillies (Dry)		1,476	1,534	342	355
Tobacco		1,029	926	294	252
Oilseeds—					
Groundnut		13,450	14,457	4,200*	4,271*
Castorseed		1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum		5,446	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard		6,311	6,050	1,026	905
Linseed		4,156	3,318	384	271
TOTAL OILSEEDS		30,778	30,418	6,176	5,907
Fibres—					
Cotton		19,893	20,158	435†	4,753†
Jute		1,908	1,754	4,288‡	4,088‡
Mesta		733	726	1,478‡	1,211‡

*In terms of nuts in shell.

N.A.—Not available.

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

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,751 and 6,367 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates 1958-59

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—)
Kharif Cereals—					
Rice	First	9-12-58	71,700	69,794	(+) 2.7
Jowar	"	23-12-58	25,297	24,674	(+) 2.5
Bajra	"	17-12-58	25,115	26,004	(—) 3.4
Maize	"	17-12-58	9,386	8,849	(+) 6.1
Pulses—					
Tur	First	15-10-58	4,914	5,056	(—) 2.8
Kharif Pulses	First	6-11-58	11,269	12,067	(—) 6.6
Sugarcane	First	7-8-58	4,795	5,031	(—) 4.7
Groundnut	Second	13-12-58	13,080	12,663	(+) 3.1
Sesamum	Second	1-12-58	3,812	3,949	(—) 3.5
Cotton	First	25-10-58	15,511	15,510	(+) 0.01
Jute*	Final	10-12-58	1,827	1,743	(+) 4.9
Mesta	Second	17-12-58	817	717	(+) 13.9

* Production of jute during 1958-59 was 5,178,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against the partially revised estimate of 4,062,000 bales for 1957-58 showing an increase of 27.3 per cent.

TABLE No. 4
All-India First Estimate of Rice, 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	71,700	69,794	(+) 1,906	(+) 2.7

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in current year's area has been shared mainly by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Bombay and is due largely to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. West Bengal and Mysore are the only States to record a decrease, though the decrease in Mysore is nominal.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning of October 1958. The crop was reported to have been affected by heavy rains in some parts of the country, especially Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab during the end of September and beginning of October, Maharashtra and Marathwada regions of Bombay in September and East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Karimnagar, Warangal and Adilabad districts of Andhra Pradesh during the last week of August and first week of September. Autumn crop was reported to have been affected in parts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh and certain districts of Madras due to drought. The crop was reported to be below normal in Mahasu and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh owing to unsatisfactory weather while pest attacks were reported from parts of Assam, Bombay, Madras and West Bengal. The condition of rice crop in other parts of the country was generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not take into account the summer crop as also the area under autumn and winter crops sown late or resown as a result of unfavourable weather at the normal time of sowing. This Estimate does not, therefore, cover the entire area sown to rice crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows 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)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Autumn	4,934	(A) 4,931	(+) 3
Assam (incl. N.E.F.A.)*			
Autumn	1,119	1,023	(+) 96
Winter	3,285	3,122	(+) 163
TOTAL	4,404	4,145	(+) 259

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar—			
Autumn	949	1,154 (—)	205
Winter	11,578	10,548 (+)	1,030
TOTAL	12,527	11,702 (+)	825
Bombay—			
Autumn	4,158	4,041 (+)	117
Kerala—			
Autumn	979	969 (+)	10
Winter	745	753 (—)	8
TOTAL	1,724	(A)1,722 (+)	2
Madhya Pradesh—			
Autumn	9,756	9,495 (+)	261
Madras—			
Autumn	1,979	1,965 (+)	14
Mysore—			
Autumn	1,490	1,504 (—)	14
Winter	485	484 (+)	1
TOTAL	1,975	(A)1,988 (—)	13
Orissa—			
Autumn	1,632	1,632	..
Winter	7,888	7,886 (+)	2
TOTAL	9,520	(A)9,518 (+)	2
Punjab—			
Autumn	796	742 (+)	54
Rajasthan—			
Autumn	192	(A)172 (+)	20
Uttar Pradesh—			
Winter	9,294	8,787 (+)	507
West Bengal—			
Autumn	1,263	1,350 (—)	87
Winter	8,655	8,754 (—)	99
TOTAL	9,918	(A)10,104 (—)	186
Delhi—			
Autumn	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh—			
Autumn	110	110	..
Tripura—			
Autumn	133	124 (+)	9
Winter	265	234 (+)	31
TOTAL	398	(A)358 (+)	40

II. DETAILS—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—			
Autumn	13	12 (+)	1
ALL INDIA—			
Autumn	29,505	29,226 (+)	279
Winter	42,195	40,568 (+)	1,627
TOTAL	71,700	(A)69,794 (+)	1,906

* Data for Naga Hills district which has been constituted into a separate administrative unit with Tuensang Division of N.E.F.A., are included under Assam. In the absence of data for 1958-59, data for the previous year have been repeated provisionally for Naga Hills. Naga Hills district accounts for the following acreage under autumn and winter rice:

	Area ('000 Acres)
Autumn (Ans).	70
Winter (Bao and Sali)	18
TOTAL	88

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE— (1) Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, estimates of rice are actually collected by 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 data for I crop only in respect of these States. Information for other crops will be included in the subsequent Estimates.

(3) Rice is not grown in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.1. All-India First Estimate of Bajra 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	25,115	26,004	(—)889	(—)3.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in current year's area of the crop has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and is due largely to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Madras and Mysore have both shown a small increase.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1958. The crop was reported to have been affected by heavy and continuous rains in parts of Punjab, Delhi, and East Godavari, West Godavari and Warangal districts of Andhra Pradesh, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Shajapur, Dewas, Indore and Datia districts of Madhya Pradesh and Kaira, Baroda and Amraoti districts of Bombay. On the other hand, in Anantapur and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh, Ramanathapuram district of Madras and Kutch district of Bombay, the crop was reported to have been affected by inadequate rainfall. The condition of the crop in other parts of the country was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to bajra during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 percent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1,300	(A)1,318	(-) 18
Bombay	8,178	8,225	(-) 47
Madhya Pradesh	426	437	(-) 11
Madras	707	704	(+) 3
Mysore	1,185	(A)1,151	(+) 34
Oriassa	8	8	..
Punjab	2,231	2,314	(-) 83
Rajasthan	8,685	(A)9,063	(-) 378
Uttar Pradesh	2,343	2,731	(-) 388
West Bengal	1	1	..
Delhi	51	52	(-) 1
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL	25,115	(A)26,004	(-) 889

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES—(1) Information for Bihar will be included in the Final Estimate.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Bajra is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (incl. Naga Hills), Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(4) The all-India First estimate of bajra for 1957-58 released last year placed the area at 23,357,000 acres. This figure has now been revised upward to 26,004,000 acres. This huge revision is accounted for entirely by Rajasthan and is reported to be due to the inclusion of data for certain non-reporting areas and late sowings which were not included in last year's First Forecast.

4.2. All-India First Estimate of Jowar (Kharif) 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (corresponding adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Area (thousand acres)	25,297	24,674	(+) 623	(+) 2.5

N.B.—Vide footnotes to statement II.

Increase in current year's acreage under kharif jowar has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease, mainly in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1958. The crop was reported to have been affected by drought in parts of Jodhpur, Kotah and Bikaner divisions of Rajasthan, Anantapur and Nellore districts of Andhra Pradesh and in North Arcot district of Madras and by continuous and heavy rains in parts of Bombay, Medak district of Andhra Pradesh and in parts of Mandla, Seoni, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Bhilsa and Datia districts of Madhya Pradesh. Pest attacks were also reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh and Bombay. The condition of the crop over the rest of the country was generally satisfactory.

This Estimate covers the area sown to kharif crop only. Information for the rabi crop will be included in the subsequent Estimates. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60% of the area under jowar (kharif and rabi) finally reported.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or De- crease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2,690	2,750 (A)	(-) 60
Bombay	9,249	9,255	(-) 6
Kerala	4	4	—
Madhya Pradesh	4,684	4,272	(+) 412
Madras	759	752	(+) 7
Mysore	2,725	2,560 (A)	(+) 165
Oriassa	16	16	—
Punjab	728	636	(+) 90
Rajasthan	2,284	2,386 (A)	(-) 122
Uttar Pradesh	2,145	2,000	(+) 145
West Bengal	5	5	—
Delhi	30	38	(-) 8
TOTAL	25,297	24,674 (A)	(+) 623

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES—(1) Information for Bihar will be included in the subsequent Estimates.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

(4) First estimate of area for Mysore for 1957-58 released last year was 4,131,000 acres which was inclusive of data for rabi jowar. Since the all-India First Estimate of Jowar relates to kharif crop only, the above figure for Mysore for 1957-58 has now been adjusted downward to 2,560,000 acres relating to kharif crop only. As a result of this adjustment for Mysore and revisions made in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, the all-India figure of 25,776,000 acres published last year has been adjusted now at 24,674,000 acres.

4.3. All India First Estimate of Maize 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	9,386	8,849	(+) 537	(+) 6.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and to a lesser extent by Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This is generally due to favourable weather at the sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1958. Incessant and heavy rains were reported to have caused damage to the crop in Delhi and Warangal, Medak and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh and affected the growth of the crop in Chhindwara, Morena, Shivpuri, Dewas and Indore districts of Madhya Pradesh. The conditions of the crop was reported to be poor in Darbhanga, Santhal Parganas and Plamau districts of Bihar and in Mahasu and Mandi, districts of Himachal Pradesh on account of unsatisfactory weather. The maize crop was also affected by heavy rains in parts of U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan towards late September and early October. The condition of the crop in other parts of the country was generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to maize during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	402	(A)418	(—)16
Bihar	1,762	1,590	(+)172
Bombay	459	466	(—)7
Madhya Pradesh	1,109	1,070	(+)39
Mysore	26	25	(+)1
Orissa	60	(A)60	..
Punjab	1,123	1,059	(+)64
Rajasthan	1,404	(A)1,361	(+)43
Uttar Pradesh	2,635	2,380	(+)255
West Bengal	128	(A)133	(—)5
Delhi	4	4	..
Himachal Pradesh	274	283	(—)9
TOTAL	9,386	(A)8,849	(+)537

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES :—1. Estimates for Assam, (including Naga Hills but excluding N.E.F.A.), Madras and Jammu & Kashmir are received at the Final Estimate stage only.

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

4.4. All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	13,080	12,683	(+) 397	(+) 3.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area is shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed largely to favourable weather at the sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease registered mainly in Mysore.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September, 1958. The crop was reported to have been affected by inadequate rainfall in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan at the initial stage. In parts of Bellary, Bijapur, Bidar and Gulbarga districts of Mysore also the condition of the crop was below normal due to unfavourable weather conditions. Elsewhere, it was on the whole satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly about 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

States	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) or Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	2,536	2,540	(—)4
Bombay	5,556	5,192	(+)364
Kerala	35	34	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh	950	817	(+)133
Madras	1,256	(A)1,250	(+)6
Mysore	1,913	(A)2,115	(—)202
Orissa	54	(A)54	..
Punjab	156	152	(+)4
Rajasthan	165	(A)172	(—)7
Uttar Pradesh	459	357	(+)102
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL—INDIA	13,080	(A)12,683	(+)397

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

NOTES :—

(i) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this estimate.

(ii) Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-5. All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (thousand acres)	3,812	3,949	(—)137	(—)3.5

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage this year is shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. and to a lesser extent by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Tripura, and is generally attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P., where it was affected by heavy rains.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that 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)
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Andhra Pradesh	543	574(A)	(—)	31
Bihar*	31	36	(—)	5
Bombay	487	503	(—)	16
Kerala	13	7	(+)	6
Madhya Pradesh	816	829	(—)	13
Madras	219	212(A)	(+)	7
Mysore	158	151(A)	(+)	7
Orissa	239	239(A)		..
Punjab	60	57	(+)	3
Rajasthan	1,057	1,124	(—)	57
Uttar Pradesh	176	202	(—)	26
West Bengal†	4	5	(—)	1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2		..
Tripura	7	8	(—)	1
TOTAL INDIA	3,812	3,949	(—)	137

(A) Adjusted.

*Data relate to first estimate; Second estimate returns are not being received from the State authority since 1957-58.

†Data relate to summer $\frac{1}{2}$ crop included in the first estimate.

NOTES:—

1. Assam is reporting data at the Final estimate stage only.
2. Jammu & 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.

4-6. All-India Final Estimate of Jute 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Final Estimate)	1957-58 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	1,827	1,742	(+) 85	(+) 4.9
Production (thousand bales)	5,178	4,052	(+) 1,126	(+) 27.8

The increase in acreage has occurred mainly in West Bengal and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. Bihar and U.P. have reported small decreases.

The increase in production is accounted for mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions during the period of growth of the crop. In the case of West Bengal, increase in area has also contributed to the increase in production. Decrease in production has been reported mainly by Assam and to a lesser extent by Orissa and U.P. due to adverse seasonal conditions and damage caused to the crop by floods.

II. DETAILS

State	Area ('000 acres)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production ('000 bales of 400 lbs. each)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	1958-59 (Final Estimate)	1957-58 (Parti- ally Revised Estimate)		1958-59 (Final Estimate)	1957-58 (Partially Revised Estimate)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	323	322	(+)1	989†	1,094*†	(—)105
Bihar	455	477	(—)22	1,216	707	(+)509
Orissa	99	94	(+)5	177	208	(—)31
Uttar Pradesh	52	71	(—)19	142	158	(—)16
West Bengal	876	759	(+)117	2,596†	1,830†	(+)766
Tripura	22	19	(+)3	58	55	(+)3
TOTAL	1,827	1,742	(+)85	5,178	4,052	(+)1,126

*Relates to Final Estimate, 1957-58.

† Based on results of random sample crop-cutting surveys except the hilly areas in the case of Assam and territories transferred from Bihar in the case of West Bengal.

NOTE:—Jute is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

4.7. All-India Second Estimate of Mesta 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	817	717	(+)100	(+)13.9

N.B.—Vide foot-notes to Statement II.

The increase in area has been shared mainly by Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal and is due generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. Andhra Pradesh and Tripura have, however, reported some decreases in acreage.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of October or beginning of November, 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh, regions of Madhya Pradesh and Tripura where the crop was affected due to continuous and excessive rains towards the close of the South-West monsoon period.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 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)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	94	99	(—)5
Assam	7	6	(+)1
Bihar	116	81	(+)35
Bombay	125	125	..
Madhya Pradesh	20	19	(+)1
Madras	1	1	..
Mysore	47	33	(+)14
Orissa	15	12	(+)3
West Bengal	362	296	(+)66
Tripura	30	45	(—)15
TOTAL	817	717	(+)100

Notes:—(i) U.P. is non-reporting for mesta Estimate.

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

TABLE No. 5
Production of Tea in North India

Districts	January to October	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	2,92,055	2,81,109
Cachar	36,576	34,493
Darjeeling	15,950	15,505
Dooars	1,16,884	1,16,320
Terai	15,455	14,834
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	132	203
All Others	6,373	6,178
TOTAL	4,83,425	4,68,642

*Estimated.

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

5.1. Production of Tea in South India

Districts	('000 lbs.)			
	October		January to October	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	3,678	3,369	27,632	25,004
Central Travancore	3,485	3,403	27,824	26,760
Cochin	259	345	2,266	2,332
Coorg	56	38	345	278
Kanan Devans	1,926	3,211	19,315	20,231
Kanya Kumari	61	48	372	402
Madurai	184	187	13,141	1,038
Malabar	60	49	412	315
Mundakayam	179	188	2,226	1,834
Mysore	360	393	2,630	2,664
Nilgiris	1,388	1,482	15,118	15,128
Nilgiris Wynaad	1,869	1,774	13,100	11,878
South Travancore	568	512	5,767	5,171
Tirunelveli	70	71	588	699
Wynaad	1,388	1,443	11,209	10,035
Estimated Production figures for factories not owning estates upto September, 58	..	..	4,582	4,170
Estimated Production for estates without factories	621	660	621	660
TOTAL	16,150	17,173	1,35,348	1,25,599

*Includes revised figures for September 1958.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

TABLE No. 6
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Grains	During the week ending				(Tons)
					Pro- gressive total from 1-1-1958
	5-11-58	12-11-58	19-11-58	26-11-58	
Rice	6,201	..	6,468	..	374,889
Wheat	65,713	70,035	61,000	80,621	2,222,871*
Sorghum	..	9,170	..	10,860	62,711
Corn	4,575	7,962	..	..	12,537
TOTAL	76,489	87,167	67,468	91,481	2,873,008

*Amended figures.

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured—1957-58

Months (1958)	(Cwts.)			
	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
August	9,513	3,395	13,872	31,780
September	2,999	6,936	22,374	32,309
October	4,508	4,232	27,734	36,474

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1957-58 Crop

	During October 1958				Upto October 1958				(Tons)
Particulars	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	332	110	243	685	21,493	7,985	14,566	44,044	
							(a)		
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	868	465	924	2,257	7,916	2,223	6,724	16,863	
Sold for export	226	762	447	1,435	9,444	2,554	686	12,684	
							(b)		
Balance as on 31-10-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	1,456	..	1,456	

(a) Includes 997 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes:

(i) 91 tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

(ii) 107 tons Plantation sold to be exported exclusively to Sweden.

(iii) 3 tons Plantation and 3 tons Robusta sold to Japan.

(B) 1958-59 Crop

									(Tons)
Particulars	During October 1958				Upto October 1958				Total
	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.		
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	25	..	..	25	25	..	..	25	
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sold for export	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Balance as on 31-10-1958	25	..	..	25	25	..	..	25	
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7.2. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flat		(Rs. per cwt.)
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
7-10-58	Coimbatore	247.25 to 262.80	258.08	212.10 to 218.55	217.71	183.10 to 194.00	188.14	
24-10-58	Mysore	230.60 to 270.50	259.93	225.90 to 241.15	234.52	194.95 to 198.10	197.34	

TABLE No. 8
Imports of Raw Tobacco

Variety	Nine months ended September			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs.)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs.)
Virginia flue-cured for Cigarette manufacture	2,706	125	1,468	66
Virginia sun-cured for Cigarette manufacture	13	1	N.A.	N.A.
Others	156	7	938	19
TOTAL	2,893	133	2,406	85

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

A.N: Not available separately.

8.1. Tobacco (Raw) Exports

Variety	Nine months ended September			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs.)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs.)
For manufacture of Bidis	119	1.4	194	2.2
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	4,787	29.9	4,727	23.9
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	38	0.1	434	1.5
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	84,059	1,287.7	59,836	1,015.7
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,306	28.0	1,414	17.4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,556	15.2	1,990	20.6
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	297	3.1	27	0.2
For manufacture of Hookah tobacco	66	1.1	30	0.4
Other tobacco (raw)	3,510	16.5	1,739	6.3
TOTAL	96,738	1,383.0	70,391	1,086.2

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

TABLE No. 9

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

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			November 1958	October 1958	November 1957
			29-11-58	25-10-58	30-11-57
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	17.50	16.87	14.37
	Chandansai	Mixed	23.00	23.00	14.87
	Sagar	Pinni	21.87	22.94	13.50
Jowar	Akola	White	9.00	11.50	10.50
Gram	Abohar		12.87	19.03	11.19
Maize	Bahraich		13.25	11.50	12.25
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		23.11	14.56	15.00
	Patna		23.00	22.00	15.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	28.00	26.00	16.00
	Patna		26.00	27.00	15.00
	Bombay		28.89	29.49	16.37
	Madras	Nagpur	30.91	32.11	20.87
Potatoes	Patna		15.00	14.00	9.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
	Mettpalayam	Rasi I	18.93	17.09	12.50
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39.62	39.64	37.37
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	39.12	39.25	37.00
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. I	13.87	15.12	13.37
	Madras	II Sort	15.24	15.24	16.06
	Bombay	Kolhapur	23.00	23.00	21.00

TABLE No. 9—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		20.00	20.00	16.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225.00	225.00	225.00
	Khurja	Desi	205.00	202.00	200.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	218.00	220.00	220.00
Fish and Eggs					
			Sea Fish		
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41.14	72.00	41.12
	Calcutta	Pomfret	72.00	82.28	92.56
		Rolu	110.00	N.R.	100.00
		Hilsa	80.00	N.R.	N.S.
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	140.00	N.R.	125.00
	Madras	Ungraded	145.00	122.00	115.00
	Bombay		134.00	104.00	124.00
	Jullundur		N.Q.	N.A.	138.00
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	35.00	35.50	36.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	30.47	33.69	35.56
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	26.45	30.86	34.81
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24.42	29.39	23.87
	Madras	Superior	24.48	29.75	23.25
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	25.89	25.35	22.19
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	24.62	25.60	23.00
Castor seed	Bombay	Bold	20.01	20.94	22.00
	Badepally		20.33	20.91	23.00
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	36.50	40.00	39.00
		Black	33.00	34.00	36.00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	12.31	14.00	11.50
	Abohar	Desi	15.50	N.T.	13.25
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumani	61.46	57.70	56.44
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		66.50	72.00	80.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	64.00	70.00	83.00
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		52.90	62.81	55.44
	Madras		51.68	58.09	49.56
Linseed Oil	Bombay		56.11	55.19	52.12
	Kanpur		52.00	53.00	51.00
Castor Oil	Bombay	Commercial	46.83	48.21	54.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	47.00	48.00	56.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	67.48	69.94	74.44
	Bombay		58.04	63.17	69.76
Coconut Oil	Cochin		(a) 88.13	85.37	77.50
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	12.25	13.19	12.00
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		10.00	11.50	8.50
	Bombay	Decorticated	10.28	10.81	9.19
		Decoiled	13.81	13.01	N.Q.
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas, per candy	Abohar	Desi	153.51	128.50	183.37
of 392 lbs.	Tirupur				
Cotton lint (392		Cambodia	184.64	174.88	193.37
lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	318.92	N.T.	295.37
		320-F	359.38	N.T.	390.62
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	322.50	325.00	392.50
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	247.00	236.16	257.69
Jute (per bale of	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	200.00	190.00	235.00
400 lbs.)		Mill Lightnings	180.00	170.00	205.00
Loose Jute (per	Calcutta	Assam Middles	24.50	25.50	29.50
maund)					

N.A.—Not available.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(a) Relates to previous week.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.S.—No supply.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where other- wise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	27-11-58	12-25
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Bastmati	27-11-58	25-00
	Dacca		21-11-58	34-00
Gur	Lyallpur		13-10-58	12-00 to 13-00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned	22-11-58	{ 62-58 596-00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	22-11-58	{ 77-06 734-00*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	22-11-58	11-75
	Lyallpur	L.S.S.	26-11-58	18-00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	8-11-58	125-00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	21-11-58	31-00 151-00†

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10.1. Prices in 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.)	26-11-58	193-3/8 cents	12-62
			Winter Dec.		26-11-58	194-3/8 cents	12-69
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein Dec.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-11-58	209½ cents	13-66
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-11-58	163½ cents	11-03
			Northern Manitoba				
	U. K.	London	Australian f.a.q. car- goes (o.f.f.)	Ton	28-11-58	£25 0 0	12-24

9-1. 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

10.1. Prices in other foreign countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No 2 yellow Bushel (56 lbs.)	28-11-58	117½ cents	8.20	
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash Dec. Unit (48 lbs.)	26-11-58	97-7/8 cents	8.25	
Groundnut	European Ports	..	Sudan (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb. South African (c.i.f.)	28-11-58	£59 0 0	29.36	
Groundnut Oil	European Ports	..	..	28-11-58	£97 0 0 (Nominal)	47.50	
Linseed	European Ports	..	Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U.K. Dec./Jan. Metric Ton	24-11-58	£42 0 0	25.87	
Linseed Oil	European Ports	..	Argentina (c.i.f.) Dec./Jan. Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) Dec./Jan.	28-11-58	£94 0 0	46.04	
Castor Oil	European Ports	..	..	28-11-58	£108 0 0	52.90	
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot Lb.	20-11-58	36 15 cents	1346.00*	
			Oct. Lb.	28-11-58	35.26 cents	1313.00*	
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Ton	28-11-58	£107 0 0	254.74†	

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-11-58 (Canada 2.70-15/16 to 2.71-1/16 dollars=£1 Sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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 and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				November 1958 (29-11-58)	October 1958 (25-10-58)	November 1957 (30-11-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2.25	1.75	1.50
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1.44	N.S.	0.75
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.50	0.50	0.37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.72	0.72	0.37
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	5.50	4.00	3.50
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9.00	9.00	9.25
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2.50	2.50	2.25
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3.25	3.00	2.75
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras	..	Seer	0.92	2.14	1.12
Tomatoes	Madras	..	Seer	0.58	0.49	0.56
Lady's Fingers	Madras	..	Seer	0.65	0.41	0.50
Cauliflowers	Madras	..	Each	0.37	0.37	0.50
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0.37	0.31	0.50

N.S.—No supply.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				November	October	November
				1958 (29-11-58)	1958 (25-10-58)	1957 (30-11-57)
<i>Fish</i>	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3.00	N.R.	3.00
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	0.62	0.78	N.Q.
<i>Eggs</i>	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.75	1.87	2.00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	N.R.	N.R.	1.89
<i>Poultry</i>						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	N.A.	N.A.	1.25
	Madras	Small	Each	1.25	1.25	1.25
Duck	Bombay	..	Each	2.00	2.25	2.25
	Madras	..	Each	1.75	1.75	1.50

N.A.—Not available.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				November 1958 (29-11-58)	October 1958 (25-10-58)	November 1957 (30-11-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow						
	Bihar	2nd lactation	Each	60.00	65.00	95.00
	Maujipur	2 seers of milk		(b)		
	Andhra Pradesh	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	350.00	350.00	370.00
	Ongole			(b)		
	Punjab	Haryana	Each	250.00	250.00	100.00
	Bahadurgarh			(b)		
Milch Buffalo						
	Bihar	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	200.00	175.00	300.00
	Maujipur			(b)		
	Punjab	Murrah	Each	500.00	500.00	400.00
	Bahadurgarh			(b)		
Bullocks						
	Bihar	Local 8 teething	Each	140.00	150.00	140.00
	Maujipur			(b)		
	Punjab	Haryana	Each	600.00	800.00	400.00
	Bahadurgarh			(b)		

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-11-1958. N.T.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres

(In Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			November 1958 (29-11-58)	October 1958 (25-10-58)	November 1957 (30-11-57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.62	0.62	0.81
Mutton	Bombay	With bones Without bones	2.50	2.25	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras		2.56	2.56	2.56
	Calcutta		3.06	3.06	3.81
Pork	Bombay		2.75	2.75	2.50
	Madras		2.50	2.50	2.00
	Calcutta		2.56	2.31	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.50
	Calcutta		1.50	1.25	1.25

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	4-10-58	11-10-58	18-10-58	25-10-58	October 1958	September 1958	October 1957
Food Articles	120.4	121.3	122.1	121.9	121.5	121.2	107.3
Liquor and Tobacco	92.8	92.8	92.8	93.4	93.0	90.9	95.2
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant	115.8	115.8	115.1	115.1	115.5	116.0	115.2
Industrial Raw Materials	117.3	117.1	116.6	116.8	117.0	119.0	114.8
Manufactures	108.9	108.9	108.6	108.5	108.7	108.9	108.8
All Commodities	115.0	116.3	116.5	116.4	116.3	116.5	108.9

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

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some 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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 July	106	107	103	..	108
1958 June	106	108	103	..	..
1958 July	109	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 some 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*
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 July	104	105	104	106	105	106	108	117
1958 June	..	107	108	108	109	108	111	121
1958 July	..	..	108	108	108	108	106	119

*Linked at January, 1956.

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

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for August 1958

(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-co
Krishna (A.Pradesh)	114	..	163	..	57	72	100	100	119	98	154	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	143	..	..	..	..	84	96	107	..	109	109	117	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)*	163	114	118	134	133	138	124	148	106	100	81	123	100	45
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	154	..	75	99	..	96	..	96	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	103	..	..	111	..	92	97	89	88	..	109	132
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	87	..	..	..	153	95	113	119	83	91	..	155	..
Kudochi (Mysore)	138	..	107	..	90	126	101	100	..	100	114	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	244	113	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	159	..	..	..	..	100	113	93	..	100	120	..	125	65
Maniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	114	158	..	101	93	99	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	62	..	64	74	..	108	109	101	96	104	..	100	151
Shankargarh (U.P.)	119	98	125	..	..	114	110	90	..	92	86	..	93	60

*Base : 1956=100

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	488	469	513
Srikakulam	Thettangi	565	550	577
West Godavari	Alamara	482	429	479
Kurnool	Madavaram	519	515	577
Kerala				
Malabar	Koduvalli	525	525	551
Madras				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	456	446	464
	Agaram	453	453	439
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	472	471	470
Madurai	Eriodu	476	480	446
	Gokilapuram	430	429	418
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	456	453	449
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	440	436	414
	Kunnathur	463	456	436

TABLE No. 20

Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns 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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 August	126	123	93	98	116	113	113	115
1958 July	138	133	99	101	120	118	125	125
1958 August	137	132	102	103	120	118	127	126

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily work- ing hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Wo. man	Child	Man	Wo. man	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Karukonda	September 1958	8	1.25	1.00	—	—	—	—
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	8	1.25	0.40	0.40	—	—	—
Assam—									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	September 1958	8	2.00	1.75	1.00	2.00	1.75	0.75
Golaghat	Sokial	"	8	2.00	2.00	1.37	2.50	2.00	1.50
Bombay—									
Thana	Palghar	August 1958	8	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.75
Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	August 1958	8—10	1.00	—	—	1.25	1.00	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	8—11	0.56	—	—	—	—	—
Morena	Bijaipur	"	7—9	2.00	—	—	1.00	1.00	0.75
Rewa	Sohagi	"	8	1.00	—	—	1.00	0.75	0.50
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	September 1958	6	2.00	0.50	—	1.37	0.50	—
Tumkur	Gaddalehalli	"	8½	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
West Bengal—									
24 Parganas	—	September 1958	7	1.79	0.79	0.39	1.51	0.53	0.29
Burdwan	—	"	7	1.93	1.56	0.75	1.88	0.93	0.81
Cooch Behar	—	"	7	2.25	0.75	0.50	2.50	1.49	—
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	August 1958	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	—	—	—

21.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab

(In rupees)

State/Dist.	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily Working hrs.	Plough- ing	Sow- ing	Weed- ing	Har- vesting	Other Agri- cul- tural Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Sept. 1958	Man	8	1.94	1.00	0.62	1.87	1.00
		"	Woman	8	..	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.62
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	0.94	0.50
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man	8	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..
		"	Woman	8	..	0.50	0.50	0.75	..
		"	Child	8	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	August 1958	Man	10	1.25	..	1.00	..	1.25
		"	Woman	10	..	..	0.75	..	1.00
		"	Child	10	..	..	0.50	..	0.75

21.1. Daily Agriculture Wages in Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Surguja	Basdai	August 1958	Man	8-11	0.58	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		"	Woman	8-11	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		"	Child	8-11	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Morena	Bijaipur	"	Man	7-9	2.00	1.50	1.25	..	1.00
		"	Woman	7-9	..	1.50	1.25	..	1.00
		"	Child	7-9	..	1.00	1.25	..	0.75
Satna	Kotar	"	Man	7-10	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00
		"	Woman	7-10	..	..	0.75	..	0.75
		"	Child	7-10	..	..	0.75	..	0.50
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	August 1958	Man	8	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..
		"	Child	8	1.37	1.12	1.12	1.37	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	2.12	1.35
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	1.37	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	1.00	..	..

21.2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Car-penter	Black Smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Korikonda	Sept. 1958	8	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.25	1.00	..
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam—									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Sept. 1958	8	4.00	3.00	..	1.25*	..	..
Golaghat	Sokaila	"	8	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	..	1.00
Bombay—									
Thana	Palghar	August 1958	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisaipur	"	8-10	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.25	1.00	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	8-11	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
Morena	Bijaipur	"	8-9	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.33	1.33	1.33
Rewa	Sohagi	"	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Sept. 1958	6	2.00	0.62	..	0.62	..	0.44
Tumkur	Goddalehalli	"	8	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
West Bengal—									
24 Parganas	..	Sept. 1958	7	..	..	..	0.85	0.32	0.28
Burdwan	..	"	7	..	..	..	1.06	0.77	0.62
Cooch Behar	..	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.62
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	August 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.75	..

er month per bull & cow.

TABLE No. 22

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during October 1958 (from 27th September to 31st October 1958) 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 region
		During the month of October 1958 (from 27-9-58 to 31-10-58)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1958	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1. Andhra	1. Nandyal	..	..	..	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	262	150	301	694	
	3. Northern	77	15	193	330	
	4. Western	146	1,026	612	3,313	
	5. Mungari	..	11	15	12	
	6. Cocoonadas	321	201	889	299	
	TOTAL	806	1,403	2,010	4,648	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	806	1,403	2,010	4,648	
	Cotton Waste	215	218	337	394	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—					
	Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—</i>						
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 .	444	579	1,023	767	Note—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Barai-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	444	579	1,023	767	
	Cotton Waste .	5,823	7,981	12,437	14,913	
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya .	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, 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 .	..	861	..	861	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	861	..	861	

TABLE No. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholleras Wagad. .	..	..	..	..	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zala-wad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Mathio .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Pratap .	..	..	..	..	
	5. Devira/ (134-Co 2) .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla .	..	..	..	..	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Gao-rani .	..	..	77	..	
	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 .	..	..	77	..	
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla .	5,318	1,606	5,318	1,606	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3) .	303	12,253	303	12,253	
	3. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Cambodia including Bpuri .	..	402	..	402	
	5. M.P. American .	51	580	51	580	
	6. Other Americans .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	5,672	14,841	5,672	14,841	

TABLE No. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla . . .	5,771	7,984	10,548	9,514	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, N. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barshi-Nagar Oomras . . .	—	—	—	—	Poona, S. Satara, and
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar . . .	—	—	69	—	
	4. Cambodia . . .	600	456	600	456	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi . . .	12	—	12	—	
	Others . . .	11	—	11	—	
	TOTAL . . .	6,394	8,440	11,240	9,970	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . . .	12,066	24,142	16,989	25,672	
	Cotton Waste . . .	7,276	5,276	11,911	7,871	

*Madhya Pradesh**

1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia) . . .	..	..	..	..	The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others) . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL . . .	..	..	..	..	

2. Madhya Bharat

1. U.P. Desi . . .	..	..	..	..	..	The whole region.
2. M.B. & Rajasthan American . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Jarilla . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
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. 22—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—	1. Western . . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northern . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia . . .	4,783	3,577	12,766	7,121	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda . . .	5,688	2,035	10,648	4,376	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam . . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas . . .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli . . .	147	221	728	221	
	9. Karunganni . . .	329	685	557	1,075	
	10. Chinnapathi . . .	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . . .	10,947	6,518	24,099	12,793	
	Cotton Waste . . .	7,194	7,892	13,240	12,556	
Punjab—	1. Ambala . . .	1. Punjab Desi . . .	N.A.		Hisar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.	
		2. Punjab American . . .	N.A.			
		TOTAL . . .	N.A.			
	2. Jullundur . . .	1. Punjab Desi . . .	N.A.		Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.	
		2. Punjab American . . .	N.A.			
		TOTAL . . .	N.A.			
	3. Amritsar . . .	1. Punjab Desi . . .	N.A.		Amritsar and Gurdaspur.	
		2. Punjab American . . .	N.A.			
		TOTAL . . .	N.A.			
	4. Ferozepore . . .	1. Punjab Desi . . .	N.A.		Ferozepore.	
		2. Punjab American . . .	N.A.			
		TOTAL . . .	N.A.			
	5. Patiala . . .	1. Punjab Desi . . .	N.A.		Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.	
		2. Punjab American . . .	N.A.			
		TOTAL . . .	N.A.			
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . . .	N.A.				
	Cotton Waste . . .	N.A.				

TABLE No. 22—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Desi	..	659	..	745	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Musaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	57	..	57	..	
	TOTAL	57	659	57	745	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur 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	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghasipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	57	659	57	745	
	Cotton Waste	144	226	167	653	

TABLE No. 22—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
	1. Comillas	1,521	126	2,433	208	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	1,521	126	2,433	208	
	Cotton Waste	739	194	1,116	238	
Mysore†—						
	1. Mysore American	229	43	811	566	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	371	1,475	1,033	3,279	
	3. Jayadhar	1,302	411	3,424	1,531	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	5. Lakshmi	394	153	1,196	459	
	6. Others	705	179	1,617	483	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	3,001	2,261	8,081	6,318	
	Cotton Waste	69	94	216	179	
Rajasthan—						
	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	80	624	30	624	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	3,285	..	3,285	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	80	3,909	30	3,909	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Tripura—						
	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Comillas	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
ALL INDIA						
	Cotton Lint	28,428	39,018	54,299	54,293	
	Cotton Waste	15,637	13,900	26,987	21,391	

N.A. Not available.

*Pressing work will start from first week of November.

† Information relates to old Mysore State and merged territories from Bombay State.

TABLE No. 23
Imports of Arecanuts into India

Year	Quantity (in lakhs of maunds)	Value (in crores of rupees)
1947-48	11.27	2.85
1948-49	10.64	2.45
1949-50	10.69	2.40
1950-51	12.09	3.43
1951-52	13.56	5.57
1952-53	9.98	3.45
1953-54	9.76	3.05
1954-55	7.94	2.17
1955-56	11.37	4.36
1956-57	10.91	5.45
1957-58	8.28	2.87

23.1. Imports and Exports of Arecanuts during January to June 1958

Month	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity in Maunds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Maunds	Value in Rupees
January	50,403	13,68,795	478	99,163
February	62,721	15,57,463	765	1,42,434
March	35,460	8,74,930	540	1,06,293
April	40,844	8,53,938	412	87,307
May	60,836	11,04,831	324	69,343
June	47,409	8,95,343	163	34,425
TOTAL	297,673	67,45,300	2,681	5,41,870

CORRIGENDA

(All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58 published in July 1958 issue of
Agricultural Situation in India)

Statement	Column No.	Particulars	As printed	As desired
I	2	Against production (cane)	63,954	64,142
Do.	Do.	Against production (gur)	6,367	6,476
Do.	3	Against production (gur)	6,751	6,752
Do.	4	Against production (cane)	(—) 3,044	(—) 2,856
Do.	4	Against production (gur)	(—) 384	(—) 276
Do.	5	Against production (cane)	(—) 4.5	(—) 4.3
Do.	5	Against production (gur)	(—) 5.7	(—) 4.1
II(a)	5	Against Assam—Production 1957-58	673	861
Do.	5	Against Total India production—1957-58	63,954	64,142
Do.	7	Against Assam	(+) 7	(+) 195
Do.	7	Against Total India	(—) 3,044	(—) 2,856
II(b)	5	Against Andhra Pradesh	401	491
Do.	5	Against Assam	67	86
Do.	5	Against Total India	6,367	6,476
Do.	6	Against Assam	66	67
Do.	6	Against Total India	6,751	6,752
Do.	7	Against Andhra Pradesh	(—) 122	(—) 32
Do.	7	Against Assam	(+) 1	(+) 19
Do.	7	Against Total India	(—) 384	(—) 276

MONTHLY NEWS-LETTER

THE inescapable realisation that all the achievements in economic development should largely be neutralised if the growth of population is not adequately controlled, has led to some radical thinking on the latter subject. Remarkably enough, the spirit of urgency has become almost universal. The Union Health Minister, addressing the thirty-fifth All-India Medical Conference, advanced the suggestion that the Indian Medical Association should organise a Family Planning Day. The President of the Conference pointed out how in Japan abortion had been legalised and in India perhaps a graded tax on births from the fourth confinement might be more acceptable. He disclosed that opinion was gaining ground among the members of the medical profession that even the Japanese example could be copied. Aldous Huxley, in a series of syndicated articles, has argued how cherished ideas of individual freedom would have to be given up one by one under the sheer weight of an alarmingly increasing world population.

In India, it is not human population alone which has become a problem. Rats, for instance, breed at an annual rate of 250 per pair. It is estimated that the entire rat population in India now is around 2,400 million and their annual consumption of cereals runs to about 26 million tons. In the Union Territory of Delhi a mass effort to eradicate field rats has been launched, school children, extension staff and leaders of "teams of helpers" joining hands first to survey a selected area and then to bait the rats to death. Similar campaigns will shortly commence in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, the Punjab, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh which are participating in the current drive for increased agricultural production during the Rabi season.

On January 23, an Anti-locust Mission consisting of 23 technical personnel from the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture would be leaving for Saudi Arabia at the invitation of the F.A.O. to undertake locust control operations. Similar missions have gone to various countries before. Saudi Arabia is a potential breeding ground for locusts.

The Foodgrains Storage Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India, meeting for the first time in New Delhi on December 30, outlined its tasks in detail and deliberated on the immediate problems ahead. One of the main functions of this Committee is to coordinate, extend and develop the work relating to problems of foodgrains storage that is being done in different institutions and departments. Besides, the Union Food Department, such work is shared by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, the Entomological Department of the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, the Central Food Technology Institute, Mysore, the Indian Standards Institution and various State agricultural research institutions.

A meeting of the Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. sanctioned over Rs. 180 lakhs for a large number of research schemes in agriculture and animal husbandry; approved the appointment of an Indo-American Team to evaluate the progress of education, training and research during the last five years; and appointed special Scientific Committees for research schemes on plant diseases, soil science, fisheries, rice, fruits, vegetables, agricultural engineering and animal husbandry. A conference organised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee discussed cotton growing problems in India; due emphasis was laid on the urgent need to produce types of cotton similar to those imported from abroad, and to increase per acre yield. Another conference at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute reviewed the wide range of data on the nutrient status and fertility responses of differen

soils collected by the twenty soil-testing laboratories functioning in various parts of the country; fifteen thousand soil samples have been analysed during the last two years and the analysis is being stepped up to cover the entire country. Under the Indo-U.S. Agreement another twenty-four soil testing centres would be set up in different States.

The Fruit Products Order of 1955 amended up to February 18, 1958 and intended to introduce quality control, lays down specifications for a variety of fruit products like juices, squashes, jams, pickles, *chutneys*, canned and bottled fruits and vegetables and aerated waters containing fruit juices.

According to the All-India final estimate the potato crop for 1957-58 will be 1,981,000 tons on an area of 785,000 acres as against the partially revised estimate of 1,698,000 tons on 707,000 acres for 1956-57. The increase in both area and production has been shared by almost all the potato-growing States.

This Issue carries an article on green manures. The Planning Commission has been paying special attention to organic manuring resources. The Kerala State reports 12 million plantings of a shrub (*Glyricidia*) suitable for leaf manure, against a target of 10 million tons for the year 1958-59 and a Five Year target of 266 million shrubs. In every Panchayat area in the State a Committee has been constituted for a campaign for these plantings. In the State, trials have established that indigenous varieties of rice respond better to green manure than to fertilisers and that yields up to 3,500 pounds per acre could be obtained without the aid of fertilisers if adequate quantities of suitable green manure are used.

Two Indian delegations will be visiting China to study the intensive agricultural system practised in that country. The delegations will study the water and irrigation conservancy projects being adopted by Chinese farmers and the reasons behind the reported spectacular food production. At the invitation of the Government of India, a Study Group of the Good Year Corporation of the United States has arrived in India to examine the possibility of establishing a general purpose synthetic rubber plant which might fill the gap between the production and consumption of natural rubber in India.

The F.A.O. Year Book of Forest Statistics discloses new records in the production of plywood, chemical wood pulp, newsprint, other paper and fibre board in 1957, the total world wood harvest, however, was slightly lower than the previous year. World plywood production at 11.7 million cubic metres was 4 per cent higher from 1956. Wood pulp production reached the record level of 15.1 million tons, the North American countries contributing 58 per cent of it.

Amidst the terrors which atomic radiation holds to human health and preservation, it is some small comfort to note that the World Health Organisation is keen on identifying and establishing standards of purity on an international basis for commonly used chemicals added to many foods. The Joint W.H.O./F.A.O. Expert Committee on Food Additives, which met in Rome in December, began drawing up provisional specifications for a number of the more important food additives, with special reference to antimicrobials preservatives (used in fruit juices, jams, etc.) and antioxidants (used for stabilisation of fats and oils). By way of caution, the Committee's report emphasizes that the basis for inclusion or exclusion of a number of substances considered was merely the fact of their current use as food additives, but "carries no implication with regard to their efficacy as such or to their toxicological effects"; the only purpose was the identification of each substance proposed as food additive and the assessment of its requirements of purity.

Index Numbers of Parity between Prices Received and Prices Paid by the Farmer in the Punjab*

The indices of parity described and presented in this article give an important clue to the material fortunes of the Punjab peasant as they varied during the eighteen years since the outbreak of the Second World War.

The index of parity is the percentage ratio of prices received to prices paid by the farmer. The index is worked out on a monthly basis to measure how far the wholesale prices of major agricultural commodities produced by the farmer keep in step with the prices of commodities purchased by him for consumption at home and production on farms. These monthly indices are converted into annual average (August—July). For the indices, 1938-39 is chosen as the base year.

Methods of Construction

Three major ingredients enter into the construction of the parity indices. (1) Index Numbers of prices received by the farmer; (2) Index Numbers of prices paid by the farmer and (3) Index Numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmer.

The index numbers of prices paid by the farmer has further been sub-divided into—

- (i) Index of domestic expenditure; and
- (ii) Index of farm cultivation costs.

(1) Index of prices received by the farmer—

The commodities included in the construction of index numbers of prices received by the farmers are given below along with their relative weights—

Commodities										Weight
(a) Foodgrains										
1. Wheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
2. Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
3. Gram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
4. Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
5. Bajra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
6. Jowar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7. Maize	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
SUB-TOTAL										78
(b) Oilseeds										
8. Rapeseed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
9. Toria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
SUB-TOTAL										5
(c) Cotton and other Crops										
10. Gur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
11. Cotton Desi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
12. Tobacco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
SUB-TOTAL										17
GRAND TOTAL										100

*BY SHRI N.S. RANDHAWA, author of the series on Parity Indices of Prices Received and Paid by the Farmer in the Punjab, prepared on behalf of the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.

The wholesale prices of these commodities for the ten marketing centres, i.e., Palwal, Ambala, Jagadhri, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Abohar, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Pathankot, which among them cover the entire State, are taken from the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette. The fortnightly prices originally published are converted into monthly averages.

The statistical formula used for the construction of monthly indices of prices received by the farmer is—

$$I_r = \dots \text{Antilog} \frac{(\sum W \times \text{Log Prices Relative}) \times 100}{\sum W}$$

I_r .. Index Number of prices received by the farmer

W .. Weight

Σ .. Summation

The annual index number is the geometric average of the monthly indices.

The weights assigned to commodities are, the proportions of the value of a crop marketed to the total value of all crops estimated to be marketed during the base year (1938-39). As is generally known, the data on the quantities of different agricultural products marketed are either not available at all or if available, inadequate. In view of the lack of complete information, the marketable surpluses of different crops are estimated indirectly. The marketable surplus of wheat, rice, bajra and sugar (raw) are calculated by subtracting from the total produce for the year 1938-39 the estimated consumption obtained by multiplying the estimated population in 1939 by the quantities consumed per head as obtained from the family budgets maintained by the Board of Economic Enquiry. In the case of gram and barley it is taken as 45 and 40 per cent. respectively of the total quantities produced. For jowar the marketable surplus is estimated at about 50 per cent. In the case of cotton, it is presumed that the whole produce is marketed; no doubt some quantity of cotton is also used at home. In the case of tobacco the marketable surplus is taken as 80 per cent. of the produce. It is assumed that 90 per cent. of the produce is marketed in the case of rapeseed and toria.

(2) *Index of prices paid (i) index of domestic expenditure and (ii) index of farm cultivation costs—*

The study of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs as made by the Board of Economic Enquiry through farm accounts and family budgets shows that 40 per cent of the total cash expenditure of the farmer is on farm cultivation and the remaining 60 per cent on domestic expenditure. These proportions pertain only to cash expenditure and do not take into account the expenses in kind for articles produced at the farm and either consumed domestically or used for farm cultivation purposes. These ratios have been tested in recent years on the basis of the data collected in farm accounts and family budgets and found to be mostly valid.

(i) *Index of domestic expenditure*—The domestic expenditure has further been sub-divided into four major categories viz., (a) food, (b) lighting, (c) clothing, and (d) luxuries. The weights given to each of these major groups are proportions of the total cash expenses incurred on domestic expenditure as found in the records maintained for family budgets publication of the Board in 1938-39. These weights are verified in recent years and found to be mostly correct. The main limitation in selecting the commodities under each of the groups was that the data on prices in rural areas are not being collected over a period of

time, which is required for the construction of index numbers. As such, the inclusion of the commodities under each group is limited by the availability of their prices from some other source. Some data on continuing basis in this respect are being collected by the Director of Industries for constructing the working class cost of living index numbers from Ludhiana and Rohtak markets. This information has, therefore, been used for working out the index of domestic expenditure. The weight to each commodity within the main groups is assigned according to its contribution to the total expenditure in the working class family budgets.

The weights for different commodities and for the main groups are given as under:

Commodity	Relative Weights	
	Ludhiana	Rohtak
A. Food—		
1. Rice (Common)	2	6
2. Wheat	14	12
3. Wheat Flour	5	5
4. Gram	2	3
5. Arhar	1	2
6. Massar	1	1
7. Urd	2	2
8. Mung	3	1
9. Sugar (Raw)	1	1
10. Sugar (Refined)	2	1
11. Salt	1	1
12. Meat (Goat)	2	1
13. Milk	2	2
14. Ghee	2	2
15. Sarson Oil	4	4
SUB-TOTAL	44	44
B. Clothing—		
16. Dhoti	16	16
17. Shirting	20	20
18. Muslin (Coarse)	12	12
SUB-TOTAL	48	48
C. Lighting—		
19. Kerosene Oil	2	2
20. Matches	1	1
SUB-TOTAL	3	3
D. Luxuries—		
21. Tobacco	5	5
GRAND TOTAL	100	100

The formula used for working out the monthly index number is--

$$Id = \text{Antilog} \frac{(\Sigma W \times \text{Log price Relative}) \times 100}{\Sigma W}$$

Id = Index number of domestic expenditure

W = Weight

Σ = Summation

Annual index number is the geometric average of the monthly indices.

(ii) *Index of farm cultivation costs*—The farm cultivation costs include costs on bullock labour, human labour and implements used for the cultivation of land. The expenditure on the upkeep of bullocks is represented by the prices of cotton seed and bran, the concentrates fed to the animals. The depreciation on the bullocks and the interest on the capital invested in them are worked out on the basis of the price of the bullocks. The wholesale fortnightly prices for the above three items are published in the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette. The variations in the wages of human labour are taken to correspond to variations in the retail prices of wheat. The cost variations on account of implements used on the farms are worked out on the basis of the changes in the steel prices. The weights assigned to the above items are as under—

Item	Weights
1. Bran	22
2. Cotton Seed	10
3. Pair of Bullocks	30
4. Wheat	34
5. Steel	4
TOTAL	100

Index of prices paid—The index number of prices paid by the farmer is the weighted geometric mean of indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs.

$$\text{The monthly index number of prices paid} = \text{Antilog} \frac{(64 \times \text{Log I.d.} + 36 \times \text{Log I.f.})}{100}$$

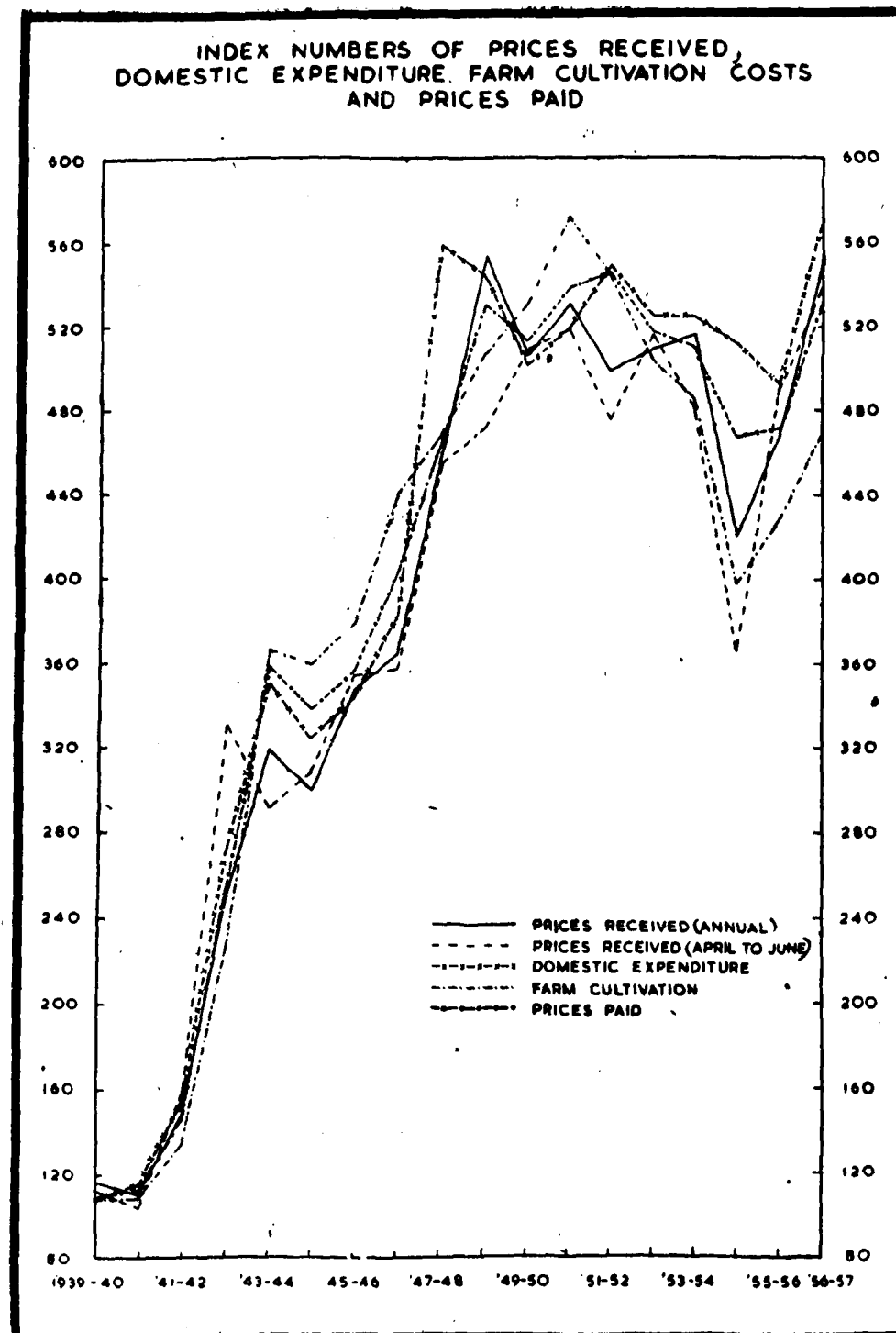
The annual index number of prices paid is the geometric mean of monthly indices

The ratio of the domestic expenditure and the farm cultivation costs has been changed from 60 : 40 to 64 : 36 in view of the fact that some of the items as land revenue, irrigation charges etc., in the farm cultivation costs have not been taken into account in constructing the index as the expenditure on these items generally does not vary very much from year to year.

(3) *Index numbers of parity between prices received and paid by the farmer*—

The index number of parity is the percentage ratio of the index of prices received to prices paid by the farmer:

$$\text{Index of Parity} = \frac{\text{Index of prices received} \times 100}{\text{Index of prices paid}}$$

**Trends—**

The study of the trends exhibited by the indices worked in the scheme has been divided into (i) trends in the component indices (ii) trends in the parity ratio.

The indices of prices received, domestic expenditure, cultivation cost and prices paid are given side by side in the following table:

TABLE*

Year	Index of Prices Received		Index of Domestic Expenditure	Index of Farm cultivation cost	Index of prices paid
	Annual	April—June			
1	2a	2b	3	4	5
1939-40	116.4	113.0	109.4	109.4	109.6
1940-41	110.6	104.3	115.5	109.0	112.8
1941-42	148.9	160.3	154.8	134.6	146.8
1942-43	253.5	331.0	273.5	227.8	255.4
1943-44	320.3	293.1	352.2	366.6	359.2
1944-45	301.1	309.9	325.8	361.4	339.8
1945-46	349.7	356.3	344.6	380.0	357.5
1946-47	366.9	358.5	385.3	441.1	404.6
1947-48	457.8	456.2	558.8	469.4	463.9
1948-49	553.7	473.6	544.0	507.7	530.9
1949-50	506.7	510.2	502.3	531.8	514.2
1950-51	531.7	519.8	519.9	572.5	539.3
1951-52	499.9	475.3	549.9	545.2	546.4
1952-53	510.4	516.9	525.7	505.2	518.3
1953-54	517.1	481.6	525.5	486.5	511.1
1954-55	420.8	365.7	512.8	398.2	468.1
1955-56	467.6	490.0	498.2	428.9	472.0
1956-57	550.0	538.5	569.0	468.9	530.7

The annual index of prices received showed almost a continuously rising tendency upto 1948-49 when the index stood at 553.7 the highest in the series. During this period it showed a decline only in 1940-41 and 1944-45. After 1948-49 the movements were irregular upto 1953-54. The index of prices received fell sharply in 1954-55 due to the impact of the increase in production in 1953-54, decontrol of food articles and unloading of stocks accumulated by the traders during the prevalence of control. It recovered fully during a short period of two years and stood at 553.0 in 1956-57.

Rabi crops account for a larger proportion to the value of total quantities of foodgrains marketed by the farmers in the region. A major portion of the marketable surplus of these commodities is sold by the farmers during the three months (April, May and June) following the harvest period. On account of low staying power and lack of storage facilities in the case of most of the cultivators, the level of prices received during these three months will be rather more pertinent for indicating the effect of changes in prices on the income of the farmer. It may be noted that the level of prices received for the three months remained low as compared to the corresponding annual level in most of the years. This figure exceeded that for the year as a whole only in the years when this period fell in the rising phase of agricultural prices.

*Please see graph opposite.

The indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs mostly followed the same trend as that shown by the index of prices received. It will, however, be of interest to note that the magnitude of fall in these cases was comparatively less than that in the case of index of prices received during the period in which they showed an easy tendency. This disparity in the movements of prices of the aforesaid groups does not seem to be so distinct in the hardening phase of prices.

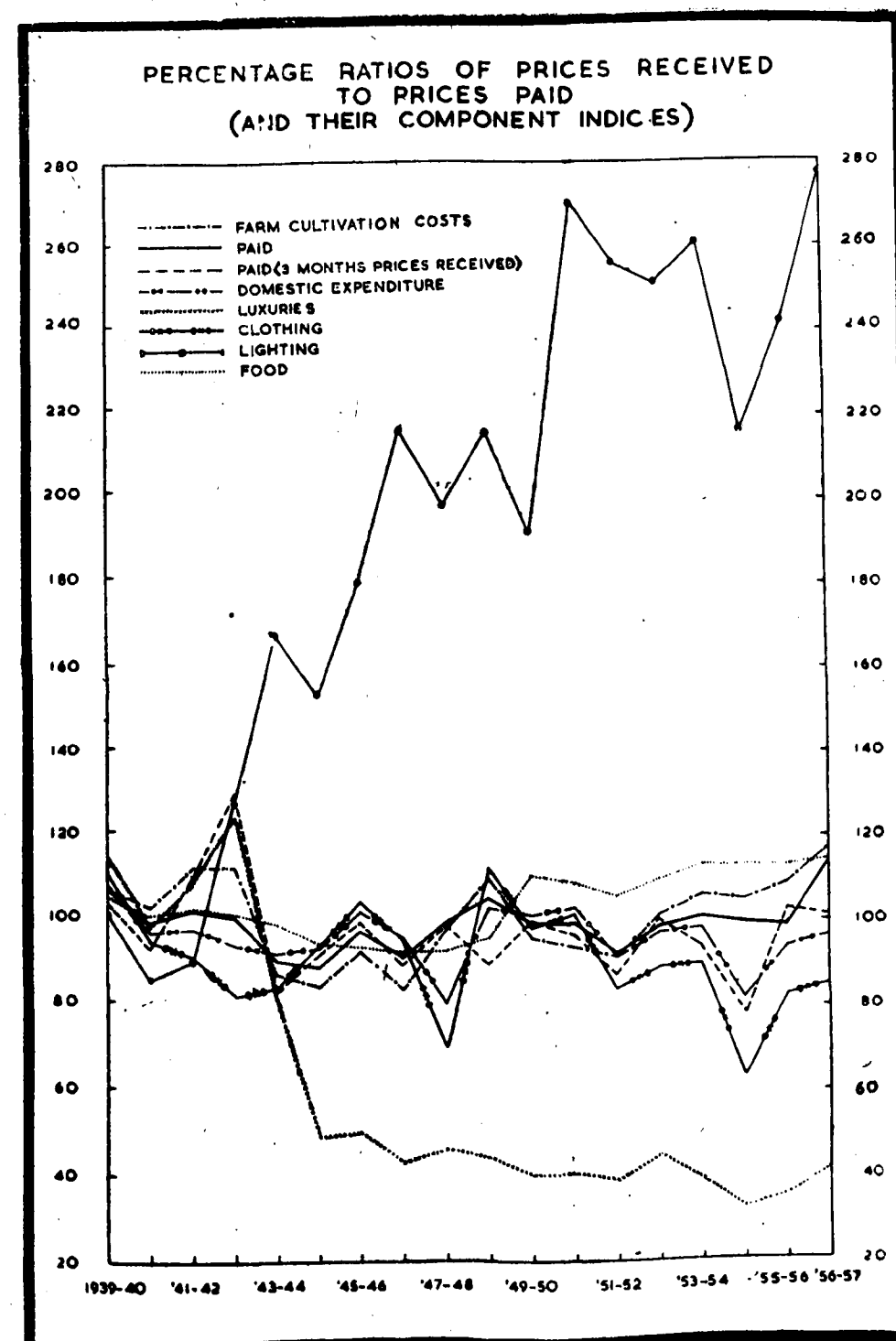
The index numbers of parity between prices received and paid by the farmer are given in the table below. In order to find out the impact of changes in each of the component indices of the domestic expenditure and also in the indices of farm cultivation costs on the levels of parity ratios the relevant percentage ratios of prices received to different groups of commodities are given side by side in the table:

(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)*

Year	Index of Parity between prices received and paid	Index o. parity between prices received (April to June) and prices paid	Percentage ratio of indices of prices received to indices of domestic expenditure and its component indices					Percentage ratio of indices of prices received to indices of farm cultivation costs	
			Domestic Expenditure	Food	Clothing	Lighting	Luxuries		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1939-40	.	106.2	103.0	106.5	103.9	109.7	99.9	113.9	106.3
1940-41	.	98.1	92.0	95.8	99.8	93.7	84.5	97.2	101.5
1941-42	.	101.1	109.0	96.3	101.2	90.3	88.8	107.4	110.7
1942-43	.	99.3	129.0	92.8	99.9	81.2	126.3	123.0	111.1
1943-44	.	89.3	82.0	91.0	97.8	82.7	166.1	80.1	86.2
1944-45	.	88.5	91.0	92.5	93.4	93.0	152.2	49.1	83.4
1945-46	.	96.7	99.0	101.5	103.0	103.7	178.0	50.2	91.9
1946-47	.	90.7	89.0	95.4	92.0	95.2	215.5	43.2	83.3
1947-48	.	98.7	98.0	80.0	92.0	69.6	197.1	46.2	97.6
1948-49	.	104.4	89.0	102.0	95.0	111.6	215.2	44.0	100.0
1949-50	.	98.6	99.0	100.6	109.8	97.4	191.0	40.1	95.2
1950-51	.	98.6	96.0	102.2	108.1	100.7	270.5	40.5	93.9
1951-52	.	91.7	87.0	91.4	105.2	83.8	256.1	39.8	91.7
1952-53	.	98.5	100.0	97.2	109.3	89.0	251.2	44.9	101.0
1953-54	.	101.2	94.0	98.4	112.8	89.9	261.0	39.4	106.3
1954-55	.	89.9	78.0	82.1	113.1	63.7	216.2	32.5	104.9
1955-56	.	99.1	103.0	93.9	113.1	82.6	242.1	35.6	109.0
1956-57	.	103.7	101.4	96.7	114.2	84.8	277.9	41.7	117.8

It may be observed from column 2 that out of the 18 years, only during 5 years (1939-40, 1941-42, 1948-49, 1953-54 and 1956-57) the terms of trade happened to be favourable to the farmer. Even during these years if the average parity ratio for April—June, the period during which a major part of the total marketable surplus of rabi crops is sold by the farmer—is alone taken into account, the parity ratio falls below 100 during 1948-49 and 1953-54. However, on this basis, the parity index shows favourable barter terms of exchange during 1942-43 and 1955-56 in addition to the afore-mentioned years. During the remaining years, the farmers had been at a disadvantage, due to the disparity in the movements of prices of commodities offered for sale by them and the prices of commodities purchased by them to an extent varying between —0.7 to —11.5 per cent. as compared with the conditions prevailing in 1938-39. It may be further seen that barter terms of exchange in favour of the farmer during the aforesaid five years have been mainly due to the comparatively low prices of food articles. The low prices of food articles in relation to the

*Please see graph opposite.



level of agricultural prices during the last 8 years also withheld to a great extent the fall in the overall parity level in view of the disproportionately high prices of clothing material in most of these years.

Next in importance to food, clothing costs influence the farmers' budget. Moreover, the price-parity between prices received and clothing material represent fairly the relationship of prices of farm products to manufactured goods. It may be noted that with the exception of 4 years (1939-40, 1945-46, 1948-49 and 1950-51), the terms of trade between the above mentioned two sectors have been moving adversely against the agricultural sector to an extent ranging from -2.6 to -36.3 per cent. The price-parity was at the lowest level in 1954-55 as a result of a recession in agricultural prices, while the prices of manufactured goods on the other hand remained mostly sticky.

In the case of lighting, it is refreshing to note that with the tightening of controls, a few years after the out-break of the second World War, the farmers got materials at much cheaper rates as compared with the level of the agricultural prices.

The costs of luxuries are represented by the retail prices of tobacco. Tobacco prices increased out of proportion to the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities in 1943-44. The same tendency could be seen afterwards in the boom years. The prices of tobacco did not fall to the extent that the other agricultural prices did during the depression years. This resulted in keeping the price-parity between the agricultural prices and those of luxuries below 100. The parity ratio was at its lowest level in 1954-55.

As regards the level of prices received and domestic expenditure, it may be noted that with the exception of 1939-40, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, the dice of parity remained loaded against the cultivator.

The percentage ratio between the level of the prices of agricultural commodities and the prices of articles used in farm cultivation was above 100 in the beginning and towards the close of the period under discussion. The price-parity during the middle eight years moved against the farmer, with the exception of the year 1948-49.

Assumptions and Limitations

1. *General*—Due to non-availability of data required for working out weights for the construction of different indices the relevant information was indirectly estimated. Furthermore the information required for working out relatives in some cases has to be adjusted in the light of the data available for the base year and the current period. It is, therefore, relevant to enumerate the assumptions and the limitations involved in the construction of the indices.

(i) It is a common weakness in all indices constructed on a fixed base that after some time due to the changes in the economy these are required to be shifted on a recent basis from time to time. The base period 1938-39 in this case has now become distant. The relative indices are, therefore, required to be worked out taking a recent base in view of the changes affected in production, consumption, sales, etc. since 1938-39.

(ii) *Index of prices received*—(1) The weights assigned to different commodities have been indirectly estimated due to the lack of available data on marketable surplus of different agricultural commodities.

(2) The index of prices received are worked out on a monthly basis. The weights for different commodities for each month are constant. In view of the fact that there exists a glut as well as a lean period of supplies to markets corresponding to the periods

following the harvesting and pre-harvesting of different crops, the weights for different commodities are required to be worked out for each month on the basis of the values of the commodities marketed by farmers during each month. The monthly indices worked out with these weights are more representative.

(iii) *Domestic Expenditure*—(1) The weights to different groups of commodities, viz., food, clothing, lighting and luxuries are based on data collected from a small number of holdings studied under family budgets.

(2) The weights for individual commodities within the groups mentioned above have been taken from the working class cost of living index numbers. These weights may not strictly correspond to the proportions of expenditure on these items in the domestic expenditure of farmers' families.

(3) Due to the non-availability of relevant data on prices from the rural areas, the price relatives have been worked out on the information collected for retail prices of different commodities only from two centres, i.e., Ludhiana and Rohtak. The assumption involved is that there may be differences in the retail prices of the commodities in the rural and urban areas but the percentage increase or decrease in the two sets of prices of the same commodities over time is almost the same. This assumption needs to be tested.

(iii) *Farm Cultivation Costs*—(1) Due to the non-availability of reliable data on wages, the variations in these are taken to correspond to changes in the retail prices of wheat.

(2) Some more items such as fertilizers, seeds, etc., need to be included in the construction of this index number in order to make it more representative of the conditions to be depicted by this index number.

It may, however, be stated that in spite of the limitations mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, the movements in the indices have been found to be in conformity with the general trends in the economy. As such these do bring out the broad trends in the movement of those prices which affect the fortunes of the farmers. What has to be conceded is that the extent of disadvantage to the farmers on account of disproportionately lower level of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities or the extent of benefit to them due to comparatively higher level of agricultural prices may not be very precisely shown by these indices, the reason being the relatively weak structure of indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs, which in turn is accounted for by the limited coverage in respect of area for the former and of constituent items for the latter.

The expenditure incurred by the farmers on most of the items of farm cultivation and also on some items of domestic expenditure is generally for a longer period than one month. As such monthly variation in the indices of these will not have much relevance. Similarly in the case of prices received, the monthly indices specially for lean months which are generally high could not be taken to measure the effect of changes of prices on the incomes of farmers as during this period the transactions are mostly between traders.

The widening of the coverage of the scheme which is under consideration, should make the indices more perfect.

Why Organic Manures?

The problem of raising agricultural production in India is closely related to that of increasing the nitrogenous content of the soil, an element deficient in nearly all parts of the country. In this feature article, Shri M.S. Sivaraman, Adviser to the Planning Commission, argues that with a determined effort to grow suitable green manure shrubs, this deficiency can be largely met.

Agriculture, like many other things in India, is a mixture of extremes—very high yields are found alongside low yields in the same village and the high yields are obtained by traditional farmers with local resources.

However, in recent years, with the rapid development of the fertiliser industry in other countries, high yields have become so associated with heavy application of inorganic fertilisers that the level of use of fertilisers is taken as an index of agricultural advance. In India too, there is a controversy about the role of fertilisers in stepping up production.

One school of thought is fully convinced that, without more of fertilisers, agricultural production cannot be stepped up. But this view does scant justice to the experience of farmers in very State, who have produced over three times the average yield of paddy and wheat without adding an ounce of fertiliser to their fields.

This controversy is unnecessary, if it is realised that inorganic fertilisers are only a few stages nearer the end product of assimilation in plant nutrition. Nature produces the same products from organic matter through millions of microflora found in every tea-spoon of soil. Inorganic and organic manures differ like processed food from natural food: both are good, and both can be bad if improperly used. The choice between the two depends not so much on their merits as plant nutrients as on extraneous factors like scope for rapid development and for general adoption by the cultivators in their present economic set-up. The difficulties of setting apart adequate internal and external resources to step up production in the country or import fertilisers from outside have to be viewed against the background of available local alternatives in the form of cheaper organic manures. The general poverty of the cultivator, his inability to go in for expensive fertilisers, the absence of adequate credit facilities and the distinct possibility of large-scale development of organic manures for every field through a new approach that has clearly shown its merits in the Southern States are also material considerations which will have to guide our policy.

The essence of sound agricultural planning lies in overcoming natural drawbacks through judicious use of natural advantages. In its tropical location, India enjoys a relatively long optimum period of plant growth which will help the farmer to produce the green manure or composts required for each field ahead of the main crop. In most other countries, this is possible only at the expense of a major crop during a complete growing season and when this proves to be uneconomical, inorganic fertilisers are naturally preferred. We are also fortunate in that potash—an expensive plant nutrient—is found in abundance in our soils. The deficiency of phosphates is much less pronounced than in other countries. The main drawback is the deficiency of soil nitrogen which results from intense biological activity in the soils under tropical conditions. If this deficiency can be made good by extra plant growth which is possible in the tropics, we should have found a successful answer to some of the problems of agricultural development which have defied a general solution so long.

In dealing with agriculture, it is not often realised that plant life is subject to certain biological laws which can be defied only at our peril. Plants, like other forms of life depend for their growth upon adequate supply of the necessary growth factors and the ultimate growth is conditioned by that factor which is present in relatively least quantities. Soil nitrogen is deficient all over India and the quantity applied to fields by way of manures and fertilisers is a fourth of about 3.8 million tons of nitrogen which the major crops remove from the land in a year. Of the manure that is applied to fields, one-sixth is accounted for by inorganic fertilisers and a major part of the balance of 3 million tons is made good by nature through recuperative processes that take place in the soil and out side. The seasonal fluctuations play a decisive part in these recuperative processes and exert every year a dominating and varying influence over the final out-turn. The foremost step, in scientific agriculture is therefore to reduce to the minimum the effect of such seasonal variations.

There are various ways by which nitrogen can be supplied to crops. Those who are unfamiliar with the actual conditions consider an extensive application of nitrogenous fertilisers to most cultivated areas to be the obvious solution. While fertilisers are useful under irrigated conditions, their application to rainfed lands which form 75 per cent. of the cultivated area may deplete the soil moisture by stimulating early growth of the crop, leaving it to wither away at the time of flowering or setting of seeds if there is then no sufficient moisture in the soil. Mere use of nitrogenous fertilisers under irrigated conditions will stimulate production for a time until the yield is limited by inadequacy of other elements like phosphates. Extensive use of ammonium sulphate by itself will certainly bring in its train the need to extend the use of phosphates and this will result in large scale import of rock phosphates even within the next few years. On the other hand, if organic manure is used as a source of nitrogen, alone or in combination with nitrogenous fertilisers, some of the phosphates present in the soil will be dissolved by the organic acids and made available to the crops. The need to apply phosphates to increase production can be thereby postponed as the average Indian soil contains enough phosphates in unavailable forms for several decades of cropping without any addition. Moreover organic manures lower the water requirements and help to some extent to tide over failure of rain at critical periods in the growth of crops and this is of great significance when a major part of the cultivated area is entirely rainfed.

In the general background of poverty of the farmer, the advantages of organic manure over inorganic are obvious. We should therefore go all out for development of organic manure unless the difficulties in spreading its use make it a long term solution for which the country cannot wait. Even here the organic manures score over fertilisers. For, while it takes about three years to set up a fertiliser factory costing Rs. 18 crores and involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 23 per acre of crop manured, plus Rs. 16 per acre every year towards the cost of fertiliser, organic manures for an acre of paddy or wheat field can be grown in four to six weeks with the help of seeds raised in one line in the preceding season along a portion of the borders of the field from a nucleus packet costing 5 naye paise.

It is a mistake to think that the Indian farmer can produce more only if there is a constant supply of credit and other facilities every year. By helping the farmer to help himself, pride in local achievement through local efforts is fostered and this in itself will usher in a period of abundance within a short time. Except in isolated problem areas the average yield of cereals can be doubled even without fertilisers, though fertilisers will come in handy for further improvement in yields when the farmer succeeds through self-help to break through the present distressing cycle of poverty, low yields and consequent inability to improve.

1958—An Annual Review

This annual review of events and developments in Indian Agriculture without claiming to be comprehensive indicates their broad range and direction. The prospects are far brighter on the eve of the new year than 12 months ago.

The general agricultural situation in India on the eve of 1959 is considerably brighter than what it was a year ago. According to estimates available, two of the most important cash crops, cotton and jute would show a remarkable increase in production. For jute the Second Plan target is expected to be very nearly met. For rice, there is the promise of a bumper crop, topping previous records. Equally heartening is the wheat harvest ahead, behind which there is also the story of the intensified national effort come to be known as the Rabi Campaign. This campaign now being conducted in eight States and the Union Territory of Delhi has pressed into service on an extensive scale all the required means of production for a general improvement in output. Paddy, jowar, maize, bajra and ragi have received special attention. The Rabi Campaign was also an occasion for a countrywide demonstration by the Indian peasant of his determination to raise agricultural output.

Perhaps less conspicuous immediately but of no less importance is the attention being given by the Governments and the lower tiers of authority to innumerable details, big and small, towards better coordination and more expeditious execution of agricultural programmes. During the year 1958, the bottlenecks in the flow of irrigation of all categories came in for review. A series of conferences were held as a result of whose recommendations the problem has begun to receive earnest and concentrated attention, at all levels. To mention another instance of this kind, progress in the establishment of seed farms had been impeded by certain difficulties in respect of the acquisition of land. These difficulties have now been got over. Against the annual consumption of 0.3 million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers in 1950-51 and 0.55 million tons in 1955-56 the current demand is round 1.5 million tons. Here is one indication of the response that the peasants are giving to new ideas on cultivation. The Union Government are now relying both on imports and special assistance to State Governments to bridge the gap between demand and supply of fertilisers. Work on hybrid seeds, plant protection activities, soil conservation work, extension of warehousing facilities and the expansion of cooperatives are among the other highlights of a national programme aimed at food self-sufficiency and the maximisation of agricultural production in the shortest possible time.

The current programme for increasing production of foodgrains may be comprehensively summed up under the following items: Minor irrigation schemes like construction, renovation and repair of wells, tanks, channels, small dams, tubewells, etc., distribution of chemical fertilisers and other manures and of improved seeds amongst the cultivators; fisheries development schemes; land improvement schemes like contour bunding; clearance and reclamation of wastelands, etc.; plant protection and anti-plant disease schemes; other grow more schemes intended to increase the yield per acre; and the special campaign now being organised to increase the production of rabi grains, viz., wheat, barley, gram, and rabi jowar, by concerted action in educating the farmers in improved methods of farming, arranging timely supply of improved seeds, fertilisers, manures, etc., securing cooperation of village workers and farmers and infusing a new enthusiasm in them for higher yields.

In the process of the reassessment of the Second Plan, a few changes were made under different heads pertaining to agriculture; or the whole the primacy of agricultural development in the building up of the national economy was reaffirmed with greater emphasis. The National Development Council decided in favour of State control of wholesale trade in foodgrains and of a vital role for panchayats in agricultural development. The Union President suggested special crop awards for increasing production in villages and other suitable units and prices in kind such as better seeds, manure and agricultural implements to everyone within the area participating in the competitions; the National Advisory Committee on Public Cooperation also put forward the idea of group competition. A Committee of experts reported elaborately on how to improve agricultural administration in India.

The inauguration of the excavations of Rajasthan Canal expected to be the longest in India, taking off from the Harike Barrage across the Sutlej and promising to open up more than 3 million acres of land in Rajasthan for various crops, the initiation of the Dandakaranya project in Central India, the beginnings of sea island cotton cultivation with a possible yield of more than 2 lakh bales spread over the States of Kerala, Mysore and Assam and the introduction of the metric system in agriculture are among the more outstanding events during the year. Research in the I.A.R.I. on mutation of crops on the application of fertiliser etc. with the aid of radio-active isotopes has recorded concrete achievements. The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, has claimed success in research for a parasite capable of destroying the top-borer caterpillar, held responsible for doing away with about 20 per cent of the annual sugarcane crop in India. The same Institute has also designed two types of machines for planting the crop more economically than hitherto. The experiments in progress in various States towards reducing evaporation in canals started yielding hopeful results.

An intensive survey by an Indian and a foreign expert revealed considerable scope for growing cocoa in Southern and North Eastern India. A Conference on Indian fisheries put forward a comprehensive and detailed set of recommendations to import the needed zest and organisation for the production and storage of fish. Likewise, the Central Board of Forestry laid down certain objectives for the Third Plan such as self-sufficiency in timber for industrial and commercial purposes, in forest produce for rural requirements and the formation of adequate vegetative cover as a source of protection. It also recommended the early establishment of an organisation for carrying out a survey of all forest produce with reference to industrial needs. A Development Council was set up for food processing industries.

In the State Budgets, for 1958-59, taxation on agriculture was conspicuous. Madhya Pradesh proposed a betterment levy for the first time, the Punjab a sales tax on foodgrains including pulses; Rajasthan increased irrigation rates of certain crops and Orissa levied water rates, where irrigation facilities were already utilised by cultivators. While Bombay decided to abolish agricultural income tax in one of its constituent areas, this tax was either newly introduced or extended in other States. The Government of India reduced the export levy on tea and certain varieties of cotton, abolished export levies on a number of oilseeds and permitted export quotas for several items of vegetable oils. In the export promotion drive, significant decisions were taken for the reorganisation of the cotton textile industry slanted to that purpose.

During the year, several pieces of land legislation saw their way into the Statute Book. Among these are the Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Bill, the Saurashtra State Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill, the Punjab Occupancy Tenants Bill, the Madras Survey and Boundaries Bill and the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Bill.

Many international conferences met during the year, to discuss some aspect or other of agricultural development. At New Delhi an FAO/ECAFE/Government of India Centre on Policies to Support and Stabilise Agricultural Prices and Incomes in Asia and the Far East met in March. In August the International Conference of Agricultural Economists was held in Mysore. Indian delegations attended the International Wheat Conference and the International Sugar Conference held at Geneva and the fourth F.A.O. Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East and the sixth meeting of the International Rice Commission at Tokyo. India acceded to the new International Sugar Agreement.

Agriculture Abroad

Japanese Agriculture and Its Problems—II

K. Nishimura

The first instalment of this article dealt with some of the general features of Japan's agricultural economy, such as production, size of farms, rural population trends, subsidiary rural income, farm households budget, regional differences, marketable surplus in agriculture and the problem of unemployment. The article concludes with the present instalment.

Productivity—Generally speaking, progress in agriculture is expressed in figures of productivity both per acre and per labour unit. In Japan rice, wheat and barley are the main crops, judged either by cultivated area or gross income. The productivity trend of these crops (yields per hectare) since 1941 is as follows:

	Rice	Wheat	Barley
	metric ton	metric ton	metric ton
1941	2.696	1.784	1.994
1942	3.288	1.619	1.871
1943	3.129	1.363	1.509
1944	3.038	1.665	1.842
1945	2.081	1.304	1.314
1946	3.355	0.974	1.133
1947	3.111	1.328	1.516
1948	3.416	1.624	1.885
1949	3.215	1.714	2.169
1950	3.271	1.753	2.089
1951	3.089	2.027	2.517
1952	3.369	2.133	2.646
1953	2.805	2.002	2.715
1954	3.080	2.256	2.823
1955	3.965	2.212	2.646

Especially for rice (brown), there were four consecutive good harvests from 1955 to 1958, inspite of somewhat unfriendly climatic conditions. This fact is described as a triumph of techniques over nature, and in the near future, it is believed by technical experts that Japan will be able to overcome the shortage of food and support the entire population by home production.

The productivity per labour unit also reveals a sound, increasing trend. The following figures show how labour hours per tan of rice and wheat have declined:

	Rice	Wheat
	hours	hours
1949	217.7	169.2
1950	204.5	149.8
1951	202.0	144.2
1952	197.5	136.6
1953	190.8	139.1
1954	185.8	131.4
1955	191.8	125.4
1956	183.3	121.2

Thus yield per acre, and per labour unit has increased. It is pertinent to ask "how"?

In the broader sense, technical improvements were noticeable over a long period. Technical progress should claim the major contribution. In Japan, as already mentioned, rice is the most important crop. In feudal times, the taxes or revenues from land were mostly paid in rice, and the fief of each samurai (warrior) was expressed in quantities of rice. During that period, there was scarcely any industry and the lords could not help depending mostly on rice harvested in their jurisdiction. Consequently, some of them were encouraged to secure increasing quantities of rice either by extending the cultivated area or through improved methods, frequently not without some compulsion.

When the Meiji era started about ninety years back, the payment of taxes on land by rice was abolished and all taxes came to be paid in cash. However, till the period of land reform commencing from 1945, the structure of land tenure continued almost unchanged; the ratio of land distribution between owners and tenants underwent only marginal changes through some casual tenancy dispute or other. The pre-land reform rent on paddy fields was fixed in terms of quantities of rice corresponding to roughly half the harvested produce.

Before the War the acreage under tenancy was about 2,700,000 ha. i.e., 46.2 per cent of total cultivated area in Japan. Furthermore, 46.8 per cent of that acreage was owned by upper class land owners (who had more than 5 ha.). Under these conditions, the income of the land owners was closely dependent on the quantity and quality and also the price of rice, a condition which had obliged them to improve rice production; this they did, through readjustment of fields, improvement of seeds, application of new fertilisers and facilities of irrigation and drainage. They had also formed country-wide agricultural associations for common benefit.

The Central and Prefectural Governments also have had several policies to encourage rice production. The Central Agricultural Experimental Station as well as Prefecturals were established about 65 years ago, and in these stations every possible means was experimented on for the improvement of rice cultivation. These experiments have resulted in considerable progress in cultivating techniques and yielded marked increases in yields. This table records the gradual improvement in acreage, yield and total production through six decades:

Year	Planted acreage		Production		Yield per tan	
	ha.	%	mts.	%	mts.	%
1883-1887	2,596,180	100	5,067,806	100	0.194	100
1888-1892	2,714,940	105	5,829,061	115	0.213	110
1893-1897	2,753,020	106	5,651,037	112	0.204	105
1898-1902	2,803,430	108	6,371,971	126	0.226	116
1903-1907	2,853,250	110	6,942,920	137	0.241	124
1908-1912	2,923,700	113	7,588,161	150	0.257	132
1913-1917	3,020,500	117	8,286,323	164	0.271	140
1918-1922	3,085,050	119	8,838,036	174	0.283	146
1923-1927	3,120,010	121	8,700,410	172	0.276	142
1928-1932	3,193,720	123	9,070,535	179	0.282	146
1933-1937	3,159,360	122	9,383,557	185	0.294	152
1938-1942	3,152,140	122	9,527,139	188	0.299	154

During the last years of the War, owing to shortage of labour and fertilisers, there was a set-back in yields, which was more than corrected subsequently.

The increase in productivity in Japan's agriculture is the combined result of farmers' exertion and governmental supports. The principal measures such as the Agricultural Association Act, the Farmers Co-operative Act, the Land Readjustment Act and several other Acts and Rules were passed mostly in the middle years of the Meiji Era. Along with the enforcement of these promulgated Acts, some subsidies have been given to agriculture and in course of time these aids from the Government became a regular feature of Japanese agricultural improvement though in the post-war years, aid gradually gave place to loans.

Consumers were given a voice in fixing the price of rice. Governmental price control for rice does take into account the economic and social background. The procedure is to refer the matter periodically to a Committee in which academic men, farmers and consumers are represented and the final decision of the Government will give due consideration to the recommendations of this Committee.

The kernel of Japanese agriculture as rice is, other crops occupying 60 per cent of total cultivated area are also important. From the stand point of farm management one cannot consider rice exclusively, because rice is grown in the same field as other crops and requires the same family labour and implements. The improvement in rice cultivation naturally pervades simultaneously other crops too.

Land improvement—There are two well known sayings "land is the mother of production" and "the devoted farmer at first makes his land fertile". These sayings point out that however diligent a farmer may be, if the land is bad, a good yield is not to be expected. Land improvement has been the basic problem in agriculture.

The Land Consolidation Law promulgated in 1898, and amended in 1905 and 1909, enabled land owners to replot land, adjust the terrain, improve irrigation and drainage and construct farm roads. The land reforms after the War enabled cultivated lands to pass mostly into the hands of cultivators. In 1949 the Land Consolidation Law was amended into the Land Improvement Law. Improved land acreages during the first seven post-war years, 1946-52, the total acreage which has undergone improvement and the means thereof are indicated below :

Irrigation and drainage work	1,000 ha.
(Central and Prefectural Government management)	376.4
(Non-government management)	236.5
Drainage by open channel	65.2
Soil improvement	58.8
Under drainage	51.0
Land replotting	68.9
Warm water facilities*	13.9
Upland farm irrigation	1.0
Farm roads	1827 kms.
Other improved land acreage by funds obtained	187.3
Other construction of farm roads	844 kms.
Total improved land acreage	1,059,000 ha.
Construction of farm roads	2,671 kms.

* In some places in Japan water which is too cold is mechanically warmed up a little before it reaches the field. This technique is not alien to India either.

According to the soil survey of paddy fields upto 1951, there remained an extensive area yet to be tackled in this manner.

Besides land improvement, Japan's cultivated areas are facing another problem. Progress in industries involves inroads on the fields for building sites. The expansion of transportation and commerce has also led to the diminution of the cultivated area. The cumulative result is that fertile lands are being annihilated year by year, and half or more of these are paddy fields. The Government have been trying to reclaim new lands, but these lands are either less fertile or less convenient for irrigation than those absorbed for industrial use.

Breeding—In Japan rice breeding has passed through several stages. Upto the middle of the Meiji era, selections of mutated or superior panicles from the native rice varieties were made by farmers themselves. After the establishment of the National Agricultural Experimental Station, comparative tests were made on native varieties throughout the country. In 1910, by pure line selection method, the new varieties were produced, and in the light of its remarkable results, rice breeding by this method has been carried on since 1913. Since 1904, rice breeding by hybridization is going on. In 1952 Japan had 178.0 ha. of reproductive seed fields and 13187.4 ha. of seed fields, wherefrom farmers could get pure and suitable rice seeds.

Other main crops have benefited similarly through the multiplication of seeds. It is noteworthy that the more monetised a crop the greater the attention paid to improvement of this character.

Improvement in fertiliser application—Another severe problem on cultivated land is the deterioration of soils due to the continuous utilisation of inorganic fertilisers. In the Edo era (immediately prior to the Meiji) wild grasses were the only source of manure used in the growing of paddy fields, but with the decrease in grass land, fish cakes and oil cakes etc. were applied as commercial fertilisers. In the Meiji era fish fertilisers, bone-meals also came in; since 1870 soyabean cakes were imported. In 1897 this ranked first among the commercial fertilisers. In 1884 calcium superphosphate and phosphate rocks were imported and in 1887 the first fertiliser plant was established in Tokyo. With the general recognition of the value of fertilisers, and their comparative cheapness in relation to organic manure, the golden age of artificial fertiliser dawned. The consumption of commercial fertilisers increased steadily as shown below :

	Tons
1903	462,000
1912	1,607,000
1926	3,760,000
1940	4,388,000

In 1955 Japan produced ammonium sulphate 2,217,705 tons, calcium cyanamid 525,517 tons, urea 209,981 tons, ammonium nitrate 24,408 tons and ammonium chloride 66,094 tons. The production of phosphorus fertilisers was super-phosphate 1,661,021, triple super-phosphate 2,963 tons, Thomas phosphate 57,570 tons, and fused phosphate 346,910 tons. Output of synthetic fertilisers, (N-8%P-8%K-5%) was 1,124,658 tons.

The increased indigenous production of fertilisers is surely welcome, but certain problems have also emerged along with it both on the economic and the technical sides. The constant use of artificial fertilisers has inevitably altered soil character and crop properties. The physiological condition of paddy for example have undergone marked changes,

Sometimes the application has injured the plant directly or by worsening the soils led to a diminution yield. For the farmer expenditure on fertilisers has become the principal item in cash payments. All told, fertiliser application has become a important problem.

Since the establishment of the Agricultural Experimental Stations, researches and studies of fertilisers and soil surveys were undertaken, as for instance on the relationship between the volume of applied fertilisers and the depth of ploughing, the standard application study of irrigation water, chemical analysis of soils and optimum application of the three nutrient elements. These studies have revealed many points, which are now being imbibed in practice.

Control of diseases and insect pests—It cannot be said that the problem has been solved completely. The annual expenditure on pesticide for the average farmer amounts to 4.2 per cent of his total cash expenditure; progress in this sphere has contributed to stabilise yields. Formerly diseases and insects were looked upon as irresistible. The discovery of efficient pesticides has changed the crop seasons and reduced human labour. Increased production of pesticides has also stimulated the manufacture of implements to be used in spraying operations.

Improvement in agricultural machinery and implements—With the progress of monetisation of agricultural products, the costs of production have to be reduced. Labour saved could be put into other crops more intensively or for non-agricultural enterprises. For these purposes, machinery has been introduced in farm management. In 1956, among 6 million farmers, there were 1,025,078 motors, 1,475,704 engines, 141,324 small tractors, 120,379 power-dusters, 1,109,769 power hullers, 736,886 power threshers etc. As a result of mechanisation labour productivity has been increasing year by year.

The above mentioned factors are basically responsible for increasing agricultural productivity. For the farmer, the main incentive comes in the form of ownership of the land he cultivates, thanks to the land reforms. In the administrative structure, one should emphasise the pervasive extension services catering to educated farmers. The more devoted are also constantly striving for new improvements by themselves or in co-operation with the extension officers; then there are the systematised loan systems—credit cooperatives, Credit Corporation for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Agricultural Improvement Fund and special loans for rice cultivators; and the Crops Insurance System.

Though agriculture in Japan has progressed with the support and leadership of Government, its real power is not comparable with other industries. Last year the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry published a White Paper, in which five weak points were indicated. Those are :

- (a) low level of real income per family;
- (b) low per capita calory intake of the whole nation;
- (c) weakness in international competitive power;
- (d) rapid increase in the number of part-time farmers;
- (e) unsatisfactory employment situation in farming.

The White Paper found that these five weaknesses are due to low labour productivity in agriculture, Japan is also suffering from shortage of food and some other agricultural commodities. There is yet the need for further exertion in the field of effective farming, which in fact is the most earnest problem Japan faces to-day.

Fortunately the integrated techniques of rice cultivation ensured bumper crops for over four years, despite natural conditions. The introduction of a new method in rice cultivation has reduced the harvested period by one month or more facilitating extra use of the land in the year.

Improvement of animal husbandry is also contributing to more and better balanced food supplies. Notwithstanding all these favourable trends, Japan's agriculture may still confront difficult problems through international competition or the impact of the domestic industries. As in the past, for the future too, the answer should be in the farmers' self reliance and progressive techniques.

As per official figures the ratios of imported foodstuffs to total consumption in 1956 were as follows :

	per cent
Rice	7
Wheat	62
Barley	45
Sugar	96
Soybeans	61

For industrial materials, almost 100 per cent of cotton and wool has to be imported. Agricultural products undoubtedly occupy a considerable part of total imports. In 1956 the value of total exports and imports stood at 900,229 million yen and 1,162,750 million yen respectively. Among the imports, the first big ten in agricultural products are recounted here.

	million yen
Cotton	162,515
Wool	74,853
Wheat	59,540
Sugar	46,177
Rice	39,006
Soybeans	30,473
Gruder rubber	26,457
Barley	22,317
Oilseeds	17,689
Hides and skins	10,995

Japan is striving to reduce these deficiencies. From another side, her industries are making efforts to utilise artificial substitutes. Japan's agricultural products are negligible in exports.

(Concluded)

Notes and News

GLIMPSES ON AMERICAN FARMING

The Agriculture Pavilion at the United States Small Industries Exhibit provides glimpses of American farming, which is not simply a way of life, removed from the particular opportunities, problems and rewards of modern society, but a business involving science, finance, good management and skilled labour. To-day technology's wonders are everywhere evident in U.S.A. The farmer produces in one hour what it took two hours to produce in 1940 and three hours in 1910. Though America's farm population is less than one per cent of the world's population, it produces 13 per cent of the world's wheat, 50 per cent of its corn, soybeans, tallow and grease, and 33 per cent of its cotton, lard and oats. Income per person on farms was 967 dollars in 1957, with a new record expected for 1958.

The United States has approximately the same cropland as India—about 350 million acres. As in the United States where county agents teach farmers the latest methods in farming and animal husbandry, block development officers are teaching Indian farmers. Cooperatives are popular and over 3 million U.S. farmers are members of voluntary cooperatives.

The United States is an important exporter of agricultural produce. It sends abroad more than three-fourths of the world's exports of tallow, greases, lard and soybeans. About half of the world's exports of cotton and corn come from American farms. At the same time United States is a large and growing market for agricultural products from other exporting countries. Except in 1956, U.S. agricultural imports exceeded its exports in every year since 1950. America is among India's best customers of tea, cashew and jute.

On view at the Exhibit is "Bulgor"—parboiled wheat—which an American Agricultural Mission had introduced into their country from West Asia some years ago.

Soybeans are one of the richest sources of proteins in nature, and Gandhiji had recommended their use. This miracle crop of the 20th century was mentioned as far back as 2838 B.C. in the Chinese *Materia Medica*, but it was only recently that soybean became important in the western world. Soybean varieties were introduced into America early in this century and now soybean is one of the most important of U.S. crops. In 1930 the United States grew 6 million metric tons. In 1958 production was 15.4 million metric tons.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE

The recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU discussed Nikita Khrushchev's report on the results of agricultural development in the USSR over the past five years and the tasks for further expansion. The measures adopted during this period signify a new stage in the development and consolidation of collective farming.

The meeting resolved to consider it the primary task to ensure the utmost expansion of grain production with a view to bringing it by 1965 up to 10-11 thousand million poods (160—180 million tons)—an increase in gross output by another 2,000 or 3,000 million poods. The decisive source of raising grain harvest is raising crop yields of cereals, taking advantage of the present conditions, when every agricultural enterprise has skilled specialists, the collective and state farms have more machines, the development of livestock breeding has brought about a considerable increase in the amount of organic fertiliser and the output of mineral fertiliser is growing on the basis of the intensified development of the chemical industry.

The major task in stock-breeding is to bring about a sharp increase in the number of cattle and poultry and a further increase in livestock productivity. The production of meat is to be brought up by 1965 to at least 16 million tons against 8 million tons at present, that of milk to 100—105 million tons, that of wool to about 548,000 tons and that of eggs to 37,000 million.

In the gross output of milk and butter, the Soviet Union has already overtaken the United States and approaches it in *per capita* output. To overtake the United States in butter output, the USSR must produce 840,000 tons. In 1958 the Soviet Union produced 770,000 tons and has a target of one million tons in 1965. To overtake the United States in *per capita* consumption of meat, the USSR must bring its gross output to 20 or 21 million tons.

The main task in agricultural mechanisation is to ensure an adequate supply of machines, which would relieve the peasants from low productive work and permit more products to be obtained at lower expenditure of manpower and resources. This should be accompanied by further equipping collective farms and state farms with improved tractors and combine harvesters. An important step in the further mechanisation of agriculture was taken with the reorganisation of machine and tractor stations and production and technical services to collective farms. This removes the disproportion between the actual needs of the collective farms for mechanisation and the form of rendering production and technical services to them through the machine and tractor stations and opens up great possibilities for a better use of machines and raising the productivity in agriculture. There are now 1,700,000 tractors (in 50 H.P. units), about 700,000 lorries, 500,000 grain harvester combines, 120,000 silo harvesting combines, and millions of other farm machines and implements.

The resolution also contains paragraphs related to the improvement of the work of State farms, the consolidation of the socially-owned economies of collective farms and the improvement of the farmers' well-being, key targets of the Seven Year Plan (1959—1965) and certain problems of agricultural management. It points out that the most important task is for each collective and state farm to draft a seven year agricultural development programme taking into account the fullest use of reserves and a sharp increase in production at the lowest expenditure on labour and resources per unit of output. Collective farmers, state farm workers and agricultural specialists should be drawn widely in the drafting of these plans. The total output of agricultural products is to register a 70 per cent increase in 1965 over 1957.

COLOMBO PLAN ANNUAL REVIEW

In a review of the progress of development in South and South East Asia, the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in its seventh Annual Report observes that during 1957 significant progress continued to be made especially in such vital sectors as industrial capacity and improvement of basic facilities including roads, irrigation and land reclamation.

The general rate of progress, however, was somewhat less than in previous years. Adverse weather conditions which caused a decline in food production, inflationary pressures, heavy imports necessitated by the high tempo of development activities, and the slowing down of industrial activity in Europe and America which affected the export trade of the countries of the area, occasioned set-backs; and the rate of growth in *per capita* real income noted in previous years was not maintained.

Increased attention was paid to the execution, adjustment and formulation of development plans and programmes. Long-term plans for the growth of the economy are becoming more numerous and 12 out of 15 countries in South and South-east Asia have already formulated coordinated development plans.

External assistance continued to play a significant role. During the year the total value of external assistance was \$1,000 million bringing the total of such aid since the inception of the Colombo Plan to \$5,000 million. Internal resources are also being mobilised in a larger measure.

There was an overall decline in the production of foodgrains in 1957. "The most striking feature of the period was the severe effect of adverse weather conditions on the production of rice in most countries of the region." Production of other foodgrains such as wheat and maize, however, rose, thus partially off-setting the shortfall in rice output. Production of cash crops generally showed improvement. Tea production was well maintained and sugar showed a striking increase. Rubber output increased slightly in 1957 but has since fallen in 1958. Output of raw cotton was generally maintained.

In India an additional 1.1 million acres were brought under irrigation from large and medium works and 2.3 million acres from minor works. Two major dams were completed. The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed a further 72,000 acres of *kans* infested jungle land. In Pakistan the Taunsa barrage was completed promoting the irrigation of 1.24 million acres. In Thailand the Chainat barrage was completed and as canals are constructed an additional area of about 200,000 acres will come under irrigation. In Nepal 88,200 acres were brought under irrigation while in Malaya four irrigation schemes providing water to 18,000 acres were completed. In Ceylon 21,000 acres of new land were brought under irrigation. Along with irrigation and land reclamation projects, comprehensive measures for crop protection from pests and diseases and for better use of fertilisers were taken. Community development programmes continued at an accelerated pace in many of the countries including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand. Special measures for development of credit facilities in agricultural and industrial fields were taken in Pakistan, India, Malaya and Thailand.

India continued to give technical and economic assistance to Nepal during 1957-58 and spent about Rs. 7.5 million on development schemes and provision of technical personnel. Progress on the minor irrigation and water supply schemes in Nepal has been marked by the completion of the Jhaj river clearance project, a major portion of the Vijaipur canal and installation of hand pumps in Tarai and Kathmandu valleys. Indian engineering personnel are training Nepalese on the minor irrigation schemes. The services of teaching staff in the fields of education and forestry were also provided. A plan for the reorganisation of the forest department has been prepared. India is supplying personnel for village development and intensive valley development schemes and the Rural Institute in Nepal. Aerial and triangulation surveys are in progress.

Training facilities under the Colombo Plan were provided by India during the year, among others, in forestry and dairy development to various countries of the region. Services of experts were provided in the fields of potato growing, tractor engineering, timber research, small savings and sugar technology.

Summing up, the report draws attention to the need for maintaining a proper balance between agricultural and industrial development to ensure an effective diversification of the traditional agrarian economies of the countries of the Colombo Plan area, flexibility in planning, rapid development of technical and managerial skills, the importance of maintaining internal financial stability, judicious use of external resources, and active measures for export promotion and for peoples' effective participation in national development.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Chinese Method—The Government of India propose to send two delegations to China to study the intensive agricultural system in that country—the irrigation and water conservancy projects and the rice production methods. The first delegation will consist of official water and irrigation experts only. The reported high yield in China is obtained by adopting agricultural techniques involving deep ploughing, heavy manuring layer by layer to about 3 feet, double transplanting, close planting, etc. It is proposed to experiment the Chinese method in about 30 Government farms in India.

Multi-purpose Food Without Cereals—The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has developed a multi-purpose food using de-oiled groundnut flour and roasted Bergal gram as raw material. Efforts are being made for its popularisation. The measures that have been adopted for this purpose include demonstration of the uses of the food, popularisation of suitable recipes and distribution of the quantity made at the Institute.

West German Agricultural Delegation—The manner and fields in which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would be able to assist India in its agricultural plans would depend on the report of the West German Agricultural Delegation of five senior experts which visited India during September–October 1958. The visit of the delegation was the off-shoot of an offer of technical assistance by that Government.

Rice Mills in States—The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act 1958 will control the rice milling industry in the States when enforced. Pending its enforcement, the installation of new rice mills is regulated under the existing rules of the respective State Governments.

Farmers Visit "INDIA 1958"—On a suggestion from the Prime Minister, progressive farmers from community development blocks in all parts of the country, one from each block, are being invited to Delhi to visit the Exhibition so that they can have an insight into the progress of the country as also see the facilities which farmers can get for their work. The first batch from Mysore visited the Exhibition towards the end of December.

Delhi Wheat Control Order—The Government of India have imposed a ban on the export of wheat and wheat products from the Union Territory of Delhi. This action was taken under the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955. The free movement of wheat from the Punjab to Delhi will not be affected by the Order.

University Planning Forums—The Second All India Conference of University Planning Forums which was held in New Delhi from December 20 was attended by about 100 delegates representing the most active among the 300 forums now functioning in universities and colleges in the country. The highlight of this year's deliberations was a seminar on the approach to the Third Five Year Plan in which some of the leading economists participated.

DIARY OF ECONOMIC EVENTS IN DECEMBER 1958

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| December | <p>1 All India Second Estimate of Sesamum 1958-59.
Symposium on tropical fruits in South East Asia held in New Delhi under the auspices of UNESCO.</p> <p>4 Section 3 (3A) of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 applied to Madhya Pradesh and Punjab to check rise in wheat prices.</p> |
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- December 7 Section 3 (3A) of the Essential Commodities Act applied to Uttar Pradesh.
- 8 Section 3 (3A) of the Essential Commodities Act applied to Rajasthan.
- 9 All-India First Estimate of Rice 1958-59.
- 10 All India Final Estimate of Jute 1958-59.
- 11 Section 3 (3A) of the Essential Commodities Act applied in respect of peas in U.P. and gram, gramdal and barley in U.P., Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- 13 All-India Second Estimate of groundnut 1958-59.
Import quota of 55,000 bales of raw cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above and of 1,40,000 bales of stapling 1-1/16" and above but below 1-3/16" from any area released.
- 15 Government of Andhra Pradesh promulgated the Andhra Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order 1958.
- 17 Government of West Bengal issued Anti-profiteering Ordinance 1958 fixing maximum prices of wheat products in various specified districts.
All India First Estimates of bajra, maize and mesta 1958-59.
- 19 All India Final Estimate of potato 1957-58.
- 23 All India First Estimate of jowar 1958-59.
Maximum prices of rice fixed in Bihar under Milled Rice (Bihar) Control Order 1958.
- 24 Maximum prices of rice fixed in some districts of Madhya Pradesh under Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order 1958.
Validity periods of the earlier export quotas of HPS groundnut and groundnut oil extended upto June 1959.
Export of deoiled groundnut meal allowed freely upto September 1959.
- 25 Government of India issued Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restrictions on Movement) Order 1958 banning export of paddy from 23 specified districts of the State.
- 27 Certain quantities of HPS groundnuts allotted to co-operative societies of growers for export out of the quota of 25,000 tons released in November 1958.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During December 1958 dry weather generally prevailed over the country except in north western India, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and parts of Andhra Pradesh where fairly wide spread or local showers were reported.

The rainfall during the post-monsoon period, from 1 October to 31 December, was in excess of the normal in Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Delhi), Himachal Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra & Kutch, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema, deficient in Jammu & Kashmir, Konkan, Madras State, coastal Mysore and Kerala. Over the rest of the country it was normal.

Sowing of rabi millets, wheat, barley, gram and rabi oilseeds, transplantation of paddy, tobacco and chillies, harvesting of kharif cereals and pulses, kharif oilseeds, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane were the important agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore, where the crops were reported to have been affected either by local showers or by crop diseases and pests.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory all over the country.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Hyderabad prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Act 1958 to amend the Principal Act of 1956, so as to extend the provisions of the Act of 1956 to the entire State. The Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act 1956 is applicable only in the Telangana area. The amendment proposes to extend this Act to the rest of the State.

The Amending Bill proposes to amend Sections 17 and 19 of the principal Act, so as to clarify that the value of the lands assigned for common purposes in course of consolidation of holdings, will be recovered from all the owners in a village in proportion to the amount of land revenue assessment payable by the owners on their holdings. The Bill provides that "the owner whose land is assigned shall be paid compensation for the land the amount of which shall be determined as far as practicable in accordance with the provisions of Section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894) and recovered from all the owners in the village in proportion to the land revenue assessment payable on their holdings in the village prior to their consolidation".

The amending Bill also proposes to simplify the procedure of the scheme for consolidation as far as possible by reducing the publication of a draft scheme of consolidation at two stages instead of the previous three, prior to its confirmation.

The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition Bill 1958 received the assent of the President on 15 December 1958. Details of the provisions of this Bill were given in the September 1958 issue of this Journal.

The Mysore Laws (Second Amendment) Bill 1958 also received the assent of the President on 15 December. The Bill proposes to extend the life of the following Acts by one year in their application to the State of Mysore, pending comprehensive land reforms legislation in the whole State.

- (a) The Bombay Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Act, 1957 (Mysore Act No. 13 of 1957).
- (b) The Coorg Tenants Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 14 of 1957).
- (c) The Hyderabad and Madras Areas Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Act, 1957. (Mysore Act 15 of 1957).
- (d) The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and Continuance of Tenancies) Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 16 of 1957).

The bill also repeals the Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1958.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Government of Rajasthan have published the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Sixth Amendment) Bill 1958 which seeks to amend further the principal Act of 1956. The Bill was necessitated as several cases have come to the State Government's notice in which agricultural land has been converted into abadi land without any sanction and without the State exchequer benefiting in any way. The Bill seeks to check and regulate large-scale diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes especially in view of the need to increase agricultural production. Section 3 of the Bill inserts to a new Section 90-A in the principal Act and lays down that "no person holding any land for the purpose of agriculture, and no transferee of such land or any part thereof, shall use the same or any part thereof, by the construction of buildings thereon, or otherwise, for any other purpose except with the written permission of the State Government."

In cases where permission for the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses is granted, the person to whom such permission is given shall be liable to pay to the State Government and urban assessment and an amount by way of premium as may be prescribed by the Government.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The Rajasthan Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill 1958 has received the assent of the Governor. It replaces the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance 1958.

The Act seeks to amend the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act 1953 so as to provide for the creation of a charge by a person on the immovable property owned by him for the repayment of the loan which may be advanced to him by a society. Any person who makes an application to a society for a loan shall be required to make a declaration creating such a charge. The declaration shall have the same effect as if the property covered by the declaration were mortgaged to the society for the repayment of the loan and advances specified in the declaration, subject to any prior claim of the State Government in respect of land revenue or of a landlord in respect of rent. The creditor society shall have a first charge on the immovable property specified in the declaration for and to the extent of the dues on account of the loan and advances subject to the prior claims of the State Government in respect of land revenue or any money recoverable as land revenue.

The Rajasthan Jagirdars Debt Reduction (Amendment) Bill 1958 has been published for general information. Details of the Bill were given in the July 1958 issue of this Journal.

The Hyderabad Cooperative Societies (Mysore Amendment) Bill 1958, the details of which were given in the December 1958 issue of this Journal, has received the assent of the Governor.

BHOODAN AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Madhya Pradesh Government have published the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Rules 1958 in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Vindhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act 1955. The Rules formalise the procedure for declaring land gifts and the verification and authentication of such declarations. They also seek to lay down the rules and regulations for the conduct and procedure of the meetings of the Bhoodan Yagna Board set up under the Act.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Bill 1958 which seeks to facilitate the donation of lands under the Bhoodan Yagna Movement and to simplify the legal formalities necessary for the transfer of such lands.

Section 3 of the Bill empowers the Government to establish for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Bill, a Board to be called "the Andhra Pradesh State Bhoodan Yagna Board". The Board shall consist of a chairman and ten members, who shall be appointed by the Government who may consult Acharya Vinobha Bhave or a person nominated by him.

The Bill provides that a owner may, on declaration made in the prescribed manner, donate his lands for Bhoodan Yagna. On such declaration being confirmed by the appropriate authority, after hearing objections, the land shall vest in the State Bhoodan Yagna Board.

The State Bhoodan Yagna Board will be a body corporate with power to enter into contracts and to acquire hold, administer and transfer property. The lands vested in the Board may be granted by it to landless poor persons or to the Government or to a local authority for community purposes.

The Bill provides that where not less than 50 per cent. of the lands under private ownership in a village is donated for Bhoodan Yagna and vests in the Board, and the number of donors of such lands is not less than 80 per cent. of the total number of owners in the village, the Government may on the recommendation of the Board declare such village a Gramdan Village. All donated lands in a Gramdan Village will vest in a Gram Sabha which will be a corporate body consisting of all persons of and above 21 years of age who either have donated lands or own lands or houses, or ordinarily reside in that village. The Gram Sabha shall be responsible for the management of these lands.

Every donation or grant of land under the Bill will be exempt from the payment of stamp duty, encumbrance certificate fee and of registration fee or fee payable for attestation of power of attorney.

Provision has also been made for legalising donations already made in the Andhra area of the State. The Sri Acharya Vinobha Bhave Sarvodaya Bhoo-Yagna Hyderabad Land Revenue Special Rules 1951, which are at present in force in that area, will stand repealed on the commencement of the new Act which will apply to the entire State.

PANCHAYATS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill 1958.

The Bill proposes to establish Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the State. The Panchayat Samithis will be a corporate body and the administration of the Block

including the implementation of the Community Development Programme in close association with Panchayats shall generally vest in the Panchayat Samithi. Each Panchayat Samithi shall consist of all the Presidents or Sarpanchs of the Village Panchayats or Gram Panchayats and the Presidents of Town Committees within the Block as *ex-officio* members with the addition of five more members co-opted by the Panchayat Samithi and one member nominated by the District Collector for every area in the Block not comprised within the jurisdiction of a Panchayat or Town Committee. The members of the Legislative Assembly representing the constituency of which the Block forms part will have the right to attend and take part in the proceedings of any meeting of the Panchayat Samithi but they will have no right to vote.

In addition to the functions mentioned above, the Panchayat Samithis are to do everything necessary to step up agricultural production, develop animal husbandry and fisheries, disseminate medical and sanitation facilities; maintain and expand elementary and basic schools; create a new outlook among the people and make them self reliant, hard working and responsive to community action; form and improve communication facilities, secure economic development along democratic lines by the application of cooperation in its infinitely varying forms; promote cottage, village and small scale industries; implement schemes for the welfare of women and children; and assist the State Government in the collection and compilation of vital statistics etc.

Section 17 of the Bill provides that the Panchayat Samithi may exercise and perform such of the powers and functions of a panchayat including the power to levy any tax or fees and may with the prior approval of the Zilla Parishad levy contributions from the funds of the panchayats and town committees in the Block.

The Zilla Parishad shall also be a body corporate and be in charge of planning and development activities in the district and besides supervising the activities of all the Panchayat Samithis in the district it shall function as a co-ordinating body at the district level. The Zilla Parishad shall consist of the Presidents of all Panchayat Samithis in the district *ex-officio*, the member of the Legislative Assembly elected from the district, the members of the Lok Sabha elected from constituencies of which the district forms part, such members of the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council of the State as may be specified by Government, the District Collector and one member nominated by the Government for every Block for which no Panchayat Samithi is constituted.

In addition to the functions mentioned above the Zilla Parishads are required by Section 24 of the Bill to distribute the funds allotted to the district by the Central and State Governments among the Panchayat Samithis and the Blocks in the district; co-ordinate and consolidate the plans prepared in respect of the Blocks; secure the execution of plan projects, schemes or other works common to two or more Blocks in the district; exercise and perform such of the powers and functions of the district board including the power to levy tax or fees, as may be transferred to it; collect such data as seems necessary etc.

On the constitution of a Zilla Parishad in a district, the District Board shall be abolished and the powers and functions of the District Board shall be exercised and performed by the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis.

STORAGE

The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri A.P. Jain, inaugurated the first meeting of the Foodgrains Storage Advisory Committee in New Delhi on 30 December 1958.

The Committee has been constituted to coordinate the work relating to the problems of foodgrains storage done in different research institutions and government departments, and to extend and develop the scope of such work, with a view to minimising storage losses not only of Government stocks, but also of stocks with producers and the trade. According to marketing reports and other scientific papers, losses of foodgrains stored in Indian conditions are considerable.

The functions of the Committee, among others, are to consider new problems of grain storage and preservation arising from time to time and arrange for their proper investigation in consultation with all concerned interests, and to suggest practical steps for the improvement of grain storage and preservation in the various parts of the country in the light of local conditions.

The Director General of Food is the Chairman of the Committee. Among members are the Plant Protection Adviser, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and representatives of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Central Food Technological Research Institute, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Ministry of Community Development and two representatives of the private stockists, nominated by the Government of India.

The problem of storage of foodgrains is closely related to that of avoidance of loss on foodgrains. Work on different aspects of the problem is being carried on in the Food Department, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Central Food Technological Research Institute and the Indian Standards Institution. The coordination of this work is necessary to ensure that losses on foodgrains are reduced to the minimum, particularly when there is a shortage of food and appreciable quantities of foodgrains have to be imported.

The Food Department of the Government of India, which is responsible for the storage and distribution of foodgrains, both locally procured and imported, has evolved a machinery for this purpose. Not only does it arrange for the initial inspection of foodgrains, but laboratories have been set up at important places in the country for analysing foodgrains on scientific lines. To facilitate examination, standard specifications have been laid down which define tolerance and rejection limits for major constituents of grain. It has also introduced specific limits regarding moisture in foodgrains and also modern equipment for determining moisture in the commercial practice.

It has been found that foodgrains become susceptible to greater damage when stored in bags, which is the normal practice of storing grain in India. Only now, silo-storage facilities have been created by the erection of a silo-cum-elevator at Hapur, which has a capacity of 10,000 tons.

In respect of storage in bags, emphasis is laid on the use of dunnage to prevent damage due to damp, regular examination of the condition of the foodgrains and their categorisation, ventilation of stores and protective and control methods to prevent damage by pests.

The Food Department has also finalised plans for building foodgrains godowns, in which the emphasis is on damp-proofing, ventilation, light and facilities for easy movement of foodgrains. The programme envisages storage construction for a rational reserve of 20 lakh tons, of which 3.2 lakh tons storage has already been constructed and storage for 2.9 lakh tons is under construction. The programme is being speeded up in view of the policy of control of wholesale trade in foodgrains.

Reduction in losses—The methods of pest control adopted by the Food Department comprise surface-dusting with BHC powder and fumigation with insecticides. About 250 technically qualified staff are engaged in these operations. Various scientific methods adopted to improve storage conditions have resulted in a progressive decline of foodgrain losses during the last three years, so that from 0.28 per cent. in 1955 they have come down to 0.03 per cent. in 1957. It is proposed to educate stockists of foodgrains on these methods by organising demonstrations and it is also intended to provide training facilities in problems of foodgrain storage by the establishment of an Institute at Hapur for training 25 to 30 persons every third month.

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has laid down grade standards for different agricultural commodities for purposes of warehousing. Tentative grade specifications for important cereals, and pulses have already been drawn up.

In the Entomology Department of the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, research work on storage pests and training of personnel for that work, has been in progress since 1919. Research work at the Institute also comprises ecological studies in grain storage insects in relation to storage structures, problems of underground storage, development of storage structures to suit different conditions, efficacy of insecticides against storage pests and nutritional characteristics of insects associated with stored agricultural products.

At the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, a special Division is handling problems relating to grain storage and pesticides, and a number of studies are being undertaken.

Problems relating to rural storage have been under examination by the Indian Standards Institution, which has laid down standards for certain types of storage receptacles and storage structures and also for the practice of handling grains in storage. It is proposed to have an educative programme to popularise these with a view to improve the grain storage in the rural areas. In addition to the work done by the departments and the institutions, work is also in progress on studies relating to problems of rural storage in various State Agricultural Research Institutes.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Stressing the need for harnessing research to India's paramount requirement of increasing agricultural production, Shri A.P. Jain, Minister of Food and Agriculture, told the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which met in New Delhi at the end of December that fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan and of successive plans would depend mainly upon the surpluses obtained from land. It was necessary to feed not only our vast increasing population and industrial units, but also to earn foreign exchange. He said that roughly 70 per cent of India's foreign exchange was earned either by the export of primary products or the agricultural component of manufactured goods. The Council had proposed an increase in the rate of cess levied under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act in order to accelerate research work. This was being sympathetically examined by Government. The Minister remarked that maximum use should be made of funds already available.

The Governing Body sanctioned over Rs. 180 lakhs for the implementation of a large number of schemes for research in various problems of agriculture and animal husbandry. It approved the appointment of an Indo-American Team to evaluate the progress of education, training and research during the past five years. Special scientific committees were appointed for research schemes on plant diseases, soil science, fisheries, rice, fruits, vegetables, agricultural engineering and animal husbandry.

Research in 1957-58—Fifty-two research schemes designed to improve agricultural production through the development of high-yielding and disease-resistant crop, promotion of animal husbandry and extension of training facilities, involving an expenditure of Rs. 27.87 lakhs, were sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1957-58. The Council also sanctioned the continuance of 89 current schemes at a cost of Rs. 41.20 lakhs. Thirty-two research schemes launched earlier reached a stage of fruitful conclusion. This is revealed in the annual report of the Council for 1957-58.

Extensive and intensive research was conducted in green manuring of rice, wheat and other crops. Results proved that in paddy green manure gives the highest yield (31.77 mds. per acre) as against fertilisers which give only 27.21 mds. Research in the control of weeds made it possible to prepare a coordinated scheme on a model pattern which has been put in operation in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

For determining the average response to fertilizers in a given tract coordinated agronomic experiments were carried out in cultivators' fields. The scheme has been put through in 150 districts so far.

Several schemes designed to improve the nutrient status of soil were also undertaken. These include soil tests to reclaim waste land, research on humification of organic matter in relation to physico-chemical properties of soils and a scheme for the standardisation of methods of soil analysis.

Plant diseases continued to engage the attention of the Council. To fight them effectively, coordinated schemes were evolved for investigating the efficacy of different formulations of insecticides against important pests under local conditions. Under the plant virus research scheme at Kalimpong (West Bengal) survey of cardamom mosaic disease [*Fikri*] was carried out in 73 orchards, nurseries and gardens.

Vegetables and Fruits—For all-round improvement in vegetables, extensive research was conducted on hybridisation, agronomic practices and resistance to disease and pests in the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. The vegetables covered were brinjal, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, *bhindi*, peas, beans, turnip, gourds and leafy vegetables. Varietal trials were conducted on tuber crops.

Investigation on fruits, says the report, aimed at improving the variety and cultivation practices, eradicating pest and diseases and evolving efficacious methods of preservation and storage. The fruits covered were mango, banana, citrus, guava, papaya, lichi, ber, pomegranate, date, apple, plums and other temperate fruits. In the scheme for investigation of chemical composition and nutritive value of Indian fruits nine varieties were analysed at the Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor. In all 40 fruits have been analysed so far. Progress was also made in the research for the improvement of cashewnut in Bombay, Kerala, Mysore and Assam.

Problems connected with the development of condiments and spices were examined and efficacious methods evolved. Schemes for the improvement of cardamom in Mysore and pepper in Kerala and Assam are making headway.

Studies on various methods of cultivation of medicinal plants, including essential oil-bearing plants, used in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are progressing well in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal and at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Jute and Cotton—Research in the cultivation of jute has made satisfactory progress. A sum of Rs. 14.49 lakhs was sanctioned as grant to the jute growing areas for achieving the production target of 43.83 lakh bales fixed for 1957-58. Besides, a sum of Rs. 86,818 was sanctioned to Orissa for setting up jute seed multiplication farms.

For achieving the target of 50.05 lakh bales of cotton fixed for 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 11.50 lakhs was sanctioned for extension schemes in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has also been made for advancing loans to the State Governments for the purchase of improved seeds.

Under the tobacco extension scheme no quantitative target of production has been fixed. The scheme has been put in operation in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. A sum of Rs. 73 lakhs was provided for the development of oilseeds and varying amounts given as financial assistance and grants to the States for the development of lac, coconut and arecanut.

A scheme for the survey of indigenous agricultural implements, which have not been covered by earlier surveys, was sanctioned for one year. Information will be coordinated regarding items such as water lifts, chaff cutter, groundnut decorticator, rice processing equipment, threshing devices and bullock-carts.

Animal Husbandry—Animal-husbandry received due importance in the research programmes of ICAR. A coordinated research scheme was initiated in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal to assess the relative value of selective breeding of indigenous cattle *vis-a-vis* their upgrading with improved breeds. Research in artificial insemination conducted at Central Artificial Insemination Centre, Bangalore, further helped in improving breeds of cattle.

Extensive research was conducted for evolving superior woolled sheep in the temperate Himalayan region, the dry northern region and the southern region. Based on the results of this work the Council has now launched a coordinated scheme for evolving superior breeding stock and improving sheep products. The scheme envisages the establishment of 396 sheep and wool extension centres, 3 sheep breeding farms and 3 wool utilisation centres during the Second Plan. Already 128 centres have been set up. Concerted efforts were also made to improve goats and poultry.

Schemes for investigation of diseases of cattle and buffaloes, sheep, goats and poultry as well as a number of schemes on specific disease problems, continued to function in the States and at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

Dairy Problems—The research in dairy problems included measures for improving storage of milk and milk products, utilisation of by-products in the ghee and butter industries and marketing of milk. Regional animal nutrition stations were established to study problems of animal nutrition and the scheme for research in cattle sterility was further extended.

The Statistical Branch of the Council continued its work relating to the design of agricultural and animal husbandry experiments and examination of technical programmes. To encourage extensive use of commercial fertilizers, the Branch collected data pertaining to about 7,000 demonstrations carried out in kharif 1956-57 and statistically analysed them. Data in respect of *jowar*, *bajra* and cotton were also collected. Under the Coordinated Agronomic Experiments Scheme, complex factorial experiments relating to use of fertilizers were conducted at 18 selected centres and on cultivators' fields in 22 Community Project areas. The Branch conducted model agronomic experiments in 30 centres and organized 35 seminars on subjects of statistical interest. A pilot sample survey of fertilizer practices was launched in Barabanki (U.P.) in 1957.

Training—To meet the shortage of trained veterinary personnel financial assistance was provided to States for running a two-year short course in veterinary science covering a total of 2,000 trainees. Financial assistance was also provided for starting post-graduate courses in various agricultural and veterinary colleges. The Council conducted two seminars on teaching methods and a refresher course for veterinary teachers. A short period training programme for the benefit of Agricultural Marketing Officers was organized in January 1958.

MARKETING

It is to eliminate unhealthy practices from the market and to create mutual trust between the consumer and the producer that the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has introduced quality control measures in the marketing of agricultural commodities.

Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937, the Directorate fixes grade standards for different types and varieties of agricultural products. The specifications are laid down on the basis of analytical results of representative samples and are revised, whenever necessary, to keep abreast of the latest trends in the trade.

Standards have been developed for 115 agricultural products, and the commodities graded under Agmark include ghee, creamery butter, edible oils, eggs, rice, wheat flour, fruits, cotton, wool, bristles, sannhemp, tobacco and essential oils of lemongrass and sandalwood.

In addition, quality control has been introduced in respect of fruit products like juices, squashes, jams, pickles, canned and bottled fruits and vegetables under the Fruit Products Order of 1955, now amended upto 18 February 1958.

Grading is voluntary in the case of commodities consumed within the country. It is compulsory in the case of commodities meant for export and by a notification issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878, specified commodities are permitted to be exported only after they have been graded. The grading is done through persons or corporate bodies who are authorised by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

Quality Control—Popularly known as Agmark, the grade specifications prescribed by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection stand for purity and quality which are ensured through a strict system of quality control.

Raw produce is screened to eliminate extraneous material. In respect of commodities like foodgrains, sann hemp, wool and bristles, emphasis is on physical cleaning while in the case of products like ghee and edible oils chemical tests are compulsorily carried out. Many of the grading centres located in various parts of the country have well equipped laboratories where samples taken in duplicate by the special Inspectorate staff, are subjected to various scientific tests. Samples may also be sent to control laboratories such as the one in Kanpur for ghee.

The Agmark seal is allowed to be fixed only after the product is found to conform to prescribed standards. To prevent adulteration after the packages have been graded and agmarked, check samples are obtained from the market and sent to various laboratories for report. If adulteration is detected, the whole lot is withdrawn from the market and action taken against the packers.

With the expansion of grading work the need for separate laboratories in various parts of the country has arisen. Under the Second Five Year Plan a Central Control Laboratory at Nagpur, headquarters of the Directorate, and eight regional laboratories at Kanpur, Rajkot, Cochin, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Guntur and Amritsar are being set up.

Grading and standardisation of agricultural products together with the introduction of quality control should contribute largely to the consumer preference for products bearing Agmark label. It should also help producers by assuring them of good market based on the housewife's confidence.

PLANT PROTECTION

During November and December 1958, the Central Plant Protection Stations sold over 48.5 tons of various pesticides and issued on loan 1,649 plant protection machines (90 power operated and 1,559 manually operated) to the State Agriculture Departments, C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks and cultivators.

Widespread outbreaks of the stem borer, jassid and mealy bug pests and *Helminthosporium* disease of paddy crop were reported from Madras State. There were also heavy infestations of paddy crop by the army worm pest in Tripura, of gram crop by caterpillar in Madhya Pradesh and of tur by the pod borer pest in Mysore. The Directorate of Plant Protection assisted by providing pesticides, machines and technical personnel to the concerned State plant protection organisations in controlling the epidemics. Two squads of technical assistants were deputed to Assam to help the State Agriculture Department in rat control campaigns.

Quarantine—Imports and exports of plants and plant materials continued to be inspected and suitably treated at the different Plant Quarantine Stations.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Under the Colombo Plan, the New Zealand Government have made available to the Bombay Milk Scheme, 16 rail tankers and four road tankers along with the washing equipment costing about Rs. 9.25 lakhs. This marks the introduction of haulage of milk in insulated tankers by rail over a long distance in India. The milk processed at dairy factory of the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. at Anand will be transported to Bombay over a distance of about 270 miles.

The cooperative milk supply union at Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh has set up a dairy for the processing of milk with an assistance of Rs. 33,400 from the Government of India.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

Crop prospects for rice for the current year are good and rice output is expected to reach a new peak transcending the previous record by a substantial margin. According to the All-India First Estimate rice acreage has been put at 71,700 thousand acres for 1958-59 against the corresponding estimate of 69,794 thousand acres last year, thereby showing a rise of 2.7 per cent. First estimates of jowar, bajra, maize and kharif pulses have also been released. The area under jowar and maize for 1958-59 has been put at 25,297 thousand acres and 9,336 thousand acres respectively. This means a rise of 2.5 per cent. in the case of jowar and 6.1 per cent in maize. In the case of bajra, the first estimate shows an acreage of 25,115 thousand acres which is 3.1 per cent. below last year's corresponding estimate. The area under kharif pulses (including tur) has been put at 16,183 thousand acres compared to the corresponding estimate of 17,123 thousand acres in 1957-58, showing a decline of 5.5 per cent.

With a view to maintaining the supplies of rice and securing its equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, the Uttar Pradesh Government has started procuring rice through a levy on millers and dealers all of whom dealing in or stocking more than 100 maunds at any one time, have been licensed under the U.P. Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order 1958. The rate of levy has been fixed at 65 per cent under the Uttar Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order dated 8 December, 1958. All licensed dealers and millers are required to sell to the State Government at controlled prices 65 per cent of the rice held in stock by them at the commencement of the Order and an equal percentage of rice milled (or got milled) by them every day after that. This Order applies to the districts of Mainpuri, Suharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Dehra Dun, Banda, Etawah, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Nainital, Rampur, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur and Bara Banki. The controlled prices at which rice is to be delivered to Government means the maximum prices fixed under Government of India's Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order dated 5 December, 1958. The maximum prices fixed are as under :

Grades of Rice	Maximum price per md.	
	Arwa (raw)	Sela (parboiled)
	Rs.	Rs.
Grade II	18.75	18.25
Grade IIA	19.75	19.25
Grade III	16.75	16.25
Grade IV	15.00	14.50

To facilitate procurement operations in U.P., the Central Government issued the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958 thereby banning the exports of paddy from the twenty three specified districts of U.P.

In order to control the rice in the prices of wheat and to prevent its hoarding in some States, the Government of India applied Section 3(3A) of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 for a period of three months in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab with effect from 4 December, in U.P. from 7 December, and in Rajasthan from 8 December. Section 3(3A) of the Essential Commodities Act has also been applied in the case of peas in U.P. and in the case of gram, gram dal and barley in U.P., Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, with effect from 11 December, 1958. The application of Section 3(3A) empowers Government to requisition stocks of the commodities concerned at the average of prices prevailing in the three months preceding the notification of the Section to a particular area.

On 17 December the Government of West Bengal fixed maximum prices of wheat products, viz., suji, maida and atta, chargeable by wholesalers and retailers in various specified districts of West Bengal. These prices differ from district to district. The maximum prices of imported wheat chargeable by retailers in any area within the State (other than Calcutta Industrial area) has also been fixed at Re. 0.37 per seer. These prices have been fixed under the West Bengal Anti-profiteering Ordinance 1958.

The Central Government have also fixed maximum prices of rice in two more States. Under the Milled Rice (Bihar) Price Control Order, 1958 the maximum ex-mill or wholesale price of FAQ rice has been fixed at Rs. 16 per maund. This applies to transactions of

more than ten maunds. In Madhya Pradesh, under the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) second Control Order 1958 the following prices of different varieties of rice have been fixed in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Surguja and Balaghat.

Grades of Rice	Maximum price per maund.
	Rs.
Coarse	15.00
Medium II	15.75
Medium I	16.50
Fine III	20.00
Fine II	21.25
Fine I	22.50

On 15 December the Government of Andhra Pradesh promulgated the Andhra Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order 1958 thereby requiring any person engaged in the business of purchase, sale or storage for sale of any of the foodgrains, viz., wheat, paddy, rice, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, minor millets (e.g., ragi, koda), gram, milo and sorghum in quantities of one hundred maunds or more to obtain a licence.

Imports of cereals into India during 1958 were 31.73 lakh tons comprising 26.74 lakh tons of wheat, 3.90 lakh tons of rice, 0.85 lakh tons of sorghum and 0.24 lakh tons of corn. Imports during 1957 amounted to 35.9 lakh tons, comprising 28.5 lakh tons of wheat and 7.4 lakh tons of rice.

The prices of kharif cereals, including rice, millets and maize, which generally rose from March, 1958 till about September have since been showing a down trend following the harvest of bumper rice crops and the regulatory measures taken by the Government. The prices of rabi cereals, on the other hand, have continued to show a rise due to a severe shortfall in their production in 1958. The prices of cereals group as a whole, however, have been showing a fall since September the major contribution in this respect being by rice, jowar and maize. Thus, the all-India Index number of wholesale prices of cereals which stood at 115 in September, 1958 declined to 111 in November and further to 105 in December. This is still about 7 per cent higher than the December 1957 index of 98. The price index of rice which had risen from 99 in February 1958 to 118 in September fell to 108 in November and further to 98 in December. The rice price index is now lower than last year's at this time by 4 per cent. Similarly the price indices of jowar and maize which rose from 92 and 99 in February 1958 to 109 and 137 in August came down to 104 and 122 in December 1958, respectively. The price index of bajra rose from 109 in February to 131 in September to decline to 127 in November 1958. In December, however, the bajra index has risen by one point. The wheat price index which had risen from 84 in March 1958 to 112 in November further went up to 114 in December.

The prices of pulses also continued to rise upto November, mainly because its production, along with other foodgrains, had suffered a severe damage in 1957-58. Its price index had gone up from 76 in February to 112 in November, but came down to 111 in December. The gram index, however, did not fall in December. It went up further from 107 in November to 108 in December.

Recent indications are that the world production of wheat in 1958-59, excluding Soviet Union and China, may be in the neighbourhood of 143 million tons, some 10 million tons more than the high level of 1957-58. A major factor in the increase is the record outturn of 38.8 million tons in the United States. The official November estimate of wheat production in Canada is 9.9 million tons in 1958-59, which is a little below that in 1957-58. In France, the outturn in 1958-59 is much better than was earlier expected, but the latest estimate of 9.2 million tons of wheat is still about 1.7 million tons less than a year earlier. In the Southern hemisphere, conditions remain favourable for a marked recovery of wheat production in Australia, forecast of the crop being about 5 million tons against only 2.6 million tons in 1957-58. Wheat production in China in 1958 is estimated at a record level of 39 million tons, an increase of 16 million tons over last year's outturn. A good crop is also reported in the Soviet Union, provisional estimates putting the outturn at over 70 million tons or about 20 million tons more than last year.

Official figures of the outturn of rice in China continue to indicate a very high level of production. The revised estimate puts the early rice harvest at 43.5 million tons (compared with 19.3 million tons a year earlier) while semi late rice is now reported to have amounted to 56.5 million tons. In Japan, the 1958-59 paddy crop is estimated at 15.1 million tons, some one million tons higher than a year earlier. The 1st November estimate of rice production in the United States is 214 million tons against a final figure of 1.93 million tons in 1957-58. In Viet Nam both early and late autumn rice crops are reported to be promising.

SUGAR

Sugarcane—During December 1958 the various agricultural operations including the irrigation of standing sugarcane crop, harvesting and crushing progressed satisfactorily in the producing States in the country. The condition of the standing crop was fairly satisfactory except in some districts of Bombay where the crops were reported to have been somewhat adversely affected by pests and diseases and in certain areas of Uttar Pradesh where they were earlier affected by floods and water logging.

The demand for increasing the prices of sugarcane from Rs. 1.44 to Rs. 1.75 per maund was considered by the Government in all its aspects during the month. It was felt that such an upward revision in cane prices would unduly disturb the present parity between prices of sugarcane and other agricultural commodities especially when the prices of important agricultural commodities other than sugarcane were showing a downward trend and stood at a lower level than last year. In fact, today the sugarcane growers, particularly those who supply to the mills, are better off than the farmers who are growing foodgrains. Further, only about one third of the sugarcane produced in the country is sold to the factories for manufacturing white sugar, the rest being converted into gur and khandsari. Any revision of cane prices would benefit only that section of cane growers who supply to the mills. This section is already receiving a higher price than the cane growers who are supplying sugarcane for the manufacture of khandsari and gur. It was also felt that any increase in prices of cane would raise the cost of sugar factories thereby adversely affecting the prospects of sugar exports. Moreover, the prices that the Government is fixing are only minimum prices. In addition to this the grower is entitled to a bonus when a factory makes more profit on account of working for a longer duration or achieving a higher recovery rate. The formula for working out the bonus has been liberalized in favour of the cane growers. It is for these reasons that the Government did not consider it advisable to revise the minimum price of sugarcane.

Sugar—The Government of India, after taking full note of the trend of production, consumption and the supply position of sugar, have decided to release one lakh tons of sugar for export during the period ending 31st October 1959.

It has further been decided to continue control on ex-factory price of sugar produced by the vacuum pan factories in the Punjab, U.P. and North Bihar during the 1958-59 season. The controlled ex-factory price (f.o.r. factory station) fixed for factories in U.P. and North Bihar, is Rs. 36 per maund and for factories in the Punjab Rs. 36.50 per maund for ISS D-29 grade with the prescribed price differentials for other grades. It has also been decided to continue to requisition and distribute sugar at fixed prices on ex-factory basis as also despatch to out-station centres on freight-to-pay basis. Allotments to Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta and Bombay will continue to be made at fixed f.o.r. destination prices at Rs. 36.50, Rs. 36.75, Rs. 38.00 and Rs. 39.00 per maund respectively.

The Government of India have decided to set up a consortium for the manufacture of sugar plant machinery in the country. It is expected that the organisation will be able to manufacture machinery in the next two years. This step has been taken in order that instead of importing the bulk of the machinery from abroad, sugar plants are fabricated in the country by importing the minimum essential components and equipment that cannot be secured and manufactured indigenously.

Total production of sugar in India during the 1958-59 season upto 31st December 1958 amounted to 4.74 lakh tons against 4.94 lakh tons less during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of the factories reported to be in production during the week ending 31st December was 152 against 148 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories in India on 1st December, stood at 2.86 lakh tons against 4.11 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1st November to 31st December 1958 were 3.06 lakh tons against 2.97 lakh tons in the same period of the last season.

The Government of India released during December a quantity of 1.76 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market, and 4.95 thousand tons for export. This brings the total releases so far out of 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons' production to 1.89 lakh tons including 4.85 thousand tons for export. Sales for export from 1st July to 31st December amounted to 49.97 thousand tons and shipments 37.63 thousand tons.

Prices of sugar showed a mixed tendency during the month. At Hapur, Nagpur, Madras and Bombay they had a firm undertone while at Kanpur and Calcutta they were somewhat easy. At Patna, however, the prices remained constant. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres.

(Rs. per maund)						
Market	Quality	28-11-58	5-12-58	12-12-58	19-12-58	26-12-58
Hapur	Crystal	37.27	37.27	37.45	37.64	37.63
Kanpur	D-28	37.25	37.25	37.00	37.00	37.00
Calcutta	Indian					
	Medium	39.12	38.75	38.75	37.87	38.75
Nagpur	D-24	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.50	43.50
Madras	..	39.31	39.67	39.38	39.40	40.04
Bombay	D-28	39.62	40.34	40.34	40.34	40.31
Patna	..	37.00	37.00	37.00	..	37.00

Gur—The average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur during December amounted to 4,865 maunds against 4,900 maunds in the preceding month and 3,620 maunds during December 1957. As in the preceding two months of October and November the market had no stock of gur during December. In the corresponding month of the previous season also the market had no stock. The gur prices which had tended to decline at the close of the previous month exhibited a slightly hardening tendency upto about the middle of the month under review in most of the centres. Thereafter, however, the prices eased at Hapur, Calcutta and Bombay and remained constant at Patna. Generally the level of prices during December was a shade easier than that prevailing in the previous month. The following table gives the week-end wholesale prices at a few centres.

(Rs. per maund)						
Market	Quality	28-11-58	5-12-58	12-12-58	19-12-58	26-12-58
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	13.87	14.44	14.69	15.19	14.87
Calcutta	Bheli					
	(Medium)	17.00	17.50	17.50	18.50	17.50
Madras	II Sort	15.24	16.06	16.57	16.06	16.46
Bombay	Kolhapur	22.00	21.50	21.50	22.00	21.00
Patna	..	15.00	16.00	16.00	..	16.00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India Second Estimate of groundnut for 1958-59 puts the area at 13,080 thousand acres compared to the Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 12,683 thousand acres of the preceding season. This shows an expansion of 397 thousand acres or 3.1%. The increase is shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and has been attributed largely to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Mysore. This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September, 1958. The crop was reported to have been affected by inadequate rainfall in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan at the initial stage. In parts of Bellary, Bijapur, Bidar and Gulbarga districts of Mysore also the condition of the crop was reported to be below normal due to unfavourable weather conditions. Elsewhere, it was, on the whole, satisfactory. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly about 84% of the area under the crop finally reported.

During December 1958, the validity period of the export quotas of HPS groundnuts and groundnut oil was extended up to the end of June 1959. Out of the quota of 25,000 tons of HPS groundnuts released in November 1958, Co-operative societies of growers have been allotted quotas varying from 25 to 100 tons. Decoiled groundnut meal will continue to be licensed freely upto the end of September, 1959.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country showed a mixed tendency during December. Groundnut and castor ruled easy due to selling pressure induced by increased arrivals while linseed exhibited a firm trend thanks to encouraging overseas advices and shortage of supplies.

Coconut

The price of copra at Alleppey showed a steady decline during the month under review. The trend of coconut oil prices at Cochin also was more or less the same. But prices of coconut oil at Bombay, after showing some fall in the first week, improved in the succeeding three weeks, the quotation at the end of December being the same as that a month earlier. The following table gives the weekly quotations of copra and coconut oil.

(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending				
	29-11-58	6-12-58	13-12-58	20-12-58	27-12-58
<i>Copra—</i>					
Bombay (Colombo)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	61.46	60.21	59.58	58.33	57.07
<i>Coconut Oil—</i>					
Bombay (Indian)	91.83	89.62	90.36	90.36	91.83
Cochin (Good)	91.27	84.02	87.50	86.00	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

COTTON

The latest trade estimate of 1958-59 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of November 1958 puts the total production at 54.73 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 56.80 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1957-58 season were 51.63 lakh bales and 54.20 lakh bales respectively.

On 13th December the Government of India released an import quota of 195,000 bales of cotton consisting of 55,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above from any area and 140,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above but below 1-3/16" from any area.

Imports of cotton during September 1958 were 15,000 bales against 19,000 bales in the previous month and 39,000 bales during the corresponding month of the preceding season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during September 1958 were 22,000 bales against 40,000 bales in the previous month. During September 1957 there was no export.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills during October was 4.30 lakh bales against 4.31 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4.22 lakh bales during the corresponding month of the last season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills at the end of October were 9.62 lakh bales against 11.46 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 9.83 lakh bales at the end of the corresponding month of the last season.

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

Cotton	Consumption during		Stocks as on	
	October			
	1958	1957	31-10-58	1957
Indian	3.95	3.73	8.61	7.79
Egyptian	0.08	0.07	0.20	0.30
Other Foreign	0.27	0.42	0.81	1.74
Total Foreign	0.35	0.49	1.01	2.04
TOTAL	4.30	4.22	9.62	9.83

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay was as follows :

	(Lakh bales)	
	1-9-58 to 18-12-58	Same period last year
Arrivals	2.85	2.67
Consumption by mills (estimated)	3.68	3.98
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants as on the last date of the period	3.68	4.35

The position regarding the supply and distribution of cotton during the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons may be estimated as under :

(In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1957-58		
	Indian	Foreign	Total
<i>A. Opening stocks—</i>			
With mills	1,120	220	1,340
With trade	504	97	601
	1,624	317	1,941
Production	5,400	..	5,400
Imports	..	398	398
<i>Supply</i>	7,024	715	7,739

(In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1957-58		
	Indian	Foreign	Total
B. Mill consumption	4,433	566	4,999
Ambar charkha consumption	50	..	50
Exports (passed for shipment)	292	..	292
Extra-factory consumption	270	..	270
Utilization	5,045	566	5,611
C. Closing stocks	1,979	149	2,128
1958-59			
A. Opening stocks	1,979	149	2,128
Production	5,700	..	5,700
Imports	..	550	550
Supply	7,679	699	8,378
B. Mill consumption	4,700	550	5,250
Ambar charkha consumption	50	..	50
Exports	646	..	646
Extra-factory consumption	270	..	270
Utilization	5,666	550	6,216
C. Closing stocks	2,013	149	2,162

During December cotton markets in India exhibited a firm tendency. Jarilla MGF at Bombay advanced steadily from Rs. 645 per candy at the end of November to Rs. 660 at the end of December. Similarly the price of Farm variety at Adoni increased from Rs. 642 per candy at the end of November to Rs. 660 at the end of the month under review. At Abohar in the Punjab, the price of Deshi cotton lost some ground while the American variety recorded a big rise from Rs. 718 per candy at the end of November to Rs. 781 at the end of December.

The following table gives week-end prices at important markets.

Week ending	(Rs. per candy)			
	Andhra Pradesh	Bombay	Punjab/Abohar	
	Adori/Farm	Jarilla MGF	Deshi	American
28-11-58	642	645	638	718
5-12-58	654	650	628	752
12-12-58	650	650	628	742
19-12-58	656	655	628	748
26-12-58	660	660	628	781

The New York market showed a continuous decline. Compared to Rs. 1313 per candy at the close of November, the price of Middling at New York at the end of December was Rs. 1,275. The following table gives the weekly prices of Middling 15/16" at New York.

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
28-11-58	35.2	1,313
5-12-58	34.59	1,288
12-12-58	34.52	1,285
19-12-58	34.31	1,278
26-12-58	34.24	1,275

The prices of cotton at Karachi during December recorded a small decline. The following table shows the week-end prices of 4F Punjab (roller ginned) at Karachi.

Week ending	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
28-11-58	594
15-12-58	586
12-12-58	589
19-12-58	N.R.
26-12-58	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

JUTE

The All-India Final Estimate of jute for 1958-59 places the area at 1,827 thousand acres against the corresponding partially revised estimate of 1,742 thousand acres for 1957-58. This shows an increase of 85 thousand acres or 4.9 per cent. The increase has been shared mainly by West Bengal and to a lesser extent by Bihar and U.P., and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This estimate puts the season's output of jute at the record level of 51.78 lakh bales against the corresponding partially revised estimate of 40.52 lakh bales for 1957-58. This represents an increase of 11.26 lakh bales or 27.8 per cent over the last season. The jute outturn during 1958-59 is lower than the second plan target by only 3.2 lakh bales. The biggest rise in production has taken place in Bihar and West Bengal owing to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. Decrease in production has been reported mainly by Assam and to a lesser extent by Orissa and U.P. due to adverse seasonal conditions and damage caused by floods.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during October 1958 were 6.80 lakh bales compared to 4.07 lakh bales during the preceding month and 6.16 lakh bales during October 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July to October 1958 were 17.69 lakh bales compared to 16.71 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October were 0.49 lakh bales compared to 0.26 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.61 lakh bales during October 1957. Total imports from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season to October were 1.60 lakh bales compared to 2.30 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by the member mills of IJMA during October was 4.75 lakh bales compared to 5.04 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.99 lakh bales during October 1957. Total consumption since the beginning of the current season upto the end of October was 19.73 lakh bales compared to 19.56 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 9.23 lakh bales at the end of October against 7.12 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 7.76 lakh bales at the end of October 1957.

The loose jute market ruled easy during December 1958. During the first week the raw jute market was more or less at a standstill as the trade keenly awaited the announcement of the Minister for Commerce and Industry on the raw jute crisis. It was announced that the export of a limited quantity of raw jute will be permitted through the State Trading Corporation. The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange in Calcutta announced at the end of the last week of the month that in view of the present emergency, additional margin deposits would be required from sellers on their outstanding sales as well as on the outstanding sales made on account of or on behalf of their clients. These margin deposits were also increased from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 for 100 yards of hessian cloth should transactions be conducted below Rs. 39.50 per 100 yards, in the case of sacking from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 for sales below Rs. 95 per 100 bags; and for raw jute from Rs. 2.25 to 3 for contracts below Rs. 22.50 per maund. The deposits are refundable if prices go above the minimum levels. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta:

(December/January delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	28-11-58	5-12-58	12-12-58	19-12-58	26-12-58
Northern	21.25	21.00	20.25	20.25	19.75
Assam	22.00	21.75	21.00	20.75	20.25
Orissa	24.00	24.00	23.50	23.50	22.75
Deshal	20.50	20.50	19.50	19.50	18.75
Murshidabad	19.50	19.50	18.75	18.50	17.75
Jungli/U. P.	19.25	19.25	18.50	18.25	17.50
Daisee	22.75	22.50	21.75	21.50	20.75

The *pucca* bales sector of the Calcutta jute market opened steady, and prices remained unchanged in all the grades except Pak N. C. which lost a rupee per bale during the month under review. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties:

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	Week ending				
	28-11-58	5-12-58	12-12-58	19-12-58	26-12-58
Mill Firsts	200	200	200	200	200
Mill Lightings	180	180	180	180	180
Daisee L.G.	160	160	160	160	160
Pak N.C.	53	52	52	52	52

Prices of raw jute showed a mixed tendency in the up country centres. There was some improvement in raw jute prices in Chakia (Bihar) and Samsi (West Bengal) in the first week of December. At Jajpur Road (Orissa) the price ruled steady, while there was a decline at Barpeta Road (Assam). In the following weeks there was a general downward trend in raw jute prices in Chakia, Samsi and Jajpur Road. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at important mufussil centres:

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	28-11-58	5-12-58	12-12-58	19-12-58	26-12-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	16.00	15.50	16.00	N.A.	15.00
Chakia (Bihar)	14.00	15.25	15.25	14.75	15.50
Samsi (W. Bengal)	17.03	17.62	16.83	15.97	16.63
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	21.25	21.25	21.50	21.00	20.75

N.A.—Not available.

The jute goods and fibre markets opened weak. Heavy selling pressure in the Fatka market and the weakness of fibre contributed to the depressed conditions. The general undertone was quiet. The rates seemed to recover as rumours about the decision of the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange to impose higher margin deposits began to circulate. No genuine business was recorded and overseas interest was negligible. The general dissatisfaction over the imposition of higher margins was apparent during the last week, when sellers, as a mark of protest, refrained from carrying out any futures transactions and the goods market was virtually closed. Business was confined to speculations and local shipper covering. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta:

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		28-11-58	5-12-58	12-12-58	19-12-58	26-12-58
Hessian 40" x 10 ozs.	Rs. per 100 yards	42.75	40.90	40.15	40.00	41.25
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	95.00	95.05	94.80	94.40	92.80

TOBACCO

During December 1958, the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued to rule steady at Rs. 65 per maund. During the first three weeks the price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta was quoted lower at Rs. 161.16 per maund; in the last week, however, it advanced to Rs. 176.16. The price of Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta was also quoted lower at Rs. 86.16 per maund in the first two weeks; in the following two weeks, however, it recovered to the November-end level of Rs. 91.16. Grades I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) remained unquoted at Guntur.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during October 1958 were 1.06 million lbs. consisting of 0.71 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.09 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.26 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were higher at 3.56 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur market during October were 3.21 million lbs. against 4.14 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in October consisted of 2.13 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.35 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.73 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of October, were slightly lower at 25.1 million lbs. against 27.8 million lbs. at the end of September. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 10 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 1.14 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during November against 1.7 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during November, 0.4 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during October amounted to 2.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19 lakhs against 2.3 million lbs. worth Rs. 26.9 lakhs in the corresponding month of 1957. Of the quantity exported during October, 1958 the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for 1.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12.2 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the ten months ending October were 99.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,402 lakhs compared to 73.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,113 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1957.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1957-58.

All-India First Estimate of Ragi, Small Millets (Kharif) and Sann-hemp, 1958-59.

All-India Final Estimate of Coffee Production for 1957-58 and Revised Estimate for 1958-59.

Production of Milk and Milk Products in India, 1951 and 1956.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during December 1958

(Between 4th and 31st December 1958 and from 1st October to 31st December 1958)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	Rainfall from 4-12-58 to 31-12-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) to compared to Normal (Actual) m.ms.	Rainfall from 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) to compared to Normal (Per cent)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	14	+6	202	+24
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	10	+7	175	+9
Gangetic West Bengal	0	—3	133	—7
Orissa	8	+3	354	+76
Chota Nagpur	0	—7	89	0
Bihar	0	—3	71	—13
Uttar Pradesh, East	4	—3	79	+24
Uttar Pradesh, West	20	+8	84	+95
Punjab (including Delhi)	22	+8	58	+103
Himachal Pradesh	102	+39	161	+43
Jammu and Kashmir	33	+4	41	—27
Rajasthan, West	5	+1	32	+200
Rajasthan, East	1	—4	23	—10
Madhya Pradesh, West	2	—7	82	+49
Madhya Pradesh, East	0	—6	151	+56
Gujarat	0	—4	60	+57
Saurashtra and Kutch	3	+1	66	+270
Konkan	0	—3	45	—59
Maharashtra	1	—5	93	—11
Vidarbha	0	—10	83	+4
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	23	—6	791	+75
Telangana	0	—6	96	+6
Rayalaseema	11	+3	241	+40
Madras State	44	—57	427	—25
Coastal Mysore	0	—8	177	—28
Mysore, North	0	—6	135	+5
Mysore, South	1	—8	221	+4
Kerala	13	—23	272	—45

NOTE—In the calculation of excess or shortfall and the percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.

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

TABLE No. 4
All-India First Estimate of Ragi, 1958-59
SUMMARY

(1)	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	4,847	4,762	(+) 85	(+) 1.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year is contributed largely by Mysore which is the most important growing State and is due generally to favourable weather at sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1958. In parts of Konkan Division of Bombay, the crop was reported to have suffered to some extent due to heavy and continuous rains. The condition of the crop was unsatisfactory in Patna, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Sarthal Parganas and Palamau districts of Bihar and in Mahasu district of Himachal Pradesh. Pest attack was reported from parts of Mahbubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. The condition of the crop was generally satisfactory over the rest of the country.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to ragi during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	490	490 (A)	
Bihar	403	412	(—) 9
Bombay	641	629	(+) 12
Kerala	11	12	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	35	33	(+) 2
Madras	529	525	(+) 4
Mysore	2,081	1,966 (A)	(+) 115
Orissa	161	161 (A)	
Uttar Pradesh	479	466	(+) 13
West Bengal	28	26 (A)	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	39	42	(—) 3
TOTAL	4,847	4,762	(+) 85

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE— 1. Punjab is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (including Naga Hills but excluding NEFA), Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

3. 1957-58 first forecast area figure for Orissa published last year was 324,000 acres which has now been adjusted at 161,000 acres consequent on wrong reporting of data in respect of Koraput district.

4.1. All-India First Estimate of Small Millets (Kharif) 1958-59

SUMMARY

(1)	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	9,154	9,294	(—) 140	(—) 1.5

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been accounted for mainly by Madhya Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This has been offset to some extent by the increase reported by other States mainly Andhra Pradesh.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October 1958. The crops were reported to have been affected by excessive and continuous rains in parts of Konkan region of Bombay and Cuddapan District of Andhra Pradesh and by drought in parts of Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh and Ramanathapuram district of Madras. In Mahasu and Mardi districts of Himachal Pradesh also, the condition of the crops was below normal. Crops in other parts of the country were reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate covers the area sown to the crops during the Kharif season only. Area sown to *rabi* small millets will be included in the Second Estimate. Past experience shows that the area reported at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59. (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1,614	1,540 (A)	(+) 74
Bombay—			
Kodra	375	396	(—) 21
Others	505	493	(+) 12
TOTAL	890	889	(—) 9

DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kerala	13	15 (A)	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh—			
Kodon Kutki	3,064	3,212	(—) 148
Sawan	131	146	(—) 15
Rala	25	27	(—) 2
Kakun	34	38	(—) 4
Basara	10	16	(—) 6
Others	122	169	(—) 47
TOTAL	3,386	3,608	(—) 222
Madras—			
Korra	45	44	(+) 1
Varagu	297	295	(+) 2
Samal	202	202	..
TOTAL	544	541	(+) 3
Mysore	981	985 (A)	(—) 4
Orissa	113	117	(—) 4
Rajasthan	180	102 (A)	(+) 18
Uttar Pradesh—			
Kodon	899	951	(—) 52
Sawan	437	379	(+) 58
Kakun	32	24	(+) 8
Kutki	10	12	(—) 2
TOTAL	1,378	1,366	(+) 12
West Bengal	8	8 (A)	..
Himachal Pradesh—			
Chalai	11	16	(—) 5
China	8	9	(—) 1
Kangni	8	8	..
Ogla	5	5	..
Others	25	25	..
TOTAL	57	63	(—) 6
TOTAL INDIA	9,154	9,294	(—) 140

(A) Adjusted estimate.

NOTES

- (1) Information for Bihar will be included in the second estimate.
 (2) Assam, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for this estimate.
 (3) Small millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
 (4) Data given in this Estimate relate to the crops sown during Kharif season only. Information for the rabi crops will be included in the second Estimate.

TABLE No. 4
4.2 All-India Final Estimate of Potato, 1957-58

I.—SUMMARY

	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)	785	707	(+) 78	(+) 11.0
Production (thousand tons)	1,981	1,698	(+) 283	(+) 16.7

The increase in area during 1957-58 has been shared by almost all the potato growing States. The increase is particularly marked in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

The increase in production has also occurred in almost all the potato growing States being particularly marked in U.P., West Bengal and to a lesser extent in Bihar and Assam. The increase has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand Acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	(—) 1	2	3	(—) 1
Assam—						
Winter	58	51	(+) 7	92*	67*	(+) 25
Summer	17	17	..	28	22	(+) 6
TOTAL	75	68	(+) 7	120	89	(+) 31
Bihar	155	123	(+) 32	281	251	(+) 30
Bombay	33	32	(+) 1	128	123	(+) 5
Madhya Pradesh	24	21	(+) 3	50	45	(+) 5
Madras—						
Winter	4	4	..	11	10	(+) 1
Summer	19	19	..	60	57	(+) 3
TOTAL	23	23	..	71	67	(+) 4
Orissa	21@	21	..	23@	23	..
Punjab	25	20	(+) 5	141	120	(+) 21
Uttar Pradesh	258	237	(+) 21	711	607	(+) 104
West Bengal—						
Winter	121	114	(+) 7	386*	303*	(+) 83
Summer	2	4	(—) 2	3	7	(—) 4
TOTAL	123	118	(+) 5	389	310	(+) 79

II.—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore	14	14	..	25	25	..
Rajasthan	3	3	..	4	4	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Winter	1	1	..	1	1	..
Summer	26	21	(+)5	26	21	(+)5
TOTAL	27	22	(+)5	27	22	(+)5
Tripura	3	3	..	4	4	..
TOTAL INDIA	795	707	(+)78	1,981	1,698	(+)283

(a)—Below 500 acres. (b)—Below 500 tons. @—1956-57 data repeated for 1957-58 provisionally.

*Based on the results of crop cutting experiments except those of hilly areas in the case of Assam and of Darjeeling district in West Bengal.

NOTES—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Potatoes are not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.3 All-India First Estimate of Sann hemp, 1958-59

I.—SUMMARY

(1)	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	537	546	(—)9	(—)1.6

The decrease in the area during the current year has been shared by almost all the States excepting Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of July 1958. Till then, the condition of crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan where the crop was affected on account of inadequate soil moisture.

II.—DETAILS

(Thousand acres)

State	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- Estimate)	Increase(+) of decrease(—) (—) of Col. (2) over Col (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	80*	80*	..
Bombay—			
Fibre	22	23	(—) 1
Green Manure	7	7	..
Fodder	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL	79@	80@	(—) 1

II.—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh	97	96	(+) 1
Mysore	22	18	(+) 4
Orissa	13*	13*	..
Punjab—			
Fibre	17	21†	(—) 4
Green Manure	1	1†	..
Fodder	(a)	(a)†	..
TOTAL	18	22*	(—)4
Rajasthan	40	45	(—)5
U.P.—			
Fibre	133	134	(—)1
Green manuring	45	48	(—)3
Fodder	N.A.	N.A.	..
TOTAL	178	182	(—)4
West Bengal	10	10	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL INDIA	537	546	(—)9

(a) Less than 500 acres.

*Latest three year's average ending 1956-57.

†Estimated.

@Includes 50 thousand acres for which details are not available.

NOTES—(i) Data in respect of Bihar and Madras will become available at the Final Estimate stage.

(ii) Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi are non-reporting for this estimate.

(iii) Sann-hemp is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(iv) Sann-hemp is grown for fibre, green manure and fodder. Details of acreage under each have not been furnished by most States. Even where these have been furnished the information is not complete.

TABLE No. 5

All-India Final Estimate of Coffee Production for 1957-58 and Revised Estimate for 1958-59

(Tons)

Variety	1957-58 (Final Esti- mates as on 30-9-58)	1958-59 (Revised Esti- mates as on 30-9-58)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	29,127	27,454	(—) 5.7
Robusta	14,305	16,648	(+) 16.4
TOTAL	43,432	44,102	(+) 1.5

NOTE—The above estimates are subject to revision.

Sources : Coffee Board.

TABLE No. 6
Production of Tea in North India

Districts	January to November	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	3,26,882	3,10,100
Cachar	41,262	37,767
Darjeeling	16,604	15,897
Dooars	1,29,729	1,29,093
Terai	17,538	16,669
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	143	213
Others	7,109	6,910
TOTAL	5,39,267	5,16,549

*Estimated.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

6-1. Production of Tea in South India

Districts	November		January to November	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	2,320	2,550	29,958	27,554
Central Travancore	1,957	3,172	29,762	26,932
Cochin	194	259	2,460	2,591
Coorg	28	24	373	302
Kannan Dervans	3,324	2,081	21,695	22,312
Kanya Kumari	22	38	394	440
Madurai	135	153	1,476	1,191
Malabar	35	37	437	352
Mundakayam	161	215	2,379	2,049
Mysore	360	305	2,990	2,969
Nilgiris	1,605	1,413	16,723	16,541
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,431	1,334	14,554	13,212
South Travancore	561	535	6,332	5,706
Tirunelveli	30	58	597	157
Wynaad	1,063	1,094	12,285	11,129
Estimated Production for factories not owning estates	..	..	5,205†	4,831†
Estimated Production for estates without factories	489	531	489	530
TOTAL	12,715	13,799	1,48,109	1,39,398

*Includes Revised figures for October 1958.

† Relate to January—October.

Source : United Planters, Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodity	During the week ending					Progressive total from 1-1-1958
	3-12-58	10-12-58	17-12-58	24-12-58	31-12-58	
Rice	6,368	2,525	6,581	..	..	390,363
Wheat	64,065	48,988	139,949	30,651	97,864	2,668,959*
Sorghum	11,035	..	5,503	2,700	..	85,229
Corn	..	6,455	..	5,340	..	24,332
TOTAL	81,468	57,968	152,033	38,691	97,864	166,883

*Amended figures.

TABLE No. 8
Coffee Cured (1957-58 Crop)

Months (1958)		Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
September	..	152	352	1,137	1,641
October	..	229	215	1,409	1,853
November	..	182	83	1,234	1,499

Source—Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1957-58 Crop

Particulars	During November, 1958				Upto November 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	(-) 1	(+) 12	(-) 9	(+) 2	21,492	7,979	(a)14,557	44,046
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage)	738	490	888	2,116	8,654	2,713	7,612	18,979
Sold for export	..	407	727	1,134	9,444	2,961	14,13	13,818(b)
Balance as on 30-11-58	3,394	2,323	5,532	11,249	..	..	..	..
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	1,049	..	1,049

(a) Includes 997 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes:—

- (i) 91 tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of suitable coffee.
- (ii) 107 tons Plantation sold exclusively to Sweden.
- (iii) 3 tons Plantation and 5 tons Robusta sold to Japan.

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Livestock Products						
Milk	.	Delhi	.	20.00	20.00	20.00
Ghee	.	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	220.00	225.00	220.00
	.	Khurja	Desi	180.00	205.00	193.00
	.	Bombay	Porbandar	217.50	218.00	215.00
Fish and Eggs						
			<i>Sea Fish</i>			
Fish	.	Bombay	Prawns	66.85	41.14	30.87
	.	Calcutta	Pomfret	82.28	72.00	92.56
	.		Rohu	(a) 100.00	110.00	80.00
	.		Hilsa	(a) 45.00	80.00	N.S.
Eggs (per 1,000)	.	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	135.00	140.00	115.00
	.	Madras	Ungraded	145.00	145.00	107.50
	.	Bombay		134.00	134.00	96.00
	.	Jullundur		N.Q.	N.Q.	140.00
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes						
Mustard seed	.	Calcutta	Yellow	31.00	35.00	33.00
	.	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	29.09	30.47	32.00
Rapeseed	.	Bombay	Yellow	24.98	26.45	34.12
Groundnut Kernel	.	Bombay	Bold	23.33	24.42	22.75
	.	Madras	Superior	22.47	24.48	22.56
Linseed	.	Bombay	Bold	27.78	25.89	22.75
	.	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	26.75	24.62	23.00
Castorseed	.	Bombay	Bold	19.83	20.01	20.62
	.	Badepally		18.66	20.33	23.31
Sesamum seed	.	Madras	White	35.00	36.50	40.00
	.		Black	32.00	33.00	36.25
Cotton seed	.	Bombay	Mogalai	13.94	12.31	10.56
	.	Abohar	Desi	15.37	15.50	13.00
Copra	.	Alleppey	Vettumeni	57.07	61.46	58.94
Mustard Oil	.	Calcutta		65.00	66.50	72.00
	.	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	(u) 58.00	64.00	73.00
Groundnut Oil	.	Bombay		49.96	52.90	52.87
	.	Madras		47.73	51.68	48.87
Linseed Oil	.	Bombay		57.03	56.11	53.31
	.	Kanpur		50.00	52.00	47.00
Castor Oil	.	Bombay	Commercial	48.94	46.83	48.12
	.	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	47.50	47.00	51.00
Sesamum Oil	.	Madras	Salem	65.00	67.48	72.44
	.	Bombay		55.10	58.04	63.94
Coconut Oil	.	Cochin		(a) 86.00	87.15	81.75
Mustard Cake	.	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	12.75	12.25	12.25
Groundnut Cake	.	Kanpur		9.25	10.00	8.25
	.	Bombay	Decorticated	10.83	10.28	8.44
	.		Deoiled	13.87	13.81	N.Q.
Cotton, Wool and Jute						
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	.	Abohar	Desi	159.46	153.51	126.25
	.	Tirupur	Cambodia	200.00	184.64	N.R.
Cotton Lint (382 lbs.)	.	Abohar	Desi	314.16	318.92	261.25
	.		320 = F	390.32	359.38	399.25
	.	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	330.00	322.50	380.00
Wool	.	Bombay	Joria White Fine	247.00	247.00	253.00
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	.	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	200.00	200.00	235.00
	.		Mill Lightnings	180.00	180.00	200.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	.	Calcutta	Assam Middles	22.75	24.50	29.00

TABLE No. 10—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Jute—contd.</i>		<i>Pakistan—</i>			
		District Middles .	29.50	29.50	33.00
<i>Beverages</i>					
Tea (per lb.) .	Calcutta .	<i>Consumption in India—</i>			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust . . .	1.70	1.84	1.56
		<i>Export—</i>			
		Clean Black Pekoe .	1.98	1.95	2.25
Coffee (Per Cwt.) .	Coimbatore .	Plantation 'A' .	245.00	248.00	245.00
	Chikmagalur .	Plantation 'PB' .	287.00	280.00	245.00
	Mangalore .	Plantation 'A' .	N.R.	N.S.	240.00
		Plantation 'A' .	241.00	245.00	240.00
<i>Spices</i>					
Turmeric . .	Calcutta . .	Erode . . .	22.00	25.00	20.00
	Cochin . . .	Good . . .	12.24	15.30	17.12
Chillies . . .	Patna . . .		N.R.	56.00	40.00
Pepper . . .	Alleppey . .	Palai . . .	62.75	64.29	64.31
Ginger . . .	Cochin . . .	Dry . . .	(a) 28.15	21.42	28.31
Cardamom . .	Calcutta . .	Big (Kalimpong) .	114.00	126.00	167.00
		Small (Mysore) .	800.00	840.00	880.00
<i>Other Commodities</i>					
Tobacco . .	Guntur . .	<i>Flue-cured Virginia</i>			
		<i>Non-redried strips—</i>			
		(Grade 4) . . .	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.
Rubber . . .	Kottayam . .	Sheet . . .	125.07	125.07	123.44
Oranges (per 100) .	Bombay . . .	Ordinary . . .	12.50	12.50	3.50
	Madras . . .	Sathukudi Big .	18.00	13.00	11.00
Arecanuts . .	Madras . . .	Singapore . . .	210.65	223.82	164.56
		Mangalore . . .	223.82	230.40	230.36
Onions . . .	Calcutta . .	Bombay Dry . .	11.00	11.00	11.50
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia . . .	f. o. r. works freight paid to rail heads destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		350.00	350.00	350.00
2. Ammonium Nitrate. . .	f. o. r. despatching station freight being paid up to rail head destinations by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		420.00	420.00	420.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. . .	Do.		330.00	330.00	330.00
4. Urea . . .	f. o. r. despatching stations.		710.00	710.00	710.00

N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No Supply. N.Q.—Not quoted. N.T.—No transaction.
(u) Under verification. (a) Relates to previous week.

10.1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Wheat and Rice in India

(Rs. per md. ex-godown or f.o.r. destination)

[illegible]

TABLE No. 11

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	27-12-58	12.00
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	27-12-58	25.00
	Dacca		19-12-58	29.00
Gur	Lyallpur		13-10-58	12.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab } Roller ginned	13-12-58	61.81 589.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. } Saw ginned	13-12-58	75.81 722.00*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	13-12-58	11.50
	Lyallpur		27-12-58	12.00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	8-11-58	125.00
			13-12-58	N.Q.
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	19-12-58	32.00† 155.00

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11.1. Prices in Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent Prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-12-58	196½ cents.	12.81
			Winter Mar.	"	23-12-58	196½ cents.	12.81
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein (May)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-12-58	207 cents.	13.51
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-12-58	163 ½ cents.	@11.00
	U.K.	London	Australian f.a.q. cargoes (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton	22-12-58	£ 25-0-0	12.24

11.1. Prices in Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	22-12-58	118 cents.	8.25
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash Dec.	Unit (48 lbs.)	22-12-58	113 7/8 cents	7.97
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Metric Ton	23-12-58	£ 57-10-0	28.61
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk.	Ton	23-12-58	£ 97-0-0 (Nominal)	47.50
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metric Ton	23-12-58	£ 52-10-0	26.13
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	23-12-58	£ 92-0-0	45.06
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	23-12-58	£ 110-0-0	53.88
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot Mar.	Lb.	22-12-58	35.70 cents.	1329.00*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	22-12-58	34.24 cents.	1275.00*
					23-12-58	£ 110-0-0 (Nominal)	262.00†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-12-58 (Canada 2.70½ to 2.70 5/8 dollars = £ 1 Sterling).

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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. 12

Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

							(In Rupees)
Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices			
				December 1958 (27-12-58)	November 1958 (29-11-58)	December 1957 (28-12-57)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)							
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2.75	2.25	1.50	
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	(a)0.72	1.44	0.62	
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.50	0.50	0.37	
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.60	0.72	0.37	
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6.00	5.50	3.50	
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9.00	9.00	9.25	
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2.50	2.50	2.25	
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3.00	2.25	2.75	
Vegetables							
Peas	Madras		Seer	1.32	0.92	1.62	
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.58	0.58	0.50	
Lady Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.82	0.65	0.56	
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0.37	0.37	0.50	
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0.37	0.37	0.62	

(a). Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				December 1958 (27-12-58)	November 1958 (29-11-58)	December 1957 (28-12-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3.00	3.50	2.50
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1.28	1.28	0.78
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.12	2.12	2.00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2.00	N.R.	1.44
Poultry						
	Bombay	Big	Each	1.50	N.A.	1.25
	Madras	Small	Each	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Bombay		Each	2.25	2.00	2.25
Duck	Madras		Each	1.75	1.75	1.50

N.R.—Not reported.

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				December 1958 (27-12-58)	November 1958 (29-11-58)	December 1957 (28-12-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation	Each	N.R.	65.00	75.00
		2 seers of milk				
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.T.	N.T.	550.00
Milch Buffalo	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	(b) 250.00	250.00	100.00
	Bihar					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	N.R.	200.00	300.00
Bullocks	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	(b) 500.00	500.00	400.00
	Bihar					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	N.R.	110.00	140.00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400.00	400.00	400.00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-12-58.

N.T.—No transaction.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			December 1958 (27-12-58)	November 1958 (29-11-58)	December 1957 (28-12-57)
Milk	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.62	0.62	0.81
Mutton	Bombay		2.25	2.50	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.56	2.56	2.56
		Without bones	3.06	3.06	2.81
	Calcutta		2.50	2.75	2.50
Pork	Bombay		2.75	2.50	2.00
	Madras		2.56	2.66	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.50
	Calcutta		1.25	1.50	1.25

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly					Monthly		
	1-11-58	8-11-58	15-11-58	22-11-58	29-11-58	November 1958	October 1958	November 1957
Food Articles	121.6	119.6	118.0	116.5	115.1	118.0	121.2	107.9
Liquor and Tobacco	94.0	95.1	96.6	97.0	97.2	96.0	93.0	96.5
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.0	115.0	114.9	115.1	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.3
Industrial Raw Materials	115.7	113.1	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.1	117.0	116.0
Manufactures	108.5	108.9	108.5	108.8	108.4	108.7	108.7	108.5
All Commodities	116.1	114.8	113.8	113.2	112.4	114.0	116.2	109.3

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

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and in some 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
1957	103	107	103	..	107
1957 August	106	107	103	..	109
1958 July	109	107	103	..	105
1958 August	110	107	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. 18

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and in some 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*
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 August	105	106	105	106	107	106	107	117
1958 July	112	112	108	108	108	108	106	119
1958 August	114	113	107	108	109	108	105	119

*Linked at January 1956.

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

TABLE No. 19

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for September 1958
(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
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	114	..	157	..	70	83	100	96	119	98	154	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	120	..	..	..	..	84	96	119	..	109	94	117	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)*	163	114	121	126	145	146	127	148	107	100	81	155	100	75
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	140	..	79	106	..	102	..	96	107	..	55	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	103	..	..	111	..	92	102	89	88	..	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	87	..	..	..	153	95	113	119	83	91	..	155	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	138	..	111	..	90	126	97	104	..	100	139	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	87	107	80	..	244	113	89	100	131
Bemra (Orissa)	166	..	..	..	..	100	111	95	..	100	120	..	125	85
Maniguda (Orissa)	95	..	..	..	..	114	158	..	101	94	99	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	70	..	63	75	..	109	104	100	97	93	..	100	146
Shankargach (U. P.)	120	98	136	..	..	122	110	102	..	92	81	..	93	90

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

*Base : 1956=100.

TABLE No. 20

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100).

State/District	Centre	August 1958	July 1958	August 1957
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	499	488	512
Srikakulam	Thettangi	585	565	604
West Godavari	Alamuru	480	482	466
Kurnool	Madavaram	529	519	572
Kerala				
Malabar	Koduvalli	525	525	552
Madras				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	469	456	464
	Agaram	453	453	448
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	472	472	470
Madurai	Eriodu	478	476	478
	Gokilapuram	444	430	419
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	459	456	449
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	446	440	414
	Kunnathur	464	463	448

TABLE No. 21

Consumer's Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns 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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 September	125	122	91	97	115	113	111	115
1958 August	137	132	102	103	120	118	127	126
1958 September	136	132	104	104	122	120	128	127

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE No. 22
Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

State /District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	Oct. '58	8	1.50	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.50
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	8	1.25	..	0.40	..	..	..
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	"	8	2.00	1.50	1.00	..	..	..
Golaghat	Sokial	"	8	2.00	2.00	1.37	2.50	2.00	1.50
Bihar									
Patna	Mohadeopur	Sept. '58	8	1.75	1.57	0.95	1.55	1.14	0.77
Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	"	7	1.25	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..
Ranchi	Itki	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.50	1.00	0.62	0.50
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	"	8	2.30	1.75	1.19	2.30	1.75	1.19
Bombay									
Thana	Palghar	"	8	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.75
Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct. '58	8	2.00	0.50	..	1.00	0.50	..
Tumkur	Gaddalehalli	"	8	1.00	1.00	..	1.50	1.50	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	"	7	1.71	0.95	0.26	1.68	0.94	0.33
Burdwan	..	"	8	1.86	1.56	0.80	1.68	1.12	1.06
Cooch Behar	..	"	7	2.37	1.75	0.50	2.12	1.50	0.50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	"	8	1.75	1.50	1.00	..	..	..

22.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Madhya Pradesh 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									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Oct. '58	Man	8	1.94	1.00	0.62	1.87	1.00
		"	Woman	8	..	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.62
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	0.94	0.50
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man	8	1.00	..	..	..	0.75
		"	Woman	8	..	0.37	..	..	0.50
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	..	0.37
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Raisaipur	Sept. '58	Man	10	1.50	..	1.00	..	1.50
		"	Woman	10	..	..	1.00	..	1.00
		"	Child	10	..	..	0.75	..	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	Man	8	0.56	..	1.00	..	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.00	..	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	0.50	..	..
Morena	Bijaipur	"	Man	7.9	2.00	..	1.00	1.50	1.00
		"	Woman	7.9	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.00
		"	Child	7.9	..	..	0.75	1.00	0.75
Satna	Kotar	"	Man	7.10	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
		"	Woman	7.10	..	..	0.75	0.75	0.75
		"	Child	7.10	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50
Punjab									
Kangra	Berta	Oct. '58	Man	8	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..
		"	Child	8	1.62	1.12	1.12	1.37	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	2.12	2.12
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.00	1.37	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	..	1.25

22-2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	Oct. '58	8	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
Krishna	Gudur	..	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Guntur	Addanki	..	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	..	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	..	8	4.00	3.00	..	..	..	..
Golaghat	Sokial	..	8	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	..	1.00
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Sept. '58	8	2.50	2.50	..	1.12	..	1.12
Muzaffarnagar	Narsin hpur	..	7	2.25	2.00	..	0.37	0.37	..
Ranchi	Itki	..	8	2.50	3.44	2.00	1.00	..	0.66
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	..	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.62	1.50	1.19
Bombay									
Thana	Palghar	..	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
Kaira	Od	..	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct. '58	8	1.75	0.58	..	0.62	..	0.44
Tumkur	Gaddalehalli	..	8	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	..	7	..	..	..	0.85	..	0.53
Burdwan	..	..	8	..	..	..	1.05	0.62	0.78
Cooch Behar	..	..	7	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	..	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.37

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during November 1958 (from 1st to 28th November) 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 1958 (from 1-11-58 to 28-11-58)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1958	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	..	..	301	694	
	3. Northern	..	302	193	632	
	4. Western	43	..	655	3,313	
	5. Mungari	..	122	15	194	
	6. Coconadas	106	..	995	299	
	TOTAL	149	424	2,159	5,072	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	5	..	5	..	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarila	188	65	188	65	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	193	65	193	65	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	342	489	2,352	5,137	
	Cotton Waste	68	..	405	394	
Assam						
	Cotton Lint—					
	Comillas	..	186	..	186	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay</i>						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	274	82	1,297	849	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	274	82	1,297	849	
	Cotton Waste	7,781	7,311	20,218	22,224	
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	..	..	..	
	Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	14,131	32,597	14,131	33,458	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	14,131	32,597	14,131	33,458	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholeras Wagad	..	220	..	220	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan	..	..	..	..	
	3. Mathio	..	1,555	..	1,555	
	4. Pratap	..	..	..	..	
	5. Deviraj (134-Co 2)	..	..	..	..	
	6. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	1,775	..	1,775	
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	2,007	327	2,007	327	Aurangabad, Bhair, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras	381	800	381	800	
	3. Hyderabad Gao-rani	241	119	218	119	
	4. Kumpta ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	6. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	..	586	..	586	
	8. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	9. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	10. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,629	1,832	2,706	1,832	
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	66,810	15,029	72,128	16,635	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana, and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	5,652	95,394	5,955	107,647	
	3. Oomras	165	3,022	165	3,022	
	4. Cambodia including Buri	4,160	5,858	4,160	6,860	
	5. M.P. American	5,935	9,156	5,935	9,736	
	6. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	803	548	803	548	
	TOTAL	89,525	129,007	89,197	143,848	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—concl'd.						
7. South Deccan	1. Jarila . . .	3,496	8,880	14,044	18,394	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar . . .	..	..	69	..	
	4. Cambodia . . .	3,151	1,782	3,751	2,238	
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi . . .	..	..	12	..	
	6. Others . . .	..	..	11	..	
	TOTAL . . .	6,647	10,662	17,887	20,632	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	106,932	175,873	123,921	201,545	
	Cotton Waste . . .	3,889	7,870	15,800	15,241	
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia) . . .	N.A.				The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others) . . .					
	3. Jarila . . .					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras . . .					
	TOTAL . . .	1,993	7,624	1,993	7,624	
2. Madhya Bharat						
	1. U. P. Desi . . .	N.A.				The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American . . .					
	3. Jarila . . .					
	4. Malvi . . .					
	5. M.B. Oomras . . .					
	TOTAL . . .	N.A.				
3. Bhopal						
	1. Malvi . . .	N.A.				The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras . . .					
	TOTAL . . .	N.A.				
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	1,993	7,624	1,993	7,624	
	Cotton Waste . . .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Madras</i>						
	1. Western . . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	2,746	3,935	15,512	11,056	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda . . .	2,082	2,618	12,730	6,994	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam . . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas . . .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli. . .	154	..	882	221	
	9. Karunganni . . .	82	51	639	1,126	
	10. Chinnapathi . . .	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . . .	5,064	6,604	29,763	19,397	
	Cotton Waste . . .	6,112	6,091	19,352	18,647	
<i>Panjab</i>						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi . . .	}	N.A.			Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi . . .	}	N.A.			Kangra, Hoshiar- pur, Jullundur and Ludbiana.
	2. Punjab American . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi . . .	}	N.A.			Amritsar and Gur- daspur.
	2. Punjab American . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi . . .	}	N.A.			Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi . . .	}	N.A.			Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohin- dargarh and Kapur- thala.
	2. Punjab American . . .					
	TOTAL . . .		N.A.			
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . . .		N.A.			
	Cotton Waste . . .		N.A.			

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Desi	..	1,587	..	2,332	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	156	735	213	735	
	TOTAL	156	2,322	213	3,067	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpura and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	403	..	403	
	TOTAL	..	403	..	403	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur 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	..	..	..	..	
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 Partapur.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	156	2,725	213	3,470	
	Cotton Waste	308	237	475	890	

TABLE No. 23—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal						
	1. Comillas	89	9	2,522	217	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	89	9	2,522	217	
	Cotton Waste	342	130	1,458	368	
Mysore						
	1. Mysore American	N.A.	N.A.	811	566	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	N.A.	N.A.	1,033	3,279	
	3. Jayadhar	N.A.	N.A.	3,424	1,531	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	5. Lakshmi	N.A.	N.A.	1,196	549	
	6. Others	N.A.	N.A.	1,617	483	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	N.A.	N.A.	8,081	6,318	
	Cotton Waste	N.A.	N.A.	216	179	
Rajasthan*						
	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	261	4,941	291	5,565	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	2,932	12,439	2,932	15,724	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	3,193	17,380	3,223	21,289	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Tripura						
	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Comillas	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
ALL INDIA—@						
	Cotton Lint	117,769	210,890	172,068	265,183	
	Cotton Waste	10,719	14,328	37,706	35,719	

N.A. Not available.

* Data includes upto 21-11-58.

@ Excludes data in respect of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal Regions of M. P. and Punjab and Mysore States.

At the Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics held at Gwalior in the last week of January, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh urged the Society to make available to the farmers statistical information in the simplest form and asked statisticians to work not only in individual but on a general and cooperative basis with a view to achieve the maximum results. Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, Director, F.A.O. Statistics Division, was confident that India could conduct an efficient agricultural census, provided the work was done by people familiar with local conditions. He pointed out how for the population census the services of village officers were successfully utilised and how all over the world permanent local agencies like the patwaris in India were enlisted for collecting census statistics.

In the exchange of letters for the purpose of promoting trade between the Mangolian Republic and India, agricultural and allied products are predominant. Among the goods mentioned available for export from India are jute goods, tea, coffee, coir and coir manufactures, tobacco, leather and handloom products. In the Indo-Indonesian Trade Agreement, lately extended upto the middle of 1959, cotton textiles, and yarn, jute goods, tobacco, linseed oil, pharmaceutical products, tea chests, paper and boards are mentioned. The items listed for exports from Indonesia to India contain copra and coconut oil, palm kernels and oil, essential oils, spices including betelnuts, timber, tin, rubber, hides and skins, canes and rattans, gums and resins, tanning materials and sisal fibre. The U.S.S.R. is reported to have placed orders with a number of coir manufacturers in Kerala for various coir products valued at roughly Rs. half a crore.

The Eleventh Session of the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress naturally focussed attention on the country's dependence on foreign medicines and many other difficulties. The U.P. Chief Minister pleaded for self-reliance as much in the sphere of medical research as in that of raw material for medicines. India's herbal resources spread out all over, are known to be rich and varied and under the stimulus of State encouragement could be tapped with the benefits reaching the economy no less than public health; not only will yield from the land become richer and more diversified but considerable foreign exchange could be saved. Significantly, the Pharmaceutical Congress was also holding an Ayurvedic Session.

The Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora (Bihar) has developed a nitrogenous fertiliser from coal. Slack coals and inferior coals are found to be particularly suitable for the production of this fertiliser. Field trials on paddy land are claimed to have shown wholly encouraging results, including the special advantage that unlike other organic fertilisers the material is not completely used up by one crop and the residue is absorbed by subsequent crops.

What happens to Indian wild life is not commonly known. Addressing the sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life Dr. P. S. Deshmukh detailed the achievements of the Board since its inception in 1952. The Board has preserved them from complete extinction stimulated a new interest in the protection and preservation of wild life on the part of the State Governments, initiated a scheme for quantitative assessment of certain species and will soon be producing books intelligible to laymen and children.

Describing hunger as the biggest human problem of the century and hoping that inspite of the population figures which were exploding upwards, food production could keep pace if proper efforts were made, the Director General of the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, (speaking to Members of the Italian Society for International Organisation at Rome), outlined a plan for "Free the world from hunger year" in 1963. The statistical and economic information gathered for the purpose and the stimulus it would give for world wide popular interest in the problem would allow a planned attack on hunger. The campaign is envisaged to culminate in a World Food Congress in the same year,

which would examine the nature of the problem of freeing the world from hunger, appraise the measures being taken to deal with it and recommend steps needed to take more adequate action.

With effect from 1 January 1959, the present F.A.O. Office in New Delhi assumed the status of a Zone Office to service Ceylon, India and Nepal. These three countries will comprise the Western Zone of the Asia and the Far East Region. This change is in accordance with the Ninth Session of the F.A.O. Conference endorsing the proposals made by the Director General of F.A.O. for strengthening the Organisation's regional activities, which included provision for the establishment of a Sub-Regional Office in the Asia and the Far East Region at New Delhi.

TABLE No. 24
Production of Milk and Milk Products in India
(A) 1951

(Thousand maunds)								
State	Total milk production	Ghee	Butter	Dahi	Khoa	Ice-cream	Cream	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	43,133	1,151	19	4,799	60	54	9	..
Assam	3,227	41	9	148	65	..	..	..
Bihar	45,071	847	122	4,733	135	..	..	..
Bombay	49,554	1,439	174	3,305	172	369	15	..
Jammu & Kashmir	2,912	61	4	349	4	..	..	..
Kerala	4,437	74	1	419	2	..	(a)	..
Madhya Pradesh	30,568	823	67	1,816	171	33	6	..
Madras	19,939	321	7	2,525	10	25	2	..
Mysore	17,516	367	135	1,280	114	85	9	..
Orissa	10,995	219	..	112	14	..	5	..
Punjab	58,512	1,191	907	4,674	126	512	68	..
Rajasthan	34,653	1,448	128	1,053	123	..	21	..
Uttar Pradesh	122,364	2,134	306	9,361	3,181	1,285	184	..
West Bengal	19,204	79	52	897	68	96	10	393
Delhi	1,558	12	1	46	6	10	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,262	94	1	39	8	..	..	..
Manipur	67	1	(a)	3	1	..	..	..
Tripura	357	6	1	29	..	4	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	1
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	466,351	10,308	1,934	35,589	4,260	2,473	329	394

(a) Below 500 maunds.

(B) 1956

(Thousand maunds)								
State	Total milk production	Ghee	Butter	Dahi	Khoa	Ice-cream	Cream	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	53,236	1,421	23	5,923	74	67	11	..
Assam	3,432	44	10	158	69	..	..	..
Bihar	58,290	1,095	157	6,121	175	..	..	..
Bombay	47,684	1,384	168	3,180	165	355	14	..
Jammu & Kashmir	3,711	78	1	443	5	..	..	..
Kerala	5,491	91	2	518	3	..	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	35,127	946	76	2,087	196	37	7	..
Madras	22,488	362	8	2,848	11	28	2	..
Mysore	20,132	422	155	1,472	131	98	10	..
Orissa	7,479	149	..	76	9	..	4	..
Punjab	65,979	1,343	1,022	5,271	142	577	76	..
Rajasthan	36,046	1,506	133	1,096	128	..	22	..
Uttar Pradesh	144,582	2,521	362	11,061	3,759	1,518	217	..
West Bengal	19,435	80	53	907	69	97	10	398
Delhi	2,091	16	2	62	8	14	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,377	99	2	40	9	..	..	..
Manipur	131	2	(a)	6	3	..	..	..
Tripura	515	9	1	42	..	7	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	1
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	(a)	..
TOTAL	528,257	11,568	2,175	41,312	4,956	2,798	375	399

(a) Below 500 maunds.

Source :—Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Nagpur.

MP356DEStatist—800—4-2-59—GIPS

MONTHLY NEWS-LETTER*

THE Conference of State Agricultural Ministers held on February 6 and in the Capital had something to look back upon with satisfaction in the successful Rabi production drive. Encouraged by the results of the Rabi production drive, the Union Food and Agriculture Minister had already circulated an outline of a Kharif production campaign to be launched in all the States. Shri A. P. Jain, inaugurating the Conference expressed confidence that with proper advance planning and cooperation of Government Departments, farmers and public men, better results could be achieved during the next kharif season. While conceding the desirability of control of population, he pointed out how it was a task full of difficulties and one which could not immediately be looked upon as a major factor in the solution of the food problem leaving no alternative but to strive in every manner for increased yields; the shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers had to be made up by a vigorous drive on behalf of green manure and compost making. Only a few days before the Conference, the Minister formally opened the Bihar Government's super-phosphate factory at Sindri which had already gone into production since April last though far short of its capacity. With the Sindri Fertilisers blazing the trail, several more fertiliser factories are expected to line up one after the other in the immediate future. Rourkela, Nangal, and Neyveli are locations already finalised. As in steel, in fertilisers as well, India had established the reputation for low cost production.

At the Conference, Shri Jain wanted the State Governments to prepare a guide for their workers on the Kharif campaign on the model furnished by the Centre, to see that the departmental bottlenecks experienced during the Rabi drive were carefully studied and overcome, to train farmers on a mass scale in all the States and to enlist public and non-official agencies in creating a suitable background under which technological improvements could readily be adopted by farmers. With reference to the immediate purpose of the Conference, namely to arrive at policy decisions on the more important recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee, he explained how a thorough reorientation of agricultural administration and staff on the lines recommended by the Committee, had become most timely in view of the developing need of agricultural production programmes and pointed to the salutary character of some of the changes recommended by the Committee such as an all-India Agricultural Service, and the divorce of "trading functions" from scientific and educational work related to farming. The Conference accepted the Nalagarh Committee's Report with some modifications; no decision was taken on the setting up of an all-India Agricultural Service. While agreeing to launch a country-wide drive for higher production during the ensuing kharif season, the State Ministers asked for an assurance of fair prices to agriculturists and for larger supplies of chemical fertilisers through the initiative of the Central Government. It was announced at the Conference that the Union Government had decided to double the States' supply of iron and steel to meet agricultural needs, and to make available an amount likely to be more than Rs. 4 crores, to be utilised for short-term loans to producers during the campaign.

Work on Dandakaranya Project has been proceeding sufficiently rapidly to enable the first batch of refugees to be introduced into their new homes shortly. The agreement of the Punjab and Rajasthan Governments on sharing the waters from the Bhakra Project afford one more example of much needed understanding between neighbouring States on economic issues. From South India there is the report of a similar understanding between the Kerala and Madras Governments on the Nayar Project.

*In the Monthly News Letter of the January Issue, the consumption of foodgrains by rats (line 4 para 2) was erroneously printed as 26 million tons instead of 2.6 million tons. The error is regretted.

MP376DEStatist.—3

(943)

At the Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics held at Gwalior in the last week of January, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh urged the Society to make available to the farmers statistical information in the simplest form and asked statisticians to work not only in individual but on a general and cooperative basis with a view to achieve the maximum results. Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, Director, F.A.O. Statistics Division, was confident that India could conduct an efficient agricultural census, provided the work was done by people familiar with local conditions. He pointed out how for the population census the services of village officers were successfully utilised and how all over the world permanent local agencies like the patwaris in India were enlisted for collecting census statistics.

In the exchange of letters for the purpose of promoting trade between the Mangolian Republic and India, agricultural and allied products are predominant. Among the goods mentioned available for export from India are jute goods, tea, coffee, coir and coir manufactures, tobacco, leather and handloom products. In the Indo-Indonesian Trade Agreement, lately extended upto the middle of 1959, cotton textiles, and yarn, jute goods, tobacco, linseed oil, pharmaceutical products, tea chests, paper and boards are mentioned. The items listed for exports from Indonesia to India contain copra and coconut oil, palm kernels and oil, essential oils, spices including betelnuts, timber, tin, rubber, hides and skins, canes and rattans, gums and resins, tanning materials and sisal fibre. The U.S.S.R. is reported to have placed orders with a number of coir manufacturers in Kerala for various coir products valued at roughly Rs. half a crore.

The Eleventh Session of the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress naturally focussed attention on the country's dependence on foreign medicines and many other difficulties. The U.P. Chief Minister pleaded for self-reliance as much in the sphere of medical research as in that of raw material for medicines. India's herbal resources spread out all over, are known to be rich and varied and under the stimulus of State encouragement could be tapped with the benefits reaching the economy no less than public health; not only will yield from the land become richer and more diversified but considerable foreign exchange could be saved. Significantly, the Pharmaceutical Congress was also holding an Ayurvedic Session.

The Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora (Bihar) has developed a nitrogenous fertiliser from coal. Slack coals and inferior coals are found to be particularly suitable for the production of this fertiliser. Field trials on paddy land are claimed to have shown wholly encouraging results, including the special advantage that unlike other organic fertilisers the material is not completely used up by one crop and the residue is absorbed by subsequent crops.

What happens to Indian wild life is not commonly known. Addressing the sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life Dr. P. S. Deshmukh detailed the achievements of the Board since its inception in 1952. The Board has preserved them from complete extinction stimulated a new interest in the protection and preservation of wild life on the part of the State Governments, initiated a scheme for quantitative assessment of certain species and will soon be producing books intelligible to laymen and children.

Describing hunger as the biggest human problem of the century and hoping that inspite of the population figures which were exploding upwards, food production could keep pace if proper efforts were made, the Director General of the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, (speaking to Members of the Italian Society for International Organisation at Rome), outlined a plan for "Free the world from hunger year" in 1963. The statistical and economic information gathered for the purpose and the stimulus it would give for world wide popular interest in the problem would allow a planned attack on hunger. The campaign is envisaged to culminate in a World Food Congress in the same year,

which would examine the nature of the problem of freeing the world from hunger, appraise the measures being taken to deal with it and recommend steps needed to take more adequate action.

With effect from 1 January 1959, the present F.A.O. Office in New Delhi assumed the status of a Zone Office to service Ceylon, India and Nepal. These three countries will comprise the Western Zone of the Asia and the Far East Region. This change is in accordance with the Ninth Session of the F.A.O. Conference endorsing the proposals made by the Director General of F.A.O. for strengthening the Organisation's regional activities, which included provision for the establishment of a Sub-Regional Office in the Asia and the Far East Region at New Delhi.

Crop-sharing in India

Crop sharing is among the traditional features of Indian agriculture. Some of the less desirable aspects of the system are sought to be removed by progressive legislation. Crop sharing in India and abroad is slowly giving way under the impact of new economic forces. Bombay has already set an example by providing for statutory commutation of share rent into cash.

Crop sharing, as method of land revenue assessment as also as a farming practice existed in various parts of the world from ancient times. In India, the earliest references about the State demanding a share of produce from land are found in literature on the Buddhist and Hindu periods. This mode of assessment and collection of revenue by the State continued extensively till the early Moghul period when it partially and gradually gave way to cash assessment. It was, however, only a few years back that the last vestiges of crop sharing as a method of revenue assessment were given up, where it lingered, in some of the former princely States.

(Likewise, the earliest references about crop sharing between landholders and the actual cultivators are found in the writings on the Buddhist period. Buddhism forbade cultivation for the monks or the Brotherhood, and, consequently, land belonging to the monasteries had to be cultivated through hired labourers who were paid a share of the produce as remuneration. The Hindu law books of the period also contemplated non-cultivating landlords letting out land in cultivation against a share of the produce [Apāstamba 1·6, 18(20) II, 11,28(1)¹]. The system, in which the amount of rent is a variable quantity depending on the volume of harvest, obtaining at present in various parts of the country² and having the basic characteristics of Metayage³ in European countries and share cropping in the United States of America, seems to have steadily expanded since the close of the last century owing mainly to the interplay of several economic and social forces. The purpose of this article is to review the system in its various ramifications as it obtains today in India.)

By and large, the factors which account for the depressing tale of the agricultural sector have been responsible for the growth of the system which has been termed as of 'ominous significance'³ to the agrarian economy of the country. The most important single factor responsible for the growth of this system, like other forms of tenancy cultivation, has been the growing pressure of population on land, particularly of agricultural labourers. It is estimated that the number of agricultural labourers which stood at 7·5 million in 1882 increased to 18·71 million in 1891, to 21·5 million in 1921 and in another thirty years it is estimated to have been more than double. The land hunger generated by the fast increase in the number of agricultural labourers was accentuated to some extent by the decay of some indigenous handicrafts owing to the greater popularity of machine-made imports from the West, which threw handicraftsmen on the land. The sub-division and fragmentation of holdings had their own share in contributing to the growth of the system. 'While by the Hindu and Muslim laws of inheritance and the Permanent Settlement,

¹Note on the Indian Land System by Dr. R. K. Makerji, Report of the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal, Vol. II, p. 136.

²The term *Metayer* applies properly only to cases in which landlord's share of the produce is one half, but it is usually applied to all arrangements of this kind whatever the landlord's share be. Marshall-Principles—p. 643.

³'Share Tenancies' by Dr. Gyan Chand—Proceedings of the 4th Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economists,

tenancy interests are subject to continuous physical splintering into numerous fragments making it increasingly difficult for the tenant to cultivate all of them well enough, the *bargadar* (share-cropper as generally known in West Bengal) or the agricultural labourer who is comparatively unencumbered with any land to call his own or has just a tiny plot to form a nucleus of clustered farming, offers his services to tenants around him, offering to cultivate their lands on a share of the produce¹. (The enquiry made recently into the composite type of *bargadars* in a few villages of 24-Parganas, though consisting of a very small sample, supports the above view.) The springing up of a new middle class towards the beginning of the century due primarily, to inflation of land values also accounts for its growth, particularly in areas under permanent settlements. For, the new class did not consist of good husbandmen and on acquiring occupancy right on land preferred to migrate to urban areas in search of jobs leaving their holdings to share croppers. Yet another reason has been the free transferability of land. The Bengal Land Revenue Commission has observed, 'Free transferability has tended and must tend to facilitate the transfer of raiyati lands into the hands of mahajans and non-agriculturists with the result that the number of rack-rented *bargadars* and under-raiyats is going up by leaps and bounds'. A number of witnesses before the Commission also held that the spread of education has led to bourgeoisification of the peasants and given them a distaste for hard manual work to escape which they look for other occupations and shift the work of cultivation to others by having recourse to *Bargadari* system². The level of customary rent under this system of payment which has been pitched at a high level since the beginning of the system in the present form towards the close of 19th century and, in many cases, the landlords must have found it more profitable to get the land cultivated under share-cropping. The last but not the least important factor seems to have been the tenancy legislation in certain States which has discriminated against the share-croppers in the matter of conferring occupancy rights—a feature obviously of advantage to the landlord.

(No systematic assessment of the overall (or according to size of holdings) incidence of the system in various parts of India has been made.) The *ad hoc* estimates made by the Committees or Commission appointed by some State Governments from time to time and, recently, by the Farm Management studies in selected places, however, give useful data. In Bengal, the Land Revenue Commission (1940) estimated that about 5·6 million acres or about one fifth of the total cultivated area were under this system. The Punjab Land Revenue Committee (1938) estimated that about 25 per cent of the cultivated area of the province was cultivated by share tenants. The Indian Famine Commission (1945) predominates and exists in all provinces'. In Bombay, the enquiries conducted a few years back into the working of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (which *inter alia*, provides for the commutation of share or produce rent into cash) reveal that the area under this system of tenancy forms a major portion of the total tenant cultivated area. The Gokhale Institute, Poona through an enquiry covering 14 districts of Bombay found that out of tenant-cultivated area of 8,915 acres surveyed about 63·5 per cent was under crop-sharing tenancy. The enquiry conducted in Baroda district revealed that only in about half the cases of tenancy studied, was rent being paid in cash, others being on crop-share basis. The enquiry in the Gujerat region revealed that among the selected plots surveyed during 1953-54, the mode of rent payment as a share of the produce was 46·2 per cent in ryotwari tenure and 59·4 per cent in non-ryotwari tenure. The Farm

¹Census of India, Vol. VI, West Bengal, Sikkim and Chandernagore, Part I-A—Report p. 475.

²'Share Tenancies' by Dr. Gyan Chand, Proceedings of the 4th Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economists, p. 70.

Management Studies for the year 1954-55 put the estimated area under this system to total cultivated area at 18 per cent in Hooghly and 21 per cent in 24 Parganas in West Bengal, 15 per cent in both Ahmednagar and Nasik districts of Bombay, 2 per cent and 12 per cent in Coimbatore and Salem districts respectively of Madras and 14 per cent and 22 per cent respectively in Amritsar and Ferozepur districts of Punjab. The Farm Management studies for Madhya Pradesh for 1955-56 indicates the area at 15 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in Akola and Amraoti districts. It is thus in no way hazardous to place the total percentage for the country under the system between 15 and 20 per cent of the total cultivated area.

So long as the economic and social factors which contributed to and accelerated the growth of the system persisted, it was rather idle to expect a major shift from share tenancy to cash tenancy or owner cultivation. The studies made in this connection in various States do not present a uniform trend. The real trend is also sometimes likely to be obscured by surreptitious factors. For instance, in West Bengal, according to the 1951 Census, the percentage of area cultivated by *bargadars* stood at 20.3 as against 22.6 estimated in 1940. But the Census Report adds, 'this suggests a slight decline in the proportion of cultivation by *bargadars* between 1940 and 1951 but how much of this decline, in the back-ground of the recent Bargadar Act (the Bargadar Act of 1950), is genuine, it is difficult to say'. As to the number of crop-sharers, the Settlement Officers at the recent settlement operations have collected figures relating to various districts of the State. Though complete figures are not available, in 6 of the 14 districts the number of *bargadars* has shown sizable increase ranging generally from 21 per cent to 74 per cent over the 1951 Census figures based on the statements of cultivators themselves. It appears likely that when complete figures are available, the increase may be found to be even more in these six districts, other districts too falling in line. The Farm Management Studies repeated in certain districts reveal that the system has registered a slight decline in Ahmednagar and Nasik districts of Bombay State. The enquiry made by Dr. A. M. Khusro in selected places of Hyderabad reveals that between 1948-49 and 1953-54, the land under *batai* (crop-sharing as generally known in North and North-West India) cultivation has declined by nearly 19 per cent in Jagir lands and 9 per cent in Diwani lands¹. The enquiry into the working of Bombay Tenancy Act in Gujarat revealed that under ryotwari share-tenancy, the percentage of plots which stood at 52.5 in 1945-46 rose to 56.8 in 1950-51 but declined to 46.2 in 1953-54. The Gokhale Institute enquiry did not reveal any perceptible shift in the mode of rent payment. The specific factors which have contributed to the growth of or decline in the incidence in various regions of the country have not so far been studied. This, when done, would make an interesting and useful study.)

How the crop is shared may now be examined in some detail. It is due, perhaps, to simplicity of operation that the equal division of the gross produce between the landlord and the share-cropper has been the most widely prevalent basis of division under this system in India and other countries. As far as this country is concerned, pitching up the rents at one-half of the harvest of one or more principal crops or, in some cases, even including livestock production, straw and other subsidiary crops raised, seems to have been more due to historical accident rather than economic factors. As is well known, the State used to claim generally between one-fourth to one-sixth as its share during the Hindu period. In course of time this proportion was progressively raised till it was fixed at one-half during Aurangzeb's reign. It appears that the *batai* rates which now have the sanction of custom

¹Economic and Social Effects of Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms in Hyderabad by Dr. A. M. Khusro.

represented the share claimed by the State before the British. When the British Government commuted the old grain rents into cash, the landlords still continued to take them at the old rates from the tenants.² However, the bases of division have varied from region to region and the factors which are regarded as generally determining the share of the landlord and the tenants are the quality of land, availability or otherwise of irrigation facilities, the proportion of the expenses of cultivation borne by each, provision of working capital e.g. manure, seed and other agricultural implements etc. As Prof. Buck observes, the amount given to the landlord depends on the relative requirements of the crop in labour and capital, upon the varying degrees of productivity of the land, and upon the dissimilar amounts of capital supplied by the landlord.³ Nonetheless, local custom and usage have an important role in determining the share of each. Besides the shares agreed upon, the extra-rental payments in the form of personal services by share croppers such as transport of produce to landlord's house, supply of fuel and fodder for landlord's use and gifts at the time of ceremonies or rituals have also been common.

It is unfortunate that no assessment of levels of rent prevalent over time or space either in relation to the provision of working capital or sharing the expenses of cultivation has been made nor the incidence of rent under this system as compared to other forms of tenancy, such as cash and kind tenancy, worked out. However, the empirical observations made by some bodies of enquiry provide a rough picture of conditions prevalent in this respect in certain regions of the country. In the canal colonies of the Punjab, the usual practice was to divide the produce half and half, the tenant being responsible for all items of cost of cultivation except payments in kind to labour, land revenue and water rates which were borne equally. In well irrigated areas, where the tenant had to do additional work in lifting water from wells, the usually retained three-fifth of the produce and the landlord bore the cost of well and Persian wheel, paid the entire Government demand for land revenue and in some cases shared the cost of seed and manure. In *Barani* areas, the usual practice was to divide the produce half and half, the cost of cultivation being borne by the tenant except land revenue which was paid entirely by the landlord. The above terms of *batai* rent varied a little this way or that according to the demand for or supply of tenants and local custom.⁴ The Agrarian Reforms Committee of Hyderabad (1949) also found different forms of division of crops. In some cases the produce and expenses of cultivation are shared equally by tenant and landlord, the land revenue assessment of the land being borne by the landlord. In some other cases, the tenant gives half the produce, but the assessment is shared equally. Some times the *pattedar* or landholder gives half the quantity of seed required and half of the expenses of labour for *rabi* crops alone, but the tenant gives half of the yield of both *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops. There are yet other cases where the *pattedar* contributes seeds and half the expenses for weeding, all other expenses being borne by the tenant, but the tenant pays half of the produce and some cash amount in addition. Thus under *batai* system of rent, the sharing of the payment of land revenue, expenses of cultivation and the division of crop exhibit different forms. The personal enquiries conducted by Mr. Wolf I. Ladejinsky in certain villages of Madras State in 1952 revealed that the share of the landlord generally varied between 50 and 80 per cent of the gross produce, the tenant bearing most of the cultivating expenses. The Flood Commission observed that in Bengal the share of crop generally varied between one-fourth and one

²Mr. Treva's quoted by Shri Tarlok Singh in 'Produce rent in Punjab', Proceedings of 4th Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economists, p. 114-115.

³Quoted by Dr. V. V. Sayana—'Share and Fixed Tenancy Systems'.

⁴'Agricultural tenancy in the Punjab' by Sardar Sahib Sardar Kartar Singh, Proceedings of 4th Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economists, 1943, p. 85-86.

half. The Farm Management Reports relating to two districts of West Bengal have revealed that the share-cropper who provides the drought cattle, seed, manure and other necessary implements besides the full amount of labour required for crop production, gets half of the crop. The Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee observed that, broadly speaking, the landholder's share in unsettled Jagir areas varies from one eleventh to one half in different tracts of Rajasthan. In the Western half of Rajasthan, which is more or less sandy, the share largely ranges between one third and one fourth. The enquiry recently conducted by the Gokhale Institute into the working of the Bombay Tenancy Act has revealed that one-half was the common share rent and generally the landlord shared half the expenditure on seed, manure and harvesting. The land revenue was partly or wholly paid by the landlord. It is an open secret that the rack-renting is more under share-tenancy as compared to cash-tenancy. No precise comparison of the incidence of rent under the two systems is, however, possible in the absence of data. The study of comparative incidence of rent on tenants protected by law and unprotected share-croppers has also not been attempted. However, in the case of Bengal, Dr. Gyan Chand has estimated the incidence of rent on share-croppers and occupancy tenants at Rs. 25 and Rs. 3-31 n.p. per acre respectively.

A powerful section of opinion in the country has stood against the grant of tenancy status to share-croppers. It has been argued that the share-croppers are agricultural labourers who are paid their wages as a share of the gross produce. The system of payment of wages as a share of the gross produce has been defended on the ground that, besides being simple in operation, it fastens on the labourer the responsibility for and interest in stepping up production. Secondly, the cultivation through crop sharers has been termed as 'partnership' as distinct from 'leasing' mainly because the system does not involve a transfer of land accompanied by exclusive possession and right of enjoyment as is the case under leasing. Elaborating this point, Dr. R. K. Mukerji, in his note of dissent to the Bengal Land Revenue Commission Report (1940) has suggested that arrangement of crop-sharing should be treated as 'tenancy' or 'partnership' according to the conditions attached to it. He observes 'where a person employs another person to cultivate his land in return for a share of the produce and does not contribute any capital in the shape of seeds, bullocks or implements to cultivation, the crop-sharing should be recognised as a tenancy and given the rights of tenant, such as right of occupancy and other rights. However, where the owner of land contributes to cultivation by other means than the mere supply of land such as seeds, bullocks, plough, or other things, in whole or part, and call in the aid of the cultivator in production, the respective rights of the parties should be regulated by the Law of Partnership'. Defending the latter suggestion, he adds, 'such a system has its uses, because it makes agriculture the joint concern of a man of means and education and the uneducated and poor peasant'. Agriculture according to him, would be doomed if it becomes the sole concern of the tillers of the soil in their present state of incompetence due to their illiteracy, want of scientific education, poverty and want of capital. At times, economic and social considerations have been put forth against the grant of status of tenants to the share-croppers with all the rights enjoyed by the former. It is feared that once tenancy rights are conferred on the share-croppers, it will have grave unsettling economic effect on the owners of petty holdings, who look for their livelihood, partially or wholly, on the share of the produce received from the land owned by them. It has also been observed that the share-cropping arrangement has been of great assistance to widows, minors and other people who are temporarily incapacitated from agriculture. Such people would suffer if the only way of getting their lands cultivated, without losing for ever the right to return to it, was the employment of labour hired by the day, or the month. These arguments at best look unprogressive and outdated.

Lately, we have arrived at a stage where mere regulation of tenancy conditions has left behind in favour of progressively conferring the right of ownership on tenants. Recommendations on these lines have been included in the Five Year Plans which seem to make no distinction between the share-croppers and other tenants. It has been fully recognised that till this goal is realised the tenants should enjoy optimum degree of security of tenure. Towards this end, it has been felt necessary that the relations between the landowner and the tenants should preferably be based on written contract, the main provisions of which should conform to the standards prescribed by the public authority and be of a specified minimum duration and renewable for a prescribed period of time, the causes for eviction should be enumerated and the tenants should be made entitled, at the end of their lease or at the time of eviction, to compensation for the unexhausted value of authorised permanent improvements effected by them. The need to regulate rents payable by tenants at a level which leaves surplus with the tenant for investment as also ensures a reasonable living standard has also been recognised. The First Plan provides for the fixation of maximum rent at one-fourth or one-fifth of the produce. The abolition of traditional practice of giving unpaid services in the form of offerings in kind or in labour, the right of the tenant to construct a residential house on the farm, the issue of written receipt in payment of rent to the tenant; provision of adequate machinery for the speedy settlement of disputes, etc. are the other accepted steps towards regulating tenancy conditions. How far these principles have been incorporated in the tenancy legislation relating to share-croppers is examined below.

Though the history of tenancy legislation in the country dates back to 1859 when the Bengal Rent Act was passed, enactments regulating various aspects of tenancy conditions in a comprehensive manner are of recent origin. But in certain States, these enactments exclude share-croppers from the definition of 'tenants'. Such States have, however, enacted separate legislation regulating the conditions of the share-tenancy. Obviously, the latter enactments confer much less benefits and protection to the share-croppers than are provided for tenants under the ordinary tenancy laws.

For obvious reasons, the scope of the examination of tenancy legislation is restricted to those States which have not recognised share-croppers as tenants. The States which have made a distinction in the matter of grant of tenancy rights to the share croppers are West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh; other States, in absence of provision to the contrary, seem to include share-croppers in the definition of 'tenant'. In U.P., the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 does not recognise the crop-sharing arrangement as a 'lease' and, hence, the share tenancy remains unprotected. In Madhya Pradesh, the M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1954 (II of 1955) confers the status of 'ordinary tenant' on crop-sharers but the right of inheritance or survivorship is ensured subject to the terms of the contract. However, this class of tenants can acquire occupancy rights on the ground that the land is habitually leased.

In West Bengal, the rights of crop-sharers, generally known as *bargadars*, *adhiars* or *bhagdars* were regulated by the West Bengal Bargadars Act, 1950 which has since been repealed by the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. Under the Bargadar Act the *bargadar* and the owner were each entitled to one-third of the produce after deducting the quantity of seed. The remainder of the produce was to be divided between the two in such proportion as would be fair and reasonable having regard to their respective contributions to the cost of cultivation. The Land Reforms Act, 1955 has simplified the procedure; the produce is now to be divided in the proportion of 50:50 in a case where plough, cattle, manure and seeds necessary for cultivation are supplied by the person owning the land and in the proportion of 60:40 in all other cases. With regard to security of tenure, the new Act

provides that the termination of cultivation shall be through an order of court and that too confined to the grounds that the *bargadar* has failed or neglected to cultivate the land properly, used it for any purpose other than agriculture or has not cultivated the same 'personally'. The share-cropper can also be evicted in case the landlord requires the land *bona fide* for bringing it under 'personal cultivation'. However, in this case the landlord can terminate cultivation by *bargadar* to the extent of 2/3rd of area owned by him (including lands already held under landlords' personal cultivation). Owners holding $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres or less can, however, resume their entire area. There was no provision enabling the *bargadar* to apply for restoration in case of unlawful dispossession. The Act has been amended in January 1958 to provide for restoration of a *bargadar* dispossessed in contravention of the provisions of the law and also for imposition of penalty on non compliance with the order of a competent authority in case of disputes regarding rent and termination of cultivation. It has also been provided that no order for the ejectment of a *bargadar* shall be executed except during the months of Chaitra or Baisakh of the Bengali year. Other important provisions relate to the provision of machinery for settling disputes in certain cases and the issue of receipts and stipulating the place of delivery of the share by the *bargadar*.

In Assam, the arrangement locally known as *Adhi* (whether *Guchidhi* or *Gutiadhi*) *barga*, *chukti*, *bhug* or *chukani* has been regulated under the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948. Regarding the division of produce, the Act provides that after repaying the seed grain to the landlord, if supplied by him, the share of the *adhiar* shall vary according as he supplies or does not supply plough cattle for cultivating the land. If he supplies plough cattle, his share is fixed at one-fourth and where he does not, the share is one-fifth. However, where the quantity or share of crop fixed by contract is less than the above maxima the *adhiar* shall be liable to pay only the quantity fixed by contract. The Act further provides that if two crops are grown, the landlord would be entitled to share from the major crop only. The *adhiar* is also given an option to pay in lieu of the share of the crop, the money value of such crop computed in the manner prescribed. The Act provides a greater degree of security than its counterpart in West Bengal providing as it does for resumption of land for landlord's personal cultivation only if the aggregate of lands in actual occupation of an *adhiar* exceeds 10 bighas; in case the land is equal to 10 bighas or less, the landlord cannot evict the *adhiar* until he has been provided with land of equivalent value in the locality. Even in cases where the landlord suffers from disabilities as provided for in the Act, it shall be obligatory on the landlord to leave minimum area with the *adhiar*. The Act also provides that if the landlord does not cultivate the land within one year or sublets it to others within two years from the date he gets possession of the land by virtue of this clause, the evicted *adhiar* shall be restored to possession in the manner prescribed.

In Kerala, where the crop-sharers known as *Varundars* did not enjoy any right previously, ejectment has been stayed since April 1957 by an ordinance upto 10th April, 1959. The Government have already introduced a Bill, known as the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill, 1957 which confers tenancy status on crop-sharers in the following cases:

- (i) Crop-sharers of a temple, mosque, church or other similar religious or charitable institutions;
- (ii) crop-sharers of persons who hold as owners or permanent tenants more land than the ceiling area; and
- (iii) crop-sharers cultivating the same plot of land continuously for a period of 10 years immediately before 11 April, 1957 (the date of the promulgation of the Ordinance).

The Agrarian Reforms Bill does not provide for the regulation of rent paid by the crop-sharers.

In Orissa, the Orissa Tenants Protection Act, 1948 provides for the protection of crop-sharers. However, the provisions are likely to be reviewed in the light of recommendations made by the Land Reforms Committee which submitted its report to the Government recently. In regard to '*Bhagchasi*' (generally crop-sharers), the Committee has included them in the definition of 'tenants'. It has recommended that they should have permanent rights on land subject to the landlords' right to resume on grounds of personal cultivation. A landlord owning 7 standard acres or less may resume the entire area. If he owns more than 7 standard acres, he may resume upto 7 standard acres; additional resumption will apply only to lands held by a *Bhagchasi* in excess of 7 standard acres subject to a ceiling limit. Where as a result of resumption, a *Bhagchasi* is left with less than 7 standard acres, the landlord should pay him compensation for the lands of his (*Bhagchasi*) cultivating rights. The compensation should be $3\frac{3}{4}$ times the fair rent but not exceeding three-sixteenth of the market value. If the landlord fails to cultivate the resumed land within one year of resumption or ceases to cultivate it personally during the period of five years, the *Bhagchasi* should be entitled to restoration. These recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the State Government.

Enactments evidently fall short of the recommendations, particularly relating to those ensuring security of tenure to the tenants and regulation of rent, made in the Five Year Plans. Of all these, the provisions of the Assam Adhiars Protection Act, 1948 approximate most to the Plan recommendations. However, even this Act has not conferred ownership rights on the crop-sharers. But we have not seen the last of land reforms. As to the future of this system, and for that matter any other form of tenancy, the accepted policy is to prohibit leasing altogether except in the case of owners of land suffering from disabilities, such as widows, minors, military personnel, religious trusts, etc. (Even in such cases, there is likely to be a preference for the lands to be cultivated through co-operatives rather than by tenants). Already, the definition of 'personal cultivation' excludes leasing, including crop-sharing arrangements, except in the State of Uttar Pradesh. As already mentioned, the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Act, 1950 excludes crop-sharing from the definition of 'leasing', thus, in effect, allowing it.

It might be useful at this stage to discuss generally the comparative merits of cash and share tenancy. There is a kind of double-edged argument on share-cropping. In its favour can be said that there is incentive for higher production. Against it can be argued that the share-cropper has no incentive to put in more labour and capital in the land for the fear that the fruits of the investment are likely to go to the landlord, more so, when the rents are pitched high. It is also argued that 'the share arrangement frequently interferes with the development of the tenants's independence and management and with capital accumulation'. Further, the system 'leaves the door open for exploitation of tenants and the entire system has to be operated with an element of distrust in the cultivators'. It has also been claimed that the system necessarily leads to absentee landlordism because once the risk of cultivation is allowed to be shared between the landholder and the cultivator, there would be a tendency to leave the management of land to the latter. To the credit side, the most important advantage claimed is that it provides automatic relief to the cultivators in the event of crop failures or unusual price depression and, thus, the uncertainty arising out of technical considerations is divided between the landholder and the tenant. Another advantage claimed is that the rents under this system generally bear the stamp of local

¹ 'Improving Agricultural Tenancy' F.A.O., 1957, p. 25.

² Report of the Agrarian Reforms Commission, Santashtra, 1950, p. 71.

custom and usage and the most avaricious landholder would desist from raising them in view of the sanctity of custom. Further, the easier availability of operating capital from the landlord, or through his status from persons known to him, is regarded as a distinct advantage to the share-cropper as compared to cash tenants. However, the defects inherent in the system far outweigh the advantages, real or imagined.

With the State coming in actively to regulate and develop the economy, the insurance aspect would lose much of its basis. The principal merit of the system, i.e., automatic relief in a period of crop failures or price depression could well be secured through suitable action by the State. The argument of fixity of rent and easier availability of operating capital is also rendered increasingly irrelevant in the changed conditions. As regards the first, it is well known that perquisite rents under this system are generally very high. In any case, the State has taken a robust initiative in the regulation of rents. The advantage about the easier availability is also largely a myth. The enquiries conducted into the sources of finance to the share-croppers at the time of the recent settlement operations in West Bengal reveal that the *bargadars* generally provide most of the operating capital i.e. plough, cattle and seed. The loan given by the landholders is generally in the form of 'paddy advance' which the *bargadars* require for subsistence because they are left high and dry after paying the lion's share of the produce to the landlord as rent. This loan generally carries annual interest between 25 and 50 per cent. The enquiry conducted in connection with the working of Bombay Tenancy Act in the Baroda district revealed that in 48 cases of crop-tenancy studied, the landholders provided short-term credit in five cases while only in one case medium-term credit was supplied. However, it appears likely that the landholder is providing relatively larger credit in share arrangements than under cash tenancy, an advantage which has shed its old significance under the new conditions. Provisions for the regulation of the system of suspensions and remissions in rent payments as also the level of rent have already been included in many of the tenancy laws of the States. The measures being taken in this country to extend cheap and easy credit facilities, extension services and price support in times of depression need no elaboration.

The trend toward increasing participation of the State in economic activities undermines the system. It is not surprising, therefore, that share-cropping is being discarded in various countries. In France, the well known *metayage* system of share tenancy has been given up. Many of the European and Far Eastern countries have done likewise. In India, Bombay is the only State which has provided for statutory commutation of share rent into cash, but practically all the other States have provided for optional conversion of share rent into cash by either of the parties. In the interest of increasing efficiency in agricultural production through intensive cultivation, it appears desirable that all the States should follow Bombay's example.

S. S. PUROHIT

Progress of Land Reform*

In the context of national planning in India and the need for increased agricultural production, institutional changes in agrarian structure are considered indispensable. These relate mainly to abolition of intermediaries, security of tenure, rate of rents, ceiling on holdings, consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation. Though considerable progress has been made in land reform legislation, since Independence much ground has yet to be covered.

Under the federal constitution, responsibility for enacting and enforcing land reform laws rests with the States. Differences in local conditions necessitate adaptations of centrally formulated policies to suit local needs. In these circumstances coordination is ensured by the fact that the Indian Parliament and the State Governments alike have accepted the Plan. The Government of India have set up the Central Committee for Land Reforms to review the progress and maintain a broad common approach. The National Development Council also reviews the progress of land reforms and makes timely suggestions.

The First and Second Five Year Plans lay emphasis on land reform and cooperative farming for increasing productivity. The main defects of India's agrarian structure are:

- (a) the existence of intermediaries between the State and the cultivator;
- (b) insecurity of tenure which prevents the cultivator from effecting permanent improvements on land;
- (c) a high rate of rents which leaves little incentive to cultivators to produce more, particularly in case of crop-sharing;
- (d) small and fragmented holdings disabling improvements in techniques of cultivation; and
- (e) uneven distribution of land which leaves a large section of the rural population either without any land or with holdings too small for profitable cultivation.

One of the principal aims of land policy in the Second Plan is to remove these defects. The recommendations in the Plan and the measures adopted by the various States are reviewed below:

Abolition of Intermediaries—In nearly half the area of the country, intermediary tenures (such as zamindari, jagirdari, inams etc.) were in existence in 1947. Most of these tenures have since been abolished on compensation payable to the intermediaries (generally in instalments in cash or in bonds). The total amount of compensation is estimated at about Rs. 627 crores including rehabilitation grants and interest on unpaid amount. The amount paid till the end of year 1958 towards compensation is about Rs. 90 crores. It has been recommended in the Second Plan that the payment of compensation to intermediaries may be expedited, particularly to smaller intermediaries.

On abolition of the intermediaries, the principal tenants and in certain States the sub-tenants too come into direct contact with the State. The Plan has recommended that a uniform pattern of tenures should be evolved and permanent and heritable rights conferred on the tenants. Rights of transfer should be given in so far as it did not come into conflict with other objectives of land policy such as sub-division of holdings below a certain limit. In case the right of transfer were not given, it should at least be possible for the land-holder to raise loans on the security of the land from Government and cooperative institutions for improvement and development of the land.

*The data given here represent roughly the position as obtaining at the end of year 1958.

Security of Tenure.—The First Plan recommended that tenants should be given security of tenure. As lands were leased by substantial owners as well as small owners, it was suggested that owners might be permitted to resume from tenants a limited area for *bona fide* personal cultivation. The measures adopted in different States, where comprehensive legislation has been enacted, follow broadly the following three patterns:

- (i) As in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, all tenants in cultivating possession of land have been given full security of tenure without land owners having any right to resume land for personal cultivation.
- (ii) In Assam, Bombay, Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, owners are permitted to resume a limited area for personal cultivation, subject to the condition that a minimum area or a portion of the holding is left with the tenants.

In Bombay an owner may resume for personal cultivation from the tenants land not exceeding three economic holdings, i.e., 12 to 48 acres. Every tenant is entitled to retain half the area leased to him. In Punjab (including P.E.P.S.U.) the limit of resumption is 30 standard acres; each tenant is entitled to retain upto 5 standard acres until alternative land is provided by the State Government. In respect of P.E.P.S.U., a further provision has been included that a tenant in continuous possession of land for 12 years shall not be liable to ejection from an area upto 15 standard acres. In Rajasthan, the land owners are permitted to resume land held by tenants in excess of a minimum holding with a net annual income of Rs. 1,200. In Himachal Pradesh, the limit of resumption is fixed at 5 acres and each tenant is entitled to retain three-fourths of his tenancy land. In Assam, the landlord can resume land upto a maximum of 33-1/3 acres provided that a tenant is left with a minimum area of 3-1/3 acres, until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

- (iii) In West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and the former State of Hyderabad, a limit has been placed on the extent of land which a landowner may resume but the tenant is not entitled to retain a minimum area or a portion of his holding in all cases.

In West Bengal a landowner who owns less than 7½ acres is permitted to resume the entire area from a *bargadar* (crop-sharer). Bigger landowners can resume two-thirds of the area. In the case of tenants (other than crop sharers) no right of resumption is allowed. The tenants have been made raiyats holding directly from the State. In the former State of Hyderabad the landowner is entitled to resume land upto 3 family holdings (12 to 180 acres) subject generally to the condition that the tenant is left with a basic holding (1-1/3 acres to 20 acres) or half his tenancy land. Small owners, however, resume the entire area.

In Kerala, the limit of resumption proposed in the Agrarian Relations Bill 1957 which is before the Select Committee, is 15 acres of double crop paddy land or its equivalent. A person owning more than this limit is not entitled to resume any land.

Measures have been adopted for temporary protection of tenants in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha area of Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Manipur. Besides the temporary protection to tenants, the right of resumption given to landlords in certain cases in Orissa and Madras is also limited. In Bihar, under-raiyats holding land on oral leases are not liable to ejection.

Experience of the working of the First Five Year Plan showed that land owner's right to resume land may lead to considerable ejection of tenants unless adequate safeguards are provided. In the Second Plan, therefore, emphasis has been laid upon the need for providing a minimum area for the tenant. Only very small owners are to be permitted to resume the entire holding for personal cultivation. To ensure that lands are resumed from tenants only by *bona fide* cultivators, 'personal cultivation' has been defined to include—

- (1) personal supervision by the owner himself or by a member of the owner's family and in order that personal supervision may be effective, the owner or a member of his family must reside in the village in which the land is situated or in a nearby village within a distance to be prescribed;
- (2) the owner must bear the entire risk of cultivation; and
- (3) the owner or a member of his family should contribute personal labour to cultivate the land.

If an owner fails to cultivate the land personally in the manner prescribed above, the land should revert to the tenant.

It has been suggested that existing legislation should be re-examined in terms of the above definition and suitable action taken to confer tenancy rights on persons who have in the past been treated merely as labourers, 'partners in cultivation' or crop sharers.

A suggestion has also been made that the lands which the landlords should resume and the land which the tenants should retain should be determined and demarcated by the authorities in an equitable manner and permanent and heritable rights conferred on tenants in respect of non-resumable areas.

During the past few years there have been instances in some States of large scale ejections of tenants which have taken generally the form of what is known as "voluntary surrender" of tenancy. Most "voluntary surrender" are open to doubt as *bona fide* transactions. It has been recommended, therefore, that the ejections and surrenders that may have taken place during the past three years or so should be reviewed with a view to restoration wherever the circumstances justify such a course. In order to discourage 'voluntary surrenders' under undue pressure provision may be made that surrender of land by a tenant will not be regarded as valid unless it is duly registered by the revenue authorities; and even so the landlord should be entitled to take possession of land only to the extent of his right of resumption.

Ownership for Tenants.—The First Plan suggested that the general policy should be to enable tenants of non-resumable areas to become owners. In several States a provision has been made in the law giving the tenants an optional right to acquire ownership of non-resumable land on payment of compensation. There are, however, considerable variations. The action taken for conferment of ownership rights follows three patterns—

- (i) All tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State and made owners as in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;
- (ii) Tenants are required to purchase ownership by a stipulated date as in Bombay; and
- (iii) Tenants have been given voluntary right of purchase on payment of a price stipulated by law and payable in instalments spread over a period as in Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and the former States of Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh.

The optional right of purchase has not been generally exercised as the tenants are unable to get sufficient surplus from their small holdings to pay the required compensation. To meet this difficulty, the Second Plan suggests that the State Governments should take steps to transfer the land to tenants in respect of non-resumable lands, so phasing the compensation that the annual instalments of compensation and the land revenue payable to the State should together not exceed a fair rent payable by the tenant.

Rents—It has been recommended that the rate of rent should not exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the gross produce. Legislative measures have generally been adopted in all States for the regulation of rent. But large variations are seen in the rate of rents allowed from State to State. In Assam, former Bombay area, parts of Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, former Hyderabad State and the centrally administered areas of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, the maximum rate of rent has been fixed at one-fourth of the gross produce or less; in two of them, namely, Bombay and Rajasthan, it has been fixed at one-sixth. The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill provides for fixation of maximum rent between one-fourth and one-twelfth of the gross produce in respect of paddy lands and one-third to one-sixteenth in respect of other lands. In other States, the maximum rent has been fixed at one-third of the gross produce or more. In the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, maximum produce rent under the law is as much as 50 per cent of the gross produce in certain cases. In Bihar, it is not to exceed 7/20th.

Legislation has been undertaken to fix the maximum rent at one-sixth in the Vidarbha and Kutch regions of Bombay. The reorganised Madhya Pradesh has proposed to fix the maximum rent at four times the land revenue. The Land Reforms Bills for Manipur and Tripura have also provisions to fix maximum rents.

Ceiling on Holdings—The principle that there should be an absolute limit to the extent of land which an individual may hold was accepted in the first Five Year Plan. It was suggested that a census of land holdings and cultivation should be conducted to make available the data relevant for the determination of a ceiling limit. The census of land holding and cultivation has been completed.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceiling on future acquisition has been imposed in the following States.—

Assam	Plain districts	50 acres
Bombay	Former Bombay Area	12 to 48 acres
	Saurashtra Area	60 to 120 acres
	Marathwada area	12 to 180 acres
Andhra Pradesh	Telangana area	12 to 180 acres
Mysore	Karnatak area	12 to 180 acres
	Bombay area	12 to 48 acres
Jammu and Kashmir		22·3/4 acres
Punjab	(Both P.E.P.S.U. and Punjab areas).	30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh		12½ acres
West Bengal		25 acres
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Bharat area	50 acres
	Rajasthan area	30 to 90 acres varying according to the class of soil.
Delhi		30 standard acres
Rajasthan (including Ajmer area).		30 irrigated acres (90 dry acres).

Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha and Kutch areas of Bombay and Madras have got ready draft legislation for imposition of ceiling. Mysore and Orissa, where Land Reforms Committees have recommended ceilings, would soon fall in line. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill provides for imposition of ceilings on future acquisition, the limit being left to be provided by the Rules. The following States have legislated for ceilings on existing holdings—

Assam	Plain districts	50 acres
Andhra Pradesh	Telangana area	18 to 270 acres
Bombay	Marathwada area	18 to 270 acres
Mysore	Karnatak area	18 to 270 acres
Jammu and Kashmir		22·3/4 acres
Punjab	P.E.P.S.U. area	30 standard acres (in case of displaced persons 40 standard acres).
West Bengal		25 acres
Himachal Pradesh		30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed to Rs. 125 in other districts.
Rajasthan	Ajmer area	50 acres (in case of land held by intermediaries).

Provision has been made in respect of the former Punjab area empowering the State Government to take over from owners land in excess of 30 standard acres for settling tenants who become liable to ejectment in exercise of landlord's right to resume land on the ground of personal cultivation.

The Agrarian Relations Bill of Kerala provides for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings as well as on future acquisition varying from 15 to 30 acres. Proposals for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings have been formulated by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Madhya Pradesh is considering the issue.

Jammu and Kashmir has implemented fully the legislation for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings. In other States the law is under different stages of implementation. In Assam and the P.E.P.S.U. area of Punjab rules have been framed and declarations by the land-owners as to the extent of land held by them are being submitted. In West Bengal the State Government have taken possession of surplus area in respect of *khas* lands of the ex-intermediaries. It is being allotted to landless workers on an year-to-year basis. Implementation has been taken up in selected areas of the former Hyderabad State.

Consolidation of Holdings—Much emphasis has been laid in recent years on the programmes for consolidation of fragmented holdings. Appreciable progress has, however, been made only in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Till the end of 1957, about 12½ lakh acres were consolidated in Bombay (work was in progress in about 12 lakh acres), about 30 lakh acres in Madhya Pradesh, 86 lakh acres in Punjab including P.E.P.S.U. and 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh (work was in progress in 37 lakh acres). The main limiting factors are lack of trained personnel and the expenditure involved. In the Second Five Year Plan, consolidation of holdings is regarded as an

integral part of the agricultural production programme and the programme of National Extension and Community Projects. The State Governments have been advised to give priority to consolidation work in—

- (i) areas which are likely to come under irrigation;
- (ii) areas which are already receiving irrigation or are having secured rainfall; and
- (iii) areas taken up for national extension and community project programmes.

In order to assist the States to expand their programme for consolidation the Government of India have agreed to provide financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent. of the net expenses incurred by the State Government, subject to an overall maximum of 25 per cent. of the gross expenditure on consolidation.

Prevention of Fragmentation and sub-division of Holdings—Provision for prevention of fragmentation and imposition of a “floor” has been made through legislative enactments in a number of States. With small variations in detail, the law generally provides that no holding shall be transferred or partitioned in such a way as to leave a plot of land or a holding of a size which it is unprofitable or uneconomic to cultivate. In some States, the provisions relate to the total extent of land held by a cultivator while in others they also regulate the size of each plot. There are no doubt practical difficulties in the enforcement of such provisions, particularly in view of the laws of inheritance and the excessive pressure of population on land. It is hoped that experience would throw light for evolving the most suitable method for enforcement.

One important objective underlying the land reform measures adopted so far has been to ensure that large disparities in land ownership are eliminated, the gap between needs and incentives filled up and the programme geared to achieve increased production and promote economic development. In the context of programmes for industrial development which largely depend upon the capacity of Indian agriculture to provide surpluses and meet the increasing claims both on raw materials and food production, the land policy is directed simultaneously to remove such impediments to agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy and an institutional framework conducive to high levels of efficiency and productivity.

Evaluation

Although considerable progress has been made in enacting and implementing land reform legislation, the position may still be deemed to leave a few things to be desired. The following items are indicative of the need for further and more extensive action.

(a) *Abolition of Intermediaries*—Legislative provision needs to be urgently made for abolition of intermediaries in respect of temporarily settled estates in Assam, certain Inam estates, Inam hamlets and Khadrigas in Madras, Muttadari and Malguzari tenures in Andhra Pradesh, the religious and charitable inams in Bombay, Muafis and Inams in Madhya Pradesh, Zamindaris and Bisvedaris in Rajasthan, Jenmi rights in Travancore area and for the abolition of intermediary rights in respect of temple lands in Kerala.

(b) *Tenancy Legislation*—Action in the light of the Second Plan’s recommendations has to be taken in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Orissa. The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill which includes provision for tenancy reform is before the Select Committee. In the C.P. areas of Madhya Pradesh even interim protection is not available to the tenants. This is, therefore, a pocket where the need for security of tenure is imperative. In some States such as West Bengal and Kerala, the crop-sharers do not have the same rights as the tenants.

(c) *Rents*—Rents remain unregulated in Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra area of Bombay and Kerala (the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill includes provision regarding rent regulation). In many States the maximum rates of rent laid down in the legislation are above the level recommended in the Second Plan, e.g., Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Punjab. In Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir maximum produce rent under the law is as much as 50 per cent. of gross produce in certain cases as against one-fourth or one-fifth recommended in the Plan.

(d) *Transfer of Ownership rights to tenants*—In Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka area of Mysore, former Punjab area and Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh areas of Madhya Pradesh the right of purchase has been given only to protected or special categories of tenants. In Kerala a provision for an optional right of purchase has been made in the draft Bill. In Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Orissa the tenants do not have even this optional right, as also the *Bargadars* in West Bengal. Except for Bombay, U. P., Delhi and West Bengal no other State has made any provision for bringing the tenants into direct relation with the State along the lines recommended in the Second Plan.

(e) *Ceiling on Holdings*—Legislative action for the imposition of ceiling on existing holdings has yet to be undertaken in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and U.P. A legislation which was recently enacted in Andhra Pradesh is under re-examination. Legislative provision for a ceiling on future acquisition has yet to be undertaken in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (except Madhya Bharat area), Mysore and Orissa.

Reform of the agrarian structure has two aspects : one could be strictly tenurial, that is elimination of large disparities in land ownership, introducing changes in the pattern of use rights and relations, and the other pertaining to the size of the operational unit. The two, of course, are interconnected and would need to be kept in view in an integrated policy and programme. The second aspect is central to any discussion on institutional changes needed for increased production. Of all the important questions which had cropped up in connection with proposals for land reforms, the recommendation in the Second Plan regarding ceiling on existing holdings has attracted the widest attention. For the whole of rural India, 84 per cent of the total land owned is held under proprietary rights—71 per cent by proprietors with right to transfer the title and 13 per cent by proprietors without such rights. Only 2 per cent of the land is held in the form of tenure. The percentage of land owned by the occupancy tenants is 14 and the average area owned 4.72 acres. The percentage of households owning land below the average is 73 and the percentage of area owned by households owning lands below the average is only 16. Thus the pattern of land distribution is very uneven.

The policy of ceiling, which has now been widely accepted and forms part of the national land policy, seeks to contribute towards the fulfilment of the following objectives :

- (i) meeting the widespread desire to possess land;
- (ii) reducing glaring inequalities in ownership and use of land;
- (iii) reducing inequality in agricultural incomes; and
- (iv) enlarging the sphere of self-employment.

It is well known that of all the resources, supply of land is most limited and the claimants for its possession are numerous. Moreover, monopoly in land and the ownership of large areas by a small minority of agricultural classes is a major obstacle to economic

development. The Second Plan therefore has recommended that during 1956-61 steps should be taken in all the States to impose ceilings on existing agricultural holdings. It may also be mentioned that the Plan suggests exemption of efficiently managed farms from imposition of ceilings, in case their break-up is likely to lead to a fall in production.

Experience shows that the fall in agricultural production results not so much from the small size of the land as from the lack of other instruments of production as bullocks, seed and manures. The progress in implementation of legislation on ceilings has been somewhat slow and the implications of the policy on ceilings h. v. o, generally speaking, not been brought out clearly in relation to the different aspects of the rural economy. Even in States which have enacted legislation for ceilings, practical implementation has not proceeded beyond the preliminary stage. Noticing the very slow progress in this sphere the Standing Committee of the National Development Council decided in September 1957 that States which had not enacted the necessary legislation should ensure that the programme was definitely implemented within a given period, say three years, and that legislative action for that purpose should be completed by the end of 1958-59, providing adequate safeguards for preventing evasion of the law.

Delay and uncertainty in carrying out programmes of land reforms. Delays or uncertainty in carrying out programmes of land reforms tend to create instability in the rural economy and adversely affect other programmes for agricultural production and technological improvement. The Minister of Food and Agriculture observed at the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture held at Srinagar in October 1957 that the land reform programme should be pursued with a sense of urgency in view of the pressing need for increasing agricultural production. Subsequently, the Conference adopted a resolution that the States should expedite the enactment of land reform legislations and their implementation in the interest of increased production.

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee (1957) mentioned in their report that delays in consolidation of holdings have an inhibiting effect on production. The Committee, among other things, suggested that consolidation operations should always be carried out speedily. The Planning Commission has addressed all the State Governments in the matter and suggested that in areas where the scheme is being implemented and the people tend to stop construction of wells and other improvements fearing that the land may not remain with them as a result of consolidation, a long-range and phased programme for introducing consolidation of holdings should be urgently undertaken, as it is felt that any uncertainty in carrying out this programme is likely to hamper agricultural production.

Resumption for personal cultivation.—Another important difficulty experienced relates to the exercise of the right of resumption of land by landlord for personal cultivation, which may very often lead to considerable ejectments. Studies undertaken into the working of the Bombay Tenancy Act have shown that resumption often takes place through the so-called 'voluntary surrenders' of lands by the tenants. The Second Plan has recommended a number of safeguards to ensure that no tenant is thrown off the land completely. In recent years most of the States have adopted measures for the protection of tenants from unlawful ejectment. In some States, where comprehensive tenancy legislation is under consideration, interim protection has been provided.

Agriculture Abroad

How Britain Uses Her Land*

In the second article in this series, the salient features of British agriculture are presented. In some vital respects British agriculture is the antithesis of Indian, as for instance, in its contribution to total national product and the percentage of population seeking livelihood directly from land.

In Britain, agriculture engages about 1 million people representing 4.3 per cent of those in civil employment and yields 4.5 per cent of the gross national product. Out of the 60 million acres of land, 48 million is used up in agriculture. For a population of about 50 million, the cultivated area approximates to an acre per head. On an annual rainfall generally of 40 inches, the low land region consists almost wholly of very fertile land, scientifically cultivated, and showing some of the world's finest pedigree livestock and most successful varieties of seeds. Though abnormal climatic conditions do occur sometimes, British agriculture is less subjected to large scale dislocation for that reason than that of many other countries.

There are about 524,000 agricultural holdings (excluding holdings consisting entirely of rough grazings) in the United Kingdom—315,000 in England; 55,000 in Wales; 73,000 in Scotland; and 81,000 in Northern Ireland. About three-fifths of the total holdings are under 50 acres in size (crops and grass, excluding any area of rough grazings), but 97,000 (18 per cent) are over 100 acres and 15,800 (3 per cent) over 300 acres. Free hold is common; more usual is tenant farming where the landlord owns land and buildings and looks after their maintenance and improvement while the tenant operates the farm and owns the stocks, crops and equipment. In 1950 about 36 per cent of holdings in England and Wales were wholly owned by the occupier, 49 per cent were wholly rented and 15 per cent were partly owned and partly rented, the proportion of owner-occupiers being substantially higher in the case of holdings under five acres and showing no appreciable variations between the higher sized groups. Of late big estates have been splitting up.

Legislation passed since the War has given the farming tenant a suitable measure of security of tenure and at the same time conferred power on the Government to insist on good farming and to discipline bad farmers even if they are owner-occupiers. The Agricultural Holdings Act of 1923 requires at least 12 months' notice to the tenant to quit an agricultural holding and gives him the right to compensation for the disturbance involved in leaving the holding. The Agricultural Holdings Act of 1948 improved on this measure, giving as it did the tenant the right to contest a notice to quit, in normal circumstances. The Agriculture Act 1947 empowers the Minister of Agriculture to place under supervision an owner or occupier considered guilty of bad estate management or bad husbandry, a power delegated to the County Agricultural Executive Committees. The owner or occupier can, of course, appeal to the Agricultural Land Tribunal against a proposal for his dispossession. As the Committees reported difficulties in the operation of some of the provisions of these Acts, the matter was reopened for discussion in 1956.

* The entire data used in this article have been taken from material kindly supplied by the British Information Services.

TABLE I

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
(Years Beginning 1st June)

Product	Unit	Pre-war average	1954-55	1956-57 (forecast)
<i>Crop Production—</i>				
Wheat	'000 tons	1,651	2,783	2,830
Rye	"	10	39	25
Barley	"	765	2,244	2,813
Oats	"	1,940	2,440	2,496
Mixed Corn	"	76	555	412
Potatoes	"	4,873	7,325	7,578
Sugar beet	"	2,741	4,521	5,235
<i>Livestock Products—</i>				
Milk	mill. gals.	1,563	2,141	2,335
Eggs(a)	'000 tons	385	550	594
Beef and veal	"	578	797	782
Mutton and lamb	"	195	182	199
Pigmeat (a)	"	435	757	661
Wool (Clip)	"	34	34	32
<i>Index of net agricultural output.</i>				
Agricultural Holdings (b)	"	100	..	158
Total (a)	"	100	..	159

(a) Includes estimated production from units under one acre, e.g. gardens and pig clubs.

(b) In Great Britain holdings over one acre only; in Northern Ireland one acre and over from 1954-55 for earlier years $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and over.

British agriculture is highly mechanised and Britain has probably the greatest tractor density in the world, one tractor for 40 acres of arable land. Against 55,000 tractors in 1939 there were 450,000 in 1956. For some other items of machinery, the increase has been even more striking. The extensive use of combined harvest threshers has further given rise to the need for facilities for drying and storage of grain on a substantial scale, which is one of the contemporary problems.

Government policy has an overwhelming role in the progress of agricultural efficiency and improvements, and the evolution of the present organisational frame-work is largely confined to the last three decades. The inter-war depression led to the introduction of protection and financial assistance administered by various Commodity Committees set up for the purpose since 1931. Producer-controlled Marketing Boards were established with power to regulate marketing of particular products. The Second World War and the immediate post-war years saw a fairly rigid State control. During both the First and the Second World Wars, Special County Committees were functioning as Government's local agents. The Marketing Boards, Committees, and similar bodies whose functions were largely suspended during the Second World War, have received them back subsequently or were superseded by other arrangements.

* This and the succeeding tables are taken or adapted from *Agriculture in Britain—Reference Dn.*, Central Office of Information, London.

The Agricultural Land Tribunals consisting of a Chairman appointed by the Lord Chancellor and two members representing land owners and farmers appointed by the Chairman, hear and decide cases arising out of the quit or dispossession proposals and can refer questions of law to the High Court of Justice. A separate enactment applied similar provisions to Scotland. In Northern Ireland where there are no farming landlords, every farmer is either the owner or is in process of becoming one in his holding. Under the Crofters' Act (Scotland) a Crofters Commission was set up to reorganise and develop crofting, a system of joint tenancy of divided land. It is the business of this Commission to ensure the fullest use of crofting lands. In general farms are run as businesses, each by a single manager, usually the farmer himself. The majority of farmers are also members of one organisation or more and also of agricultural cooperatives providing bulk purchase and bulk trading facilities.

While in England and Wales out of nearly 30 million acres of agricultural land, 24½ million are under crops and grass and the rest under grazings, in Scotland out of the total of 15 million acres, about 11 million acres are utilised for grazings. About 70,000 holdings in Britain grow horticultural produce and on half of these, horticulture is the whole or major interest. In 1955 nearly 8 lakhs of acres used for horticultural produce, produced more than 2·3 million tons of vegetables and over 0·7 million tons of fruits. Together with flowers the estimated value of the total produce ran to about £133 million net at the farm, representing about one-tenth of the value of the total agricultural output. Of the home demand, 80 per cent for vegetables and 50 per cent for fruits are domestically supplied. One special feature of vegetable and fruit growing and the keeping of small livestock for home consumption is the existence of more than 1 million allotments each not bigger than quarter of an acre. About half of these allotments are provided by the local authorities who are obliged under the Allotments Act to provide these if practicable, wherever there was a need. Besides there are also a few thousands of small holdings provided by County Councils and the Minister of Agriculture. These small holdings are let to persons with practical experience in agriculture and loans supplied to them so that they might become farmers on their own account.

• Rotation of crops, widely practised, is an age old tradition in Britain. The introduction of new varieties and new crops and the vital role of livestock in British agriculture have facilitated rotation further. What is described as the Norfolk rotation (roots, barley, seeds and wheat) has been in existence over a large part of the lighter soils of the country for roughly two centuries. The sugar beet subsidy first granted in 1923, coming in as a stabilising factor enabled the substitution of beet for part of the fodder roots. Potato, whose gross return on an average is about three times that from corn crops is another recent link in the rotation chain. In East Lothian, best known for the rotation, including potatoes, the order is generally roots, barley, seeds, oats, potatoes and wheat. Other permutations are also seen, including extra items like silage, turnips and fallow. In both winter and summer, catch crops are cultivated either for providing food for sheep in spring or just to fill up the gap between two regular crops. Where the rainfall is higher as in the South West and climate more equitable, catch crops are more highly developed. Summer catch crops are grown more to benefit the land than for any other purpose.

The Agricultural Act 1947 and similar Acts passed in 1948 and 1949 respectively for Scotland and North Ireland which provide the principal basis of present agricultural policy, have behind them the aim of effecting within a period of five years a 50 per cent increase in net agricultural output over the pre-war level (an aim which was achieved) and to secure "a stable and efficient agricultural industry capable of producing such part of the nation's food and other agricultural produce as in the national interest it is desirable to produce in the United Kingdom and of producing it at minimum prices consistent with proper remuneration and living conditions for farmers and workers in agriculture and an adequate return on capital invested in the industry." To achieve this end the Government have been empowered to provide guaranteed prices for the principal agricultural products and to afford security of tenure to land farmers and in return farmers and land donors are obliged to maintain a minimum level of efficiency in estate management which incidentally the Government can enforce. The Act of 1947 is described as "the New Agricultural Charter". One noted agriculturist says "You have in the Agricultural Act certain rules plus good husbandry, good estate management."*

Far-reaching controls on agricultural production and marketing began during the war. The objectives of agricultural policy were altered in their relative emphasis, economies and efficiency in production rather than the maximum production of end-products came up for greater emphasis though more meat production, steady improvement in crop yields and saving and reduction in feed imports continue to be looked upon as the means of increasing the country's output. Thanks to improved seeds and livestock breeds, more intensive use of fertiliser, pesticides, and fungicides and greater mechanisation there has occurred a substantial increase in the labour productivity in agriculture since pre-war. Actually there is a shortage of human labour, and through method studies economies in the utilisation of man power have been achieved in several directions. The British Productivity Council refers to a method discovered, after an experiment, of saving the herdsman's time in cleaning the pasture and dairy after milking†. The following table presents in concrete terms how the increase in food production between 1939 and 1956 has reduced Britain's dependence on food imports:

TABLE II
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL U.K. FOOD SUPPLIES PROVIDED BY HOME
AGRICULTURE

	Pre-war average	1945	1956 (prov.)
Wheat and flour for human consumption (as wheat equivalent)	12	32	20
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent)	16	7	n.a.
Sugar (refined value)	18	32	22
Carcass meat and offal	51	50	61
Bacon and ham (excluding canned imports)	29	26	40
Butter	9	8	9
Cheese	24	10	43
Condensed milk	70	59	99
Dried milk (whole and skimmed)	59	49	57
Shell eggs	71	87	96
Milk for human consumption (as liquid)	100	100	100
Potatoes for human consumption	94	100	n.a.

*Concluding remarks by Mr. R. W. Trumper at the Guildhall Conference on Fixed Equipment of the Farm—February 1950.

† Work study Aids Farmers Issued by British Productivity Council.

n.a.—Not available.

After the exigencies of War were got over, Britain has turned more and more to increased stock rearing for meat. For the last few years, the economic conditions and prospects of agriculture are being reviewed annually by the Agricultural Department in consultation with farmers' representatives. Guaranteed prices are fixed in the light of these reviews. In the event of any substantial change in cost or other conditions, other special reviews would also be initiated. For livestock and livestock products, minimum prices are fixed for two to four years ahead. The Agriculture Act 1947 contains statutory long-term assurances of support to agriculture. At present the guarantees and protection grants for every year should not be less than 97.5 per cent on the total value of the guarantees in the preceding year. The guaranteed price for each reviewed commodity has to be maintained at no less than 96 per cent of that of the previous year. In 1957 a new scheme of grants for assisting the provision of permanent fixed equipment on farms and the making of long term improvements to land was also announced. Guaranteed prices come under three categories—(1) deficiency payments schemes, under which Government determine the standard price for a particular commodity and pay each producer the deficiency, if any, between this price and the average realised market price multiplied by the volume of his sales; (2) fixed price guarantees, and (3) minimum or support prices. Deficiency payment schemes apply to wheat, rye, barley and oats and with some modification to milk. Fixed guaranteed price applies to sugar beet and wool and minimum or support prices apply to eggs and potatoes. There are also other subsidies and grants, towards the full utilisation and development of the land.

TABLE III
ESTIMATED SUBSIDIES AND PRODUCTION GRANTS TO AGRICULTURE
1956-57

I. Direct Subsidy Payments made under Agricultural Price Guarantees:

	£ million	£ million
Cereals:—		
Wheat and rye	15.9	26.2
Barley	8.9	
Oats and mixed corn	1.4	
Home produced eggs		35.1
Fatstock:—		
Cattle	34.0	74.8
Sheep	9.3	
Pigs	31.5	
Milk (excluding school and welfare milk)		22.1
Wool		0.4
Potatoes		0.5
Total I		159.1

II. Agricultural Production Grants :—

General fertiliser subsidy	20.0
Lime subsidy	9.3
Grants for ploughing up grassland	9.0
Field drainage and water supply grants	2.8
Grants for improvement of livestock rearing land	1.7
Marginal production assistance grants	2.2
Bonus payments under the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme	10.3
Livestock, improvement of breeding	0.1
Calf subsidy	11.9
Hill sheep and hill cattle	3.9
Grants for silos	0.1
Total II	71.3

Administrative overheads applicable to I & II above	5.0
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Total Subsidy I & II	235.4
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III. Trading Subsidies in Implementation of Agricultural Guarantees:

Home produced eggs	5.4	
Potatoes	1.0	6.4

TOTAL COST OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT	241.8
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Some of these items may need explanation. Financial assistance is given for ploughing of grasslands and for constructing and improving silos. Premiums are paid to producers of tuberculin tested milk, for attested herds and subsidies given on calves to be reared for beef and on hill cows. Farmers in England and Wales are offered help to undertake work such as liming, manuring, re-seeding, repairing farm roads and reclaiming derelict land. Marginal production schemes have been implemented under the Agriculture Act, 1947. Under a new scheme effective from 1st August, 1956, farmers who regularly have no margin of profit to plough back in improvements because their farms are handicapped by poor soil, remoteness or other factors beyond their control may be given assistance up to a total of 85 per cent (including other grants and subsidies) of the cost. Other farmers may be assisted up to 50 per cent of the net cost (i.e. cost less other grants and subsidies) if the work calls for an investment too heavy to show a return in a reasonable time after charging interest and capital repayment over a period.

The Agriculture Act, 1947, provides for a farm improvement scheme, under which grants, up to a maximum of £50 million for farm improvements and amalgamations, are available for ten years. There is also provision for extending this period to twelve years and the amount to £55 million, if Parliament approves. The rate of grant is 33½ per cent, and the grants cover the provision or improvement of permanent fixed equipment on farms and long-term improvements to agricultural land.

Controls to ensure standards in farming are exercised through Statutory Marketing Boards. Consumer's interests are represented by Consumers' Committees. There are fairly elaborate regulations on conditions under which milk is produced, stored and marketed. In Northern Ireland milk is paid for on a quality basis since 1934.

There is a net work of agricultural advisory services, operating under Government auspices and giving free technical advice on all agricultural and horticultural matters. In England and Wales every county has an Agricultural Officer with District Advisory Officers under him; the latter can call on an extensive system of specialist advisers. In Scotland the service is based on the three Agricultural Colleges. Besides, there is one Agricultural Improvement Council for England and Wales and a similar council for Scotland and Agricultural Land Service.

The Provincial Agricultural Economics Service combines research and advice in England and Wales. In Scotland, the three Agricultural Colleges have agricultural economists on the staff and the Department of Agriculture has a Farm Economics Branch. In Northern Ireland too, the Ministry of Agriculture has its Farm Economics Branch besides research divisions investigating problems of animal and crop production. Besides the institutions maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture in England and Wales, there are several agricultural and horticultural institutes run by local education authorities. The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and Institutes serve as the media for exchange of information on research in Commonwealth and other countries.

There is a Development Fund administered by a Development Commission, a non-departmental organisation, to finance the development of rural industries and amenities, the construction and improvement of fishery harbours and the development and improvement of fisheries. Voluntary Rural Community Councils with their Rural Industries Committees, the Rural Industries Bureau and the Rural Industries Loan Fund Limited are all sources of help to the Commission. In Scotland, the Scottish County Development Trust is the counter-part of the Rural Industries Bureau. A Museum of English Rural Life established by the University of Reading in 1951 functions as the national centre for the study of material connected with the history of the country-side. Young Farmers' Clubs, of which there are over 1,800 with a membership of over 80,000 flourishing in villages and towns throughout Britain, are important means of voluntary informal education in agriculture. These clubs having the support of advisory committees of farmers and other adults, have federated on a county and national basis. University students are also associated as temporary workers during vacation time with soil surveys and similar other activities.

Land Reforms in West Pakistan

The Martial Law Authority in Pakistan had set up three months back a Land Reforms Commission. The Commission was charged to submit to the President in the shortest possible time its recommendations on land reforms for West Pakistan. The report was submitted to the President on 23 January and the President announced the same on the evening of January 24, as having the force of law.

The Commission's recommendations were as follows:

Limits on Holdings—No person shall own or possess an area of more than 500 acres irrigated land or 1,000 acres of unirrigated land.

An existing owner may retain out of his present holdings such additional area as would bring his total area to the equivalent of 36,000 produce index units i.e. about 500 acres.

Teaching institutions, charitable or religious bodies and existing stud and livestock farms may be exempted from these limits.

Existing owners may be permitted to retain an additional area not exceeding 150 acres under an orchard provided the orchard is not converted to farm land or allowed to lie fallow.

An existing owner of more than 500 acres of land is permitted to transfer to any or all of his heirs under Muslim Law, such additional area which taken together with any area gifted by him to any or all of them on or after 14 August 1947 will bring the aggregate of the area so transferred to the equivalent of 250 acres.

A *Waqf* under which benefit is claimable for himself by the person who created the *waqf* or by any member of his family shall cease to exist.

Land can also be transferred by way of gift upto a maximum of about 84 acres to each of the female dependants to the satisfaction of the Government.

Any person owning or possessing 500 acres or more will not be allowed to retain in *Shamilat* any share but if he owns less than this area he may retain such portion of his share in the *Shamilat* so as to reach 500 acres.

All transfers of land made on or after 8 October 1958 by persons holding an area equivalent to or more than 500 acres shall be void.

The landlords who own more than 500 acres will be given a choice of selecting compact blocks of land of not less than 64 acres in the Division of Khairpur and Hyderabad and two rectangles or two squares or 50 acres in other Divisions.

All the land that is free from the possession of the landlords in terms of the above mentioned rules will be resumed to the Government and will be free of any encumbrance or charge.

All the land vesting in corporate bodies is to be divided proportionately among the members though separate owners have been given the liberty to associate with each other for jointly managing their lands if they so desire.

Compensation—The land acquired by the Government from the landlords in excess of the limits mentioned above shall be compensated for at the following rates:—

(a) for the first 18,000 produce index units (250 acres) at the rate of Rs. 5 per unit.

(b) for the next 24,000 produce index units at the rate of Rs. 4 per unit.

(970)

(c) for the next 36,000 produce index units at the rate of Rs. 3 per unit.

(d) for the next 72,000 produce index units at the rate of Rs. 2 per unit.

(e) for the balance produce index units at the rate of Re. 1 per unit.

The compensation will be paid through heritable bonds which will be transferable but not negotiable through banks and will be redeemable in 25 years. They will be allowed taxable simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Landlords cannot remove permanent installations and structures on lands which will be resumed by the Government, though the latter will compensate the landlords on the basis of actual cost incurred subject to usual depreciation.

Disposal of Surplus Land—The land acquired by the Government will be offered on suitable terms and conditions for sale to tenants who are in cultivating possession of it. If the tenants do not purchase land, then it will be offered for sale to other deserving persons. The proceeds of the sale of resumed lands will be deposited in a separate fund which will be operated by the Commission set up by the Government and the same shall be utilised for payments for the purchase of land from the present landlords and also for the liquidation of bad debts. The Government, however, will not be put to any financial liability for any operation of the Commission.

Jagirs and Intermediaries—All jagirs in whatever name and of whatever kind are to be abolished without any compensation. Jagirs in favour of approved religious, charitable or educational institutions may at a later date be replaced by monetary grants for specified purpose.

All intermediaries known as *Ala-mulikiat* are to be abolished without any compensation.

Subsistence and Economic Holdings—A subsistence holding has been defined as a holding of land comprising an area of 16 acres in Khairpur and Hyderabad divisions and half a square or half a rectangle or 12½ acres whichever is more, in other divisions.

Similarly an economic holding has been defined as one comprising an area of 64 acres in Khairpur and Hyderabad divisions and an area of 25 squares or 2 rectangles or 50 acres whichever is more, in other divisions.

Subsistence holdings and all holdings below the economic holdings cannot be partitioned further. Similarly holdings bigger than economic holdings cannot be partitioned so as to bring them below the level of economic holdings.

No person owning more than the area of an economic holding can alienate by sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise any portion of his holding which will reduce the limit of an economic holding. He can alienate the whole of it, if he so chooses.

Similarly a person owning a subsistence holding cannot sell, mortgage etc., any part of the holdings.

Safeguarding utilisation.—Owners of lands which have remained uncultivated for a period of two years or more will be given notice to bring them under cultivation within a reasonable period and if they fail to comply with the directions their lands will be requisitioned for utilisation and management by the Commission. Conversion of occupancy tenants into proprietors is subject to the laws in force. Similar rights will however be conferred on other categories of tenants as well and this law will be extended to the whole of West Pakistan.

Tenancy Rights—A tenant cannot be ejected from his land unless it is established in Revenue Court that he has failed to pay rent or (b) used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes for which he held it or (c) failed to cultivate the land without sufficient reason; or (d) sublet his tenancy; or (e) failed to cultivate the land, where rent is payable in kind, in the manner or to the extent customary to the locality. The right of ejectment on the plea of Khudkasht (cultivation by self) is to be extinguished. The landlord has no right to eject a tenant so long as the latter continues to be a tenant under him.

The new rule allows the existing basis on which the produce of land and Government dues are apportioned between the landlord and the tenant to continue. The landlord cannot increase the rent or the tenant's share of Government due if any, unless he establishes in a Revenue Court that he is entitled to a higher rent on account of the improvements made by him on the land. The tenant has also been given the right to obtain reduction in rent on account of changes in the burden of taxation etc.

Free labour is to be illegal. These provisions are to be made applicable to all classes of landlords, whether displaced persons or original citizens in the whole of West Pakistan, except Special Areas and the unsettled areas of Quetta and Kalat divisions.

Land Commission.—There are provisions for an agency for the implementation of the new law through a Provincial Land Commission which has since been established. This Commission has been charged to take all steps necessary to complete implementation of the scheme by 1 October 1959. The transition from unlimited to limited holdings of land is to be carried out as smoothly as possible. The Commission has also been made responsible for providing facilities for the new owners in the shape of ready credits, improved seeds, fertilisers, implements etc. Establishment of a Land Mortgage Corporation is also to be looked into by the Commission. This body will endeavour to scale up small holdings to the limit of subsistence holdings by utilising the State and resumed lands, acquiring land below subsistence level of owners who have been allowed State or resumed lands elsewhere and also acquiring land below subsistence level of owners who possess economic holdings or more than economic holdings elsewhere. The Commission will take steps to consolidate fragmented holdings by introducing a province-wise scheme of compulsory consolidation.

Martial law will be promulgated to prevent any breach of the peace or violation of the existing terms of contracts during the transition period.

Book Reviews

Food Production Drive in Madras

"A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMME IN MADRAS STATE" by P.P.I. Vaidyanathan, Secretary to the Food and Agriculture Department, Government of Madras. pp 124.

This publication discusses the progress of the food production programmes in the State in their broad perspective. The first four chapters give a bird's eye view of the programmes and the methods adopted for the assessment of results. Chapters 5 to 10 deal with the individual items of the programme—irrigation, land development, seeds, fertilisers, manures and improved agricultural practices—in a detailed manner and describe the progress achieved during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan. The last two chapters deal with steps taken to ensure an efficient administrative organisation and for co-ordination of the efforts of different departments.

For the second Plan a revised production target of 12.79 lakh tons of additional foodgrains has been fixed for the Madras State. During the last five years beginning from 1953-54, the production of rice in the State has been going up steadily—obviously the result of the Grow More Food measures which are concentrated on irrigated paddy cultivation. The same thing cannot, however, be said about millet production which has been showing ups and downs and has remained more or less stationary on an average. This is perhaps what may be expected because very little has been done for increasing the production of millets which are cultivated under dry conditions.

The main planks of the Grow More Food Programme are the use of superior strains of paddy, green manures and the use of ammonium sulphate as manure. As in the case of other States, assessment of additional foodgrains production potential is done on the basis of certain conventional 'yardsticks' fixed on actual experience. These yardsticks for individual items of the G.M.F. programme are enumerated in Chapter II (page 10).

The average yield of crops in India is among the lowest in the world. Fourteen years ago when Dr. Burns reviewed the technological possibilities of agricultural development in India based on work done on scientific agriculture all over the country, his conclusion was that 'Indian soils were at a stage in which on the whole there was neither increased nor diminished production' and 'it was probable that in most parts of India soil fertility was stabilised at a low level'. Madras is no exception. As a result of the successful experiments conducted in the State, however, it can now be said that on every holding, irrespective of its size, it is possible to produce the complete requirements of organic manure by way of composts for use on dry and garden lands and green manure for use on irrigated lands by border planting of green manure shrubs, perennial or annual. The ultimate aim will be to supply about 6,000 lbs. of green manure per acre. It may be mentioned that the Government have launched a scheme for the fuller utilisation of manurial resources in the panchayats and villages including an intensification of green manuring practices in the Community Development and National Extension Service blocks. It is estimated that the present level of manure production in the villages is one ton per adult cattle. With a little more attention it can be stepped up to two tons and the quality of the manure can also be improved by raising the nitrogen content from 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent. The soil and climatic conditions in Madras are very diverse and the results obtained will apply equally well to the different parts of India where conditions are not different.

The ammonium sulphate used was 80 lbs. per acre resulting in an additional production of 2 tons of rice, but the effect of this depends much on the other nutrients present in the soil as well as the other types of manure used. The reduction in the supplies of fertiliser, is a serious complicating influence in all the calculations of agricultural production. It may also be remembered that there are no sound yardsticks for a combination of two or more factors.

During the First Plan Rs. 290 lakhs was spent on minor irrigation schemes, and the food production potential created was 88,000 tons. This proportion, however, is not likely to be kept up, because the tanks giving a larger return on the investment have generally been taken up. The seed farm programme is one of the expensive items of the Agricultural Plan and there is a provision of Rs. 87 lakhs for this purpose. But a preliminary estimate has shown that the 360 farms may cost about Rs. 227 lakhs, i.e. nearly three times the original plan provision.

The main appeal of the book lies in its insight into the practical problems of administering the various programmes designed to improve agricultural efficiency and output. For instance, in the absence of sound yardsticks for a combination of two or three factors in manuring, it is difficult to arrive at final conclusions as to optimum combination. Sometimes the calculations on which the tempo of production is based get upset by unforeseen developments. There are quite a few small difficulties in the sphere of minor irrigation, including misgivings on the part of sections of landholders which might give rise to litigation. The success of the river pumping schemes depends on various factors over which the State Department of Agriculture cannot claim full control. It is not always that repayment of loans by the ryots comes according to schedule and steps in accommodation are sometimes found necessary. In the matter of hiring oil engine pumping sets to agriculturists, the financial calculations have been largely upset in actual working. Restoration of tanks to the original condition may not always be possible and only elaborate investigations can reveal the area a tank can irrigate under changed conditions.

Difficulties of this character form one side of the picture, a side which evidently is thinning. The larger part of the picture is a record of sound and substantial progress on many lines. Through the large increase in staff in the NES Blocks under the Second Five Year Plan, it is now possible to make much closer contacts with the cultivators and thereby achieve a greater measure of success in work like preparation of compost, use of green manures and distribution of seeds. The prevailing price level of foodgrains offers adequate inducement to the cultivator to increase his production. In respect of organic manure output the State has already discovered the means of stepping up quantity and improving quality. There is evident satisfaction that season and crop forecast returns are based on complete area enumeration for a major part of the State. There is also the full awareness that the ultimate success of the agricultural programme depends on coordination and team spirit at every level from the top of the administrative hierarchy to the field staff.

The various recommendations made at the quarterly coordination conferences and the action taken on them are given in an appendix.

New Stirrings in Village Economy

"SAHAJAPUR (WEST BENGAL) SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF A VILLAGE—STUDIES IN RURAL CHANGE SERIES" by J. P. Bhattacharjee and Associates, Agro-Economic Research Centre for East India, Visva-Bharti University, Santiniketan, pp. 160. (Price: Rs. 5.)

This multi-purpose survey of a representative Bengal village affords for the first time through any systematic source a few useful glimpses of the impacts of irrigation, land reforms and other socio-economic changes which have come to characterise the years following the advent of freedom. The Agro-Economic Research Centre for East India has as one of its principal functions a continuous study of change in the rural economy by means of a survey of a number of selected villages in intervals of five years, on certain well-defined lines. Sahajapur in Birbhum District was the first village to be thus surveyed and the data presented relate to 1956. The village forms part of a Union Board with a primary school, a post-office on the border and a high school at Bolpur town five miles off, is included in the National Extension Service since 1955 and has the memory of two cooperative societies established one after the other in the forties. It is inhabited by 128 households, with rice as the main crop and agricultural implements still of the old traditional types. Handloom weaving, carpentry and black-smithery are the principal means of livelihood for eleven families. Hand pounding of rice has tended to decline since the inception of controls and procurement and faces its greatest threat in the husking machine on the village border and the several rice mills in Bolpur. The ratio of females is 110.5 to 100 males, in striking contrast to the reverse ratio for the rural areas of the district as a whole. Apparently there is a comparative shortage of adult males in the productive age groups; early marriages are common. A vigorous fertility is indicated of the present population. Death and birth rates show variations between cases. 88.7 per cent of the females and 61.3 per cent of the males above 15 years are illiterate, the benefits of about ten years of free primary education having been shared mainly by the economically better off and socially higher (caste-wise) sections. The average working force per family (average size 4.2) is 1.2 male and 0.6 female. 59.5 p.c. of the total working force among males and 8.5 p.c. among females are self-supporting. Twelve persons are engaged in services and professions of whom six serve outside the village. A priest working both within and outside with an annual income of nearly Rs. 3,800 is probably among the top earners in the village. The average adult per capita daily consumption of rice in 1955-56 is 17.5 ounces, the agricultural labourers taking as much as 19.2 ounces, the highest for the village. Interest on borrowings ranges ordinarily from 5 to 75 per cent. The agricultural labourers and craftsmen are most prominent among share-croppers, trade and commerce figuring prominently as the secondary pursuits of rent receivers and cultivators other than share-croppers.

The introduction of canal irrigation by reducing weather risks has weakened the motivation of land owners for crop-share and risk-share management with labourers. The higher level of yields promised by irrigation also has the same effect. While farming may thus acquire more of the nature of a business, the immediate losers are the agricultural labourers and the *krishans*. Two constructive trends thus have hit, for the time being, the poorer sections hard.

The Land Reform Act imposing a ceiling of 25 acres appears to have resulted in a more equitable distribution of holdings though *benami* transactions cannot be ruled out.

Irrigation water is not used fully every year as irrigation itself serves only in the nature of insurance against caprices of weather. Though the abolition of Zamindari system is welcomed by all sections, it has no visible impact on their economic resources or pursuits. More residential houses have come up during the last ten years and are perhaps the only major avenue for physical investment, barring durable consumer goods like bicycles, fountain pens etc. The tyranny of weather is still there in production.

A few significant changes on the credit side lie in the direction of increased use of fertilisers, growing cash and money consciousness and a desire for raising levels of output on the part of a large section of producers. Measures for social improvement, for example the provision of educational, medical and recreation facilities, have affected all classes of the people. There is sign of a new spirit among the youth. The eradication of malaria and improvement of public health through government efforts, the expansion of free primary education through the extension of the public school system, the improvement of the major road by the State Government, the abolition of Zamindaries and introduction of land reforms and canal irrigation and the starting of the N.E.S. agency are having a series of chain reactions within the system but a significant rehabilitation of rural economy and society has yet to take place. Neither the structural organisation of production nor the social leadership and hierarchical structure has undergone any major change. This in essence is the general picture conveyed by the Survey.

News and Notes

CHECK ON FOOD PRICES

The President's address to Parliament indicated the main features of the current food situation. Prices of foodgrains, particularly of wheat and gram, have risen considerably during the last few months, due mainly to a serious shortfall in production last year through failure of monsoon. The production of cereals alone had declined by 4.4 million tons as compared to the previous year. The total shortfall in the production of all foodgrains including pulses had been of the order of 6.7 million tons. The short-fall in the output of wheat and gram was particularly pronounced in some of the rabi producing States, being even more than 50 per cent in certain areas.

Consequently, there has been a continuous rise in prices since April 1958. The Government of India have been trying to avoid distress to people, by judiciously utilising the available resources and taking necessary regulatory measures. Over 36 lakh tons of food grains was distributed from Central stocks during 1958 through a network of fair price shops. Even today over 48,000 fair price shops are functioning in the country. Flour mills have been prohibited from making purchases from the internal markets and are being supplied wheat from imported stocks, thus removing the pressure of their demand on the market. Wheat requirements of important cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi are being met entirely by the Government. The Central Government have also been able to meet the needs of the State Governments. Suitable restrictions have been imposed on the movement of foodgrains in order to conserve supplies in particular areas.

The Centre has also issued orders during the last few weeks fixing maximum prices at which paddy and rice may be sold in nine districts of Andhra Pradesh, winter sali rice in specified areas of Assam, and rice and paddy in seven districts of Madhya Pradesh and practically the whole of Mysore State. Orders have also been issued fixing control prices for rice, raw and parboiled, in 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh and for rice and paddy in the State of Madras, while the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order has fixed prices at which rice and paddy may be sold or purchased in specified districts.

There has been a good rice crop this year and the prices of rice have already fallen. Reports from the States indicate encouraging prospects for rabi crops, and substantial improvement in the food situation at the coming harvest. With the stocks at their disposal, the Government hope to be able to meet the requirements of deficit areas during the intervening period.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

The 46th session of the Indian Science Congress held in Delhi in January, is a happy reminder to the lay public of the extensive work being done in India by way of technological research of practical value to agriculture. Broadly speaking, there is scarcely any sphere of progress which does not bear some relation, near or remote, to the refinement of agricultural tools or of the outlook of the farmer. There are a few such as botany, chemistry, entomology, education, geology and geography which could be regarded as the nearer ones. The Papers categorised as falling under Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences particularly, covered a large range. By way of random illustrations may be mentioned, studies on the indigenous fowl, utilisation of urea as a protein substitute in the ration of growing (buffalo) calves, a new hide preservative, genetic studies on rice, studies on the effects of growth substance on the interspecific incompatibility in the cultivated jute species, preliminary studies on the direction of sowing with fertiliser on the yield of jute fibre, effects of various rotations

on the cotton crop, effect of pre-treatment of tung, physiological studies of oilseed crops influence of topography on the formation of black soils, nature of irrigation water affecting the available nitrogen status and microflora of the soil, evolution of resistance in insect and nutritive value of neem leaves.

In the Botany Section are seen equally beneficial themes, as for instance treatment of cuttings with hormones and other chemicals, effect of plant growth substance on the germination and growth of rice seedlings, studies in the germination of various seeds and in the physiology of fruits and vegetables and the response of germination seeds to sound waves. Incidentally, some of these subjects focus the new worlds the agricultural technologist has started exploring.

DAWN IN DANDAKARANYA

By the time this paragraph appears in print, perhaps the first batch of East Bengal refugees would have settled in their new homes in the Dandakaranya area. This area consisting of a little over 30,000 square miles, made up of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa is being fast developed into a gigantic rehabilitation colony under the Dandakaranya Development Authority with its headquarters at Koraput. Fifty per cent of the area is under forest consisting among others of some of the best teak and sal wood available in India. Besides balan, sabai and broom grasses, mohua flower, lac, cane, catechu, honey, tamarind, gum, soap nuts, arrowroot and medicinal herbs abound. The area has a plentiful rice crop. The diverse forest wealth owes the promise of substantial increase through better plant utilisation and regeneration. Investigations by the Geological Survey have proved abundant potential in minerals such as high-grade iron ore, bauxite, manganese, graphite, limestone, a variety of building stones, several varieties of clays (pottery and china) and fire clay. Copper ore, corundum, felspar, garnet, minerals used in the manufacture of glass, mineral pigments, monazite, steatite, lepidolite, ilmenite, mica, asbestos and gold washings have also been found in varying quantities and quality.

Out of the total population of 34.42 lakhs, about 45 per cent are Scheduled Tribes whose welfare and progress will be one of the main pre-occupations of the Authority. Development of the area on which much preliminary work has already gone in will follow the pattern of a balanced utilisation of land including afforestation, soil conservation, reclamation and planned colonies. The provision of new railway lines, roads and irrigation facilities will follow in systematic coordination. Pisciculture on a large scale is envisaged, as there is abundant scope for it in the innumerable streams and rivers criss-crossing the area. Industries based on the mineral and forest resources available with adequate educational, technical and vocational training, transport and marketing facilities are being planned along with sanitation and health centres. The industries will be started first on small scale and then as communications and the general economic environment improve, on larger scale. In cooperative societies for the distribution of consumer goods, dairy units, production centres, in professional services and generally in all the developmental work in the project, the new settlers will either be given full responsibility or closely and integrally associated.

INDO-U.S. COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme, under which five Land Grant Colleges of the U.S.A. are cooperating with Indian institutions engaged in agricultural education and research, is to be extended for a period of two years upto 1962.

It is also proposed to constitute a new joint Indo-American team to suggest measures for the improvement of facilities for agricultural education and research. The first team was constituted in 1954. The new team will evaluate the progress made in the last five years, make recommendations with special reference to the Third Five Year Plan and measure the extent to which the inter-institutional arrangements have helped in the development of agricultural education, research and extension programmes and the need for continuing the arrangement during the Third Plan.

The agreement concluded with the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission in March 1955 provided for the deputation of experienced staff members from the American Universities for teaching and research in India, fellowships for advanced training of Indian staff members in selected subjects in the U.S.A. and supply of laboratory equipment and books not ordinarily available in India. The five participating Land Grant Colleges are Illinois University, Ohio University, Missouri University, Kansas State College and Tennessee University.

Fortythree American technicians were assigned to various Indian institutions and 24 are still working here. Of the 148 Indian participants to receive advanced training in the U.S.A., 36 have completed their training, 82 are undergoing training and the remaining 30 will leave for U.S.A. during the next three months.

The programme, which is at present confined to 40 State agricultural and veterinary colleges and two Central research institutes—the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and the National Dairy Research Institute—is to be extended to three more institutions, namely the Veterinary College, Nagpur, the Avinashilingham Home Science College, Coimbatore and Mysore Veterinary College, Bangalore.

Under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme a group of 20 farm leaders will be sent to U.S.A. in July to make a four-month study of community and farm organisations, cooperatives, extension and rural credit. The farm leaders will be selected from amongst the progressive agriculturists, leaders of farm organisations and rural co-operatives.

PUNJAB-RAJASTHAN AGREEMENT ON BHAKRA NANGAL

A comprehensive agreement between Punjab and Rajasthan regarding the Bhakra-Nangal project was signed in New Delhi in January.

The preamble to the agreement states that Punjab and Rajasthan agree to collaborate in the construction of a dam across the river Sutlej at Bhakra and other ancillary works included under Bhakra-Nangal project for extension and improvement of irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power. The two States will share the benefits from the Bhakra Nangal project as well as the finances for administration of works included in it.

All disputes on the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the common work of the Bhakra-Nangal project will be settled by mutual discussion between the chief engineers for irrigation and power of the States. Any unresolved dispute should be referred to a Standing Committee, consisting of the chief engineers of Punjab and Rajasthan, with a representative of the Central Water and Power Commission as chairman. It is also stipulated that a difference of opinion between the States in any matter arising out of the present agreement should be referred to a person mutually agreed upon. Failing an agreement on this, a person may be nominated by the President of India, and his decision will be final and binding.

One of the appendices gives details of the share of cost of construction of Bhakra dam, which will be borne by Punjab and Rajasthan in the proportion of 84.78% and 15.22% respectively. Rs. 68.31 crores is the total cost of the dam, including cost of works for left and right power houses.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR POPULATION CENSUS

A draft questionnaire of the 1961 Census has been sent by the Census Commissioner to the States for pre-testing, an innovation introduced for the first time in India. States will select at random rural and urban population to assess the suitability of questions as well as the quality of response and the period of census count.

The replies, to be received by the end of February, will help standardise concepts, definitions and illustrations for the whole country. It may be possible to have centralisation of methods whereby the forthcoming Census may be more of a Central nature than a string of State operations, each with its own concepts, definitions and methods.

The draft questionnaire seeks information individual-wise, family-wise and village-wise. An individual will be asked about his or her marital status, birth place, religion, mother tongue, education, employment, place of work, etc. The head of a household will tell about his family members, the land he possesses and the industry or business he runs. The queries about a village relate to the number of houses, the types of structures, the rate of employment, the names of local products, the number of residents, etc.

LEMONGRASS AS EXPORT EARNER

Beside some of the leading export products of India which have lately come up against rough weather in the international market, there are a few comparatively inconspicuous items which are having a smoother run. Belonging to this group is lemongrass oil which fetches about Rs. 1.5 crores annually in foreign exchange. Just now nearly 80 per cent of the total world supply of 1,500 tons is derived from India where about 90 per cent of the output goes for export. In 1956-57 there was a record export of 202,426 gallons. The oil is extracted through a somewhat long and tedious process from lemongrass, a crop indigenous to India and concentrated in Kerala. The main lemongrass area in the State extending roughly to 50,000 acres lies clinging to the contours of the foot hills of the Western Ghats. Between April and November which forms the crop season, five to six cuttings of the grass are taken after which the shrivelled plant manages to keep alive through its root, to sprout again during the next monsoon. Normally every five years fresh seeds are sown. Invariably the farmer looks to lemongrass as a subsidiary crop; 150 to 200 pounds of freshly cut grass yields 10 to 15 ounces of oil. The oil is considered valuable for its main constituent citral used in the manufacture of synthetic Vitamin 'A'. The Kerala Government Lemongrass Research Station at Odakkali is trying to evolve better yielding varieties of the grass and the compulsory grading insisted on under the Essential Oils Grading and Marketing Rules ensures that quality does not suffer in export.

SCIENTIFIC FOOD ADVISORY PANEL

The Government of India have constituted a Standing Panel known as the Scientific Food Advisory Panel to give expert technical advice in the various branches of food science such as biochemistry, microbiology, food technology etc. to the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The functions of the Panel are (i) to suggest ways and means of bringing about a change in the pattern of food consumption in the country in order to reduce dependence on cereals and achieving a more healthy and balanced diet; (ii) to

suggest practical methods of production, storage, utilisation and popularisation of common cereal food products; (iii) to advise on the nutritional, hygienic, agricultural, industrial and economic aspects of the various problems referred to the Panel; and (iv) to test the suitability of research findings in the field of food technology and suggest proper programmes of application.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR DELHI

To the innumerable cities in India which could claim horticultural societies, the Capital had, in spite of its many gardens and the high degree of garden consciousness remained an exception. This shortcoming is removed with the establishment, under suitable auspices, of the Delhi Agri-Horticultural Society. On the second day of the New Year, a group of horticultural enthusiasts met under the presidency of Dr. M. S. Randhawa, and decided to form the society, with the declared object of promoting intensive development of horticulture and home gardening in Delhi area. With the traditions symbolized by the well laid avenues and landscape gardens in the city, the existence of a lively Landscape Committee, and the new Division of Horticulture in the I.A.R.I. actively concerned with ornamental gardening and the production and preservation of fruits and vegetables, the Society has undoubtedly a rosy and fruitful future. It intends to work in cooperation with other organisations dealing with horticulture, Government and private nurseries, the University and other research and educational institutions. Among the Society's purposes, besides the intensive development of horticulture and the promotion of aesthetic and utilitarian aspects of gardening among individuals, groups and institutions, are the organisation of at least one horticultural show every year, the distribution of leaflets and other publications presenting technical advice, organisation of classes in home gardening and home preservation of fruits and vegetables and the supply of seeds, plants, garden tools, implements, insecticides, fungicides etc., to its members.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order 1959 recently issued by the Central Government under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 forbids owners of roller mills in the State to use or cause to be used indigenous wheat for the manufacture of wheat products. The Central Government would make available to the mills reasonable quantities of imported wheat. The provisions of this Order are in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order 1957.

Subsidy on Foodgrains—The total subsidy or trading loss on foodgrains issued from the Central stocks between 1 April 1956 and 31 December 1958 is about Rs. 43 crores.

The consumers prices, that is, the prices for ultimate retail sale to consumers, vary from State to State and sometimes from area to area within a State. They also vary with the nature and quality of the grain. The difference between the issue price from Central stocks and final retail price is made up of cost of transport, storage, etc. incurred by the State Governments and the retailer's margin.

Procurement of Rice—Generally procurement prices apply to delivery at rail-head centres. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, however, where there are certain centres which are far away from the rail-heads, separate prices have been or are being fixed to ensure that the producers do not suffer heavily on account of high cost of transport.

Warehouses for Rajasthan—The President has given assent to the Rajasthan Warehouses Bill, 1958. The legislation is intended to increase warehousing facilities in Rajasthan during the Second Plan period.

Accepting the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the Centre enacted the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, to increase warehousing facilities in the country for agricultural products. The Act empowers State Governments to set up State Warehousing Corporations.

Radio Rural Forums—The extension of the Radio Rural Forums on the model of the experiment conducted by the Poona Station of All India Radio in 1956 in every State with at least one village in every Community Development Block was agreed upon at a Conference of State Directors of Information.

The Forums will be organised through the State Directorates of Publicity under the guidance of Regional Committees consisting of Development Commissioners, State Directors of Information, Regional Officers and Station Directors of All India Radio. At the district levels the work will be guided by the District Agricultural Officers, Panchayat Officers and Field Publicity Officers. The Forums will be instrumental in spreading knowledge and application of improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry.

All India Cattle and Poultry Show—The All-India Cattle and Poultry Show will be held at Bangalore from February 22 to March 1. An All-India Cattle and Poultry Breeders' Conference will also be held on that occasion.

Sponsored by the All-India Cattle Show Committee, the Show will display improved breeds of cattle, buffaloes, horses, sheep, goats and poultry. A agricultural exhibition in which some of the foreign countries are participating will form part of the Show.

Sixth All India Handloom Week—The Sixth All-India Handloom Week was celebrated from February 8. The object of the observance of the Week is to focus public attention on the vital role of the handloom industry in the country's economy. The industry provides employment to several million people.

Draft Standards for Rubber Production and Raw Materials—The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, four draft Indian standard specifications pertaining to rubber products and their raw materials.

The draft standard for latex foam products prescribes general requirements and methods of test for those cellular rubber products, known as latex foam rubbers, manufactured from liquid latex rubber either natural, reclaimed or synthetic, alone or in combination, suitably compounded.

Voluntary Contributions for the Second Plan—In addition to the contributions in terms of money and service, made by people all over India for implementing specific Plan projects, voluntary contributions in cash continue to be received in the Planning Commission.

The total contributions received during the period March 1 to December 31, 1958 are Rs. 2,265.87. Out of this, contributions received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund earmarked for the Second Five Year Plan total Rs. 1,998.30.

DIARY OF ECONOMIC EVENTS IN JANUARY 1959

January 1. European Common Market launched.

3. All India First Estimate of Sann hemp 1958-59.

6. Quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oil cake (expeller variety) released for export upto March 1959.

8. Individual ceiling limit of 50 tons per shipper in the case of potato exports removed.

15. All India First Estimate of Ragi 1958-59.

16. All India First Estimate of Small Millets 1958-59.

22. All India Second Estimate of Cotton 1958-59.

Seminar on regulated markets held at Mysore.

24. Decision announced to grant a rebate of excise duty at the rate of Rs. 104 per ton as against Rs. 88 so far allowed on export of all varieties of non-essential vegetable oils (other than linseed, tobacco seed and castor seed oils on which full rebate is allowed).

28. All India Second Estimate of Sugarcane 1958-59.

Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics began at Gwalior.

29. The period of shipment in respect of imports of 20,000 bales of raw cotton (10,000 bales of 1-3/16" and above and 10,000 bales of 1-1/16" and above) from soft currency areas extended from January to March 1959.

The two day conference on export promotion organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was inaugurated by the Union Commerce and Industry Minister at Calcutta.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During the month ending 4 February, fairly adequate and well distributed winter showers were received in all parts of the country, except Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and West Rajasthan which received little or no rainfall.

Rainfall during the winter monsoon period so far (i.e. from 1 January to 4 February 1959) was in excess of the normal in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and interior South Mysore, normal in East Rajasthan and Madras, deficient in Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala, scanty in West Rajasthan, Saurashtra & Kutch, Telangana, Rayalaseema and interior Mysore North. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

Preparation of land for sowing of paddy, ragi, rabi, jowar and pulses in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam Madras, Orissa and Mysore and harvesting of late sown kharif crops, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane in most parts of the country were the important agricultural operations during the month under review. The conditions of the standing crops, viz., wheat, barley, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, etc., was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has assented to the following Bills—

(1) *The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Bill, 1958.*—Details of this Bill were given in the October 1958 issue of this Journal.

(2) *The Uttar Pradesh Government Estates Thekedari Abolition Bill, 1957.*—The Bill abolishes the *Thekedari* system prevalent in Government estates in nine districts of Uttar Pradesh. It provides for the abolition of *Thekedars* or *Pattedars* on payment of compensation. The compensation will be a multiple of the net income equal to the number of years for which the *Thekedar* was entitled to retain his *Theka*, subject to a maximum of five. The compensation will be paid in cash with an interest of 2½ per cent. from the date of determination of lease of the *Thekedar*. The *Thekedar* will be entitled to retain lands under his personal cultivation and shall become a hereditary tenant thereof subject to a limit of 30 acres. Lands in excess of this area will be resumed by the State. The scheme of land reforms outlined under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1951 will be extended to these areas after the abolition of *Thekedars*.

(3) *The Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Bill, 1958.*—The main provisions of this Bill were given in the September 1958 issue of this Journal.

(4) *The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 1958.*—The Bill amends the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953. The Government of Punjab had found that landlords who were not in a position to eject tenants on account of the provisions contained in the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 were evading the Act in the following manner :—

(a) The Land was mortgaged with possession by the landowner with the tenant, and the relationship between landlord and tenant was terminated. After some time the landlord used to redeem the mortgage and take possession of the land:

(b) The land was sold by the landlord to the tenant but the vendor (erstwhile landlord) got a suit for pre-emption instituted under the Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1913 by a person entitled to pre-empt and the tenant was deprived of his land. The Bill provides that all decrees for pre-emption passed after the commencement of the Principal Act of 1953 should be deemed to be infructuous and as such should not be executed. Where the decree has already been executed the tenant has been given the option to claim ownership rights or to claim restoration of his tenancy rights. The amending Bill also provides for the prohibition of further acquisition of land by the landlord, in excess of the permissible area (30 standard acres) by inheritance, transfer, exchange, lease, agreement or settlement. The Collector has been entrusted with powers to assess the surplus area held by landlords, and the delivery of such surplus area to the tenants who may be settled on it. The Bill exempts lands granted to members of the Armed Forces for gallantry from the operation of the Principal Act of 1953.

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The Government of Bombay have published the Bombay Bandhijama and Ugadia Tenures Abolition Bill, 1959 to “abolish certain special land tenures prevailing in certain villages in the Kaira, Surat, Broach and Thana Districts”.

In Bombay a number of minor tenures still exist in some areas. The Bandhijama tenure on which certain villages of Surat, Kaira and Thana districts and the tenure on which Ugadia lands of Broach district are held, are some of them. The holders of these villages and lands have a right to hold the villages and lands on payment of fixed immutable assessment. These rights are akin to the rights of holders in certain alienated and inam villages, and holders of lands on payment of fixed amounts of “Judi”.

The present Bill provides :

“(1) the Bandhijama tenure and Ugadia tenure shall be deemed to have been abolished;

(2) the right of any person to hold a Bandhijama village or land therein or to hold Ugadia land on payment to the State Government of a fixed and immutable assessment shall be deemed to have been extinguished”. The lands in these villages will be liable to pay land revenue to the State Government in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

No compensation is payable under the Bill to the holders for the extinguishment of their right to hold lands on payment of fixed immutable assessment. As the Bill does not propose to disturb any other rights of these holders, it does not include any provision for the payment of compensation.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

Appreciable progress has been made in the field of agricultural cooperation during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan. This period saw the formation of 4,529 large-sized cooperative societies covering about 64,746 villages. The State Governments assisted in the strengthening of Central and Apex cooperative banks by contributing Rs. 160 lakhs during 1956-57 and Rs. 584 lakhs during 1957-58 to their share capital. The Reserve Bank of India set up in 1956 a National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund and a National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) Fund with a contribution of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively to enable the State

Governments to subscribe to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions. There was a substantial increase in the quantum of credit supplied by the cooperative societies. The amount of credit (short, medium and long-term) rose from Rs. 53 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 70 crores in 1956-57 and Rs. 100 crores in 1957-58. It is estimated to rise further to about Rs. 140 crores during 1958-59.

The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board sanctioned assistance amounting to Rs. 47.73 lakhs during 1956-57 for the construction of 616 godowns; Rs. 124.32 lakhs during 1957-58 for the construction of 1,367 godowns; and Rs. 119.52 lakhs during 1958-59 for the construction of 1,090 godowns. The Central Warehousing Corporation opened seven warehouses in hired accommodation during 1957-58 and two in 1958-59.

Progress made by the cooperatives for the processing of agricultural produce has been quite impressive. Licences were granted for the establishment of 39 cooperative sugar factories and the Industrial Development Corporation provided Rs. 13 crores as loans to meet the long-term requirement of these societies. Cotton ginning and pressing, oil milling and rice milling were also undertaken by the cooperatives.

The number of cooperative marketing societies has also registered an increase. During 1956-57 251 marketing societies were either organised or reorganised. In 1957-58 the Central Government assisted the States in setting up, and where necessary, reorganising 399 primary and district marketing societies and nine apex marketing societies. The marketing cooperatives are playing an important role in the distribution of fertiliser's agricultural implements, machinery, improved seeds and in providing storage for agricultural produce. In a number of States cooperatives have been entrusted with the task of organising export of surplus agricultural commodities. In Uttar Pradesh, for example 40 societies marketed 4 lakh maunds of foodgrains and oilseeds valued at Rs. 70 lakhs. In Madras, 106 primary marketing societies sold agricultural produce worth Rs. 120.91 lakhs between July 1957 and March 1958.

Besides providing credit and means of production to the villagers, the cooperatives will be entrusted with the tasks of (a) fuller use of available irrigation facilities, (b) application of improved agricultural techniques and (c) the adoption of practices of dry farming and contour bunding.

The Rajasthan Warehouses Bill 1958 received the assent of the President on 24th December 1958. The legislation which generally provides for the regulation and licensing of warehouses in the State requires that "no person shall carry on the business of 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 competent to conduct such a warehouse;
- (c) the applicant has paid the fee prescribed for the licence as well as 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". Further "every warehouseman shall keep his warehouse clean and free from damp, take all necessary precautions against rats and other pests and fulfil such other conditions as may be prescribed. No warehouseman

shall accept goods for deposit which are likely to cause danger to other goods which are or may be deposited in the warehouse." The Act also provides for (a) the issue of receipts for all goods deposited with the warehouseman (b) the preservation of identity of goods, (c) the liability of the warehouseman for a shortage or excess in goods stored, (d) the fixation of storage charges and (e) such other measures as may be necessary for safeguarding the interests of those depositing their goods with the warehouse.

LAND TAXATION

The Rajasthan Government have published a notification to amend the Rajasthan Irrigation and Drainage Rules 1955 and provide for new rates which are to come into force from the Rabi crop of 1958-59. The rates have been fixed in respect of the water drawn from the Ganganagar project, the Bhakra Project and Ghaggar canal areas, all works which have been constructed after 1 January 1952 other than from Ganga Canal and Bhakra supplies, all works in the area of the former States of Banswara, Dungarpur and Partapgarh and certain old tanks of the former States.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Madras Rent and Revenue Sales and the Madras Revenue Recovery (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Act 1958. The Act seeks to extend the provisions of the Acts mentioned above to the "transferred territories" of Andhra Pradesh ("transferred territories" have been defined as those territories specified in sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the States Reorganisation Act 1956).

The Act also seeks to amend the above mentioned Acts. Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act confers on all *tahsildars* the power to sell property distrained for arrears of rent or revenue. Sub-section (iii) of Section 5 exempts certain articles from distraintment such as wearing apparel, ploughs, implements of husbandry, one pair of ploughing cattle, manure and seed grain stocked by the defaulter etc. The Act repeals the Hyderabad Government Demands Act (Hyderabad Act IV of 1908F).

The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates (Amendment) Ordinance 1959. The Ordinance lays down that every person who is liable to pay betterment charges under the Principal Act of 1952 shall with effect from the kharif harvest of the agricultural year 1958-59, be liable to pay to the Government an advance payment of betterment charges in respect of his matured area at each harvest at such rates not exceeding Rs. 25 per acre.

The Government of Punjab have also notified the rates of advance payment of betterment charges in respect of the matured areas included in the Bhakra-Nangal Project and the Western Jamuna Canal Remodelling Project.

FARMER AND THE CONSUMER'S RUPEE

The pattern of regulation of agricultural markets, their organisation and management, and business techniques to be followed were among the subjects discussed at a seminar on regulated markets held at Mysore from January 22 to 24.

The seminar, which was organised by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture and was attended by officials and non-officials connected with agricultural marketing in different parts of the country, discussed difficulties in the way of expeditious regulation of markets and explored ways and means

of intensifying work. It recommended to the Union Government the creation of independent marketing departments in all States to deal with the highly specialised type of work connected with agricultural marketing and the expanded programme for the development of marketing in the States.

The seminar also recommended the setting up of a marketing board with executive powers under the chairmanship of the head of the marketing department. Wherever this was not feasible, regional advisory committees could be constituted.

To bring about uniformity in the working of regulated markets, the seminar suggested that market charges and market practices should also be regulated. It was of the opinion that market charges should not prove to be a heavy burden to the cultivator and seller and that market practices should be well defined to cause the least delay in the process of buying and selling.

Regulated Markets—Of the 1,800 principal agricultural markets in India 550 have already been regulated under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and the Punjab. Steps are being taken for increasing the number of regulated markets to 1,000 by the end of the Second Plan.

Considerable improvement has been made in the marketing conditions in areas which have been regulated under the above Act. The age-old mal practices prevalent in conventional 'mandies' have, by and large, given place to fair dealings and healthy competition. Excessive market charges, short weights, unauthorised deductions and the inevitable disputes between sellers and buyers exist no longer. Concrete steps to promote orderly marketing will help in developing the right market sense among producers, leading them to derive advantage from the marketing of their produce.

In every regulated market there is a market yard where the produce is assembled and displayed. There are canteens and in certain markets even resthouses for the farmers. For auctioning of produce godowns and sheds are being constructed. The regulated markets are becoming more and more popular with the producers. Formerly, hardly 10 per cent. of the people who brought their produce to the wholesale market were producers; today their number has, in some cases, gone above 60 per cent.

The regulated market functions for the common benefit. It is managed by a committee on which producers, traders and local organisations are represented. Producers are generally in a majority on these committees, and in several cases have been elected chairmen. These committees arrange for the enforcement of fair trade practices and licensing of all persons operating in the market. They also disseminate the latest market information.

Improvement Measures—In a regulated market marketing charges such as commission weighment, *hamali* or *palledari* are laid down and rigidly enforced. Unauthorised deductions by way of *dharmada* or samples are prohibited. Market functionaries such as *adatiyas*, traders, brokers and weigh-men are licensed. Standard weights and measures are used and sales are conducted either by open auction or open agreement, eliminating under-hand and under-cover transactions. On-the-spot payment in cash is made to the producers and a representative organisation is established for settling disputes between buyers and sellers.

Every effort is made to provide funds for the development of regulated markets. Central and State Governments provide financial assistance in the form of loans to market committees which are unable to implement schemes due to lack of funds. Besides, the Government of India have provided funds for the development of proper market yards.

Training—For the efficient working of regulated markets, it is essential that Market Secretaries, who as keymen are vested with the management of markets, should be fully trained. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has, therefore, arranged for the training of 100 market secretaries a year. Two training centres are now functioning—one at Sangli in Bombay State and the other at Hyderabad.

PANCHAYATS

In pursuance of a decision taken by the National Development Council that the block and village organisations should be regarded as basic units for formulating and implementing different programmes, it has been decided that the procedure for planning and execution of schemes through panchayats and other village institutions would come into force from April 1, 1959. For this purpose, the schematic budget of the different development blocks has been divided into distinguishable categories. Out of a total amount of Rs. 12 lakhs to be spent in five years in a stage I block, a sum of Rs. 2.9 lakhs will be incurred invariably through the agency of panchayats and other local institutions and not through the departmental agency. It has also been decided that the schematic budget of a Stage II block of Rs. 5 lakhs for five years should be similarly divided and allotted.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

The all-India first estimates of ragi and small millets (kharif) for 1958-59 put the area under these crops at 4,847 thousand acres and 9,154 thousand acres respectively against last year's corresponding adjusted estimates of 4,762 thousand acres and 9,294 thousand acres. Thus, the area under ragi shows an increase of 1.8 per cent, and that under small millets a decline of 1.5 per cent.

During January maximum control prices were fixed in some new areas while in some other areas the prices already in force were revised. Thus, on January 18, the Central Government issued the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order 1959, fixing the maximum prices of paddy ranging from Rs. 9.28 to Rs. 13.79 per maund and of rice ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 21.50 per maund for different varieties in the entire State. Earlier on January 1, the Governor of West Bengal, with the prior concurrence of the Central Government, issued the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1959 fixing the maximum prices of rice and paddy chargeable by producers, wholesalers and retailers in different areas of the State. Simultaneously the Rice and Paddy (West Bengal) Second Price Control Order 1958 was rescinded. On January 15, the Government of India extended the Rice (U. P.) Price Control Order, 1958 to the districts of Agra, Muradabad, Bareilly, Unnao and Mirzapur. In Madhya Pradesh, prices of rice fixed under the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958 have now been specified with greater detail. Under amendments to the above Order dated 7 and 24 January 1959, prices for all rail-head centres and specified non-rail head centres have separately been laid down in the districts of Balaghat, Raipur, Bastar, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Shahdol, Surguja and Durg. On the 24 January 1959, the Central Government issued the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959 fixing maximum control prices of different varieties of rice and paddy in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Warrangal, Nizamabad, Chittoor, Srikakulam and Nellore.

The system of licensing of foodgrains dealers and millers which is already in force in most of the States in the country, has now been introduced in Mysore also. On January 1, 1959, the State Government promulgated the Mysore Foodgrains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order. This requires dealers, engaged in the sale, purchase or storage of 50 maunds or more of foodgrains, and millers of paddy and rice using power driven machinery to obtain a licence.

On January 13, the Government of Mysore issued the Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959 requiring the millers and dealers to sell to the State Government 50 per cent of rice already in stock at the commencement of the Order and thereafter every day 50 per cent of rice held, acquired or milled by them at controlled prices. This Order applies to certain specified areas only. The West Bengal Government have applied the West Bengal Rice Procurement Order, 1958 to some more areas with effect from January 1, 1959 to facilitate procurement operations.

Some more restrictions on movement of foodgrains were enforced during the month. The Government of India issued the Punjab Paddy (Export Control) Order, 1959 on 3 January banning the export of paddy from any place within the State to any place outside. In order to check a sharp rise in the prices of rice in Delhi, the Central Government banned the export of wheat from Delhi with effect from 8 January by issuing the Delhi Wheat Export Control Order, 1959. On January 10, the Central Government extended the U. P. (Restrictions on Movement) Control Order, 1958 to the districts of Agra, Moradabad,

Bareilly, Unnao and Mirzapur, with a view to facilitating procurement and checking a rise in prices. On January 2, the Governor of West Bengal issued the West Bengal Wheat or Wheat products (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1959 banning the booking or transport of wheat, maida, suji, rawa, whole-meal atta and resultant atta from specified railway stations. The provisions of this Order are in addition to those of the Calcutta Wheat (Movement) Control Order, 1956 and West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958.

During January, 1959, the prices of rice showed a further decline while those of most other foodgrains went up considerably. The wholesale price index of rice came down from 97.4 in December, 1958 to 92.1 in January, 1959. The index in January 1959 was about 9 per cent lower than that in the same month last year. The jowar index, which had been declining for the past few months and stood at 104 in December, 1958 ascended to 107 in January, 1959. As for other foodgrains, the wheat index rose from 114 in December, 1958 to 125 in January, 1959. During this period the index of bajra rose from 128 to 132, of maize from 122 to 130 and of gram from 108 to 121. Amidst the diverse movement in the prices of rice and other foodgrains, the index for cereals in January, 1959 remained more or less at the previous month's level of 105, while the index of pulses increased from 111 to 117.

Imports of cereals into India during January, 1959 amounted to 3.69 lakh tons comprising 3.62 lakh tons of rice and 0.07 lakh tons of wheat as compared to 2.8 lakh tons during January, 1958 comprising 0.2 lakh tons of rice and 2.6 lakh tons of wheat.

World production of wheat in 1958 season is now estimated to exceed 145 million tons (excluding that in Soviet Union and China), about 12 million tons higher than in the previous season. Outturn in China is reported at a record figure of 39.3 million tons against 23.4 million tons in 1957, while the new crop in the Soviet Union is believed to be 20 million tons higher than last year's. Production of wheat in North America is substantially higher than in the previous year, largely reflecting a record crop of 38.81 million tons in the United States against 25.37 million tons in 1956-57. In Canada, drought conditions during the growing season marred, for the second cultivating season, the prospects of a good crop, the second estimate of production being of 9.88 million tons compared with 9.92 million tons in 1956-57 and 15.30 million tons in 1955-56. In Western Europe aggregate out-turn is estimated at about one million tons higher than in the previous season. In the Southern Hemisphere, a good crop is still expected in Australia, notwithstanding recent reports of crop disease, the first official estimate being of 4.82 million tons compared with 2.61 in the previous season. A good wheat crop is also reported in Argentina, the second official estimate being of 6.35 million tons compared with 5.72 million tons in 1956-57.

World rice production in 1958-59 is expected to reach a high figure specially because of good crop prospects in India, China and Burma. Un-confirmed reports from North Viet Nam are of a high level of rice production, the crop being put at 4.5 million tons of paddy. Prospects for the harvest of South Viet Nam are also favourable.

SUGAR

Sugarcane—The All-India Second Estimate of sugarcane for 1958-59 shows that during the current year an area of 4,896 thousand acres was under sugarcane as against 4,849 thousand acres in 1957-58 (corresponding adjusted estimate). This shows an increase of 47 thousand acres or 1 per cent over the last year. The increase in acreage has been reported mainly by Bihar, Bombay and Punjab and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. There has, however, been some decrease in area under sugarcane in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and U. P.

During January preparation of land for sowing the next sugarcane crop as well as harvesting and crushing of standing sugarcane progressed satisfactorily in all the sugarcane producing States. The condition and outturn prospects of the crop are reported to be generally satisfactory.

Sugar—An important event of the month was the decision for the supply of twelve complete sugar plants manufactured by the Indian sugar machinery manufacturers for setting up new sugar factories. Eleven of these will be in the cooperative sector. The decision was taken at a meeting in New Delhi attended by representatives of the six sugar machinery manufacturers, the twelve sugar factories and the State Governments concerned, the Union Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and Commerce and Industry. It was decided that four complete sugar plants would be delivered to four of the cooperative sugar factories during the 1960-61 crushing season and the eight remaining plants in the following season.

Total quantity of sugar produced in India during the 1958-59 season upto 31 January 1959 was 9·20 lakh tons against 9·21 lakh tons produced in the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in operation during the week ending 31 January 1959 was 158 against 151 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories in India on 1 January 1959 were 5·01 lakh tons against 6·28 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1 November 1958 to 31 January 1959 were 4·95 lakh tons against 4·41 lakh tons in the same period of the last season.

The Government of India released during January 1959 1·84 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market and 50 thousand tons for export. This brings the total releases so far out of 1958-59 season's production to 4·23 lakh tons including 54·95 thousand tons for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1 July 1958 to 31 January 1959 were 57·12 thousand tons and shipments 49·97 thousand tons.

The market prices of sugar showed a mixed tendency during the month. Compared to month-end prices in December 1958 the prices at the end of January 1959 were generally lower at Hapur, Kanpur, Nagpur and Patna and higher at Bombay while at Calcutta and Madras they did not show any variation. The table below indicates the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres.

		(Rupees per maund)						
Market	Quality	26-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59	
Hapur	Crystal	37·63	37·45	37·45	37·45	37·27	37·45	
Kanpur	D-28	37·00	36·75	36·50	36·75	36·75	36·75	
Calcutta	Indian Medium	38·75	38·75	38·75	38·75	38·75	38·75	
Nagpur	D-24	43·50	43·50	N.A.	43·00	43·00	N.A.	
Madras		40·04	40·58	41·51	39·39	40·04	40·04	
Bombay	D-28	40·34	41·06	41·44	41·00	40·69	40·69	
Patna		37·00	37·00	35·00	35·00	36·00	36·00	

Gur—The average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur during January, were 2,706 maunds against 4,865 maunds in the preceding month and 2,732 maunds during January 1958. The stock of gur in this market stood at 36,500 maunds at the end of January 1959, whereas no stock was reported at the end of the previous month. The prices of gur during the month generally exhibited a firm undertone due to pressure of demand from the consuming centres. Although the prices at some of the centres tended to ease a little in the second half of the month, they were still generally higher than the prices prevailing in the corresponding period of the previous month. The following table shows week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres.

		(Rupees per maund)						
Market	Quantity	26-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59	
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	14·87	14·50	16·62	15·37	16·00	16·87	
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	17·50	18·50	18·50	18·50	18·00	19·00	
Madras	II Sort	16·46	16·79	16·46	16·06	14·31	14·81	
Bombay	Kolhapur	21·00	21·50	22·00	21·50	22·00	22·50	
Patna		16·00	16·00	16·00	16·00	16·00	15·00	

NOTE—The abbreviations used in the Commodity Reviews are:

N.A.—Not available; N.Q.—Not quoted; N.R.—Not reported; ; N.T.—No transaction.

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During January the Government of India announced their decision to grant additional (bonus) quotas of H.P.S. groundnut and groundnut oil for export upto the end of June 1959. A quota of two tons of H.P.S. groundnuts would be given to exporters for every ton of H.P.S. groundnuts exported by them before the end of September 1958. Similarly, for every ton of groundnut oil exported upto the end of September 1958, the exporters would be allowed export quota of three tons of groundnut oil. As a measure to promote exports of groundnut oil established shippers of groundnut oil are also permitted to export groundnut cake equal in quantity to the groundnut oil exported by them between January-February 1959 against their current quotas. A quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) was released for export during the period ending March 1959.

The Government of India have decided that on exports of all varieties of vegetable non-essential oils (other than linseed oil, tobacco seed oil and castorseed oil on the exports of which full refund of excise duty is given) a rebate of excise duty at the rate of Rs. 104 per ton as against Rs. 88 per ton as at present would be granted from 24 January 1959.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils showed an upward trend during the month. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil were steady because of the liberalization in the export policy announced by the Government. This also had influence on the price trends of linseed and linseed oil and castorseed and castor oil.

Groundnut—During January a number of developments took place which influenced prices of groundnut and groundnut oil. The Government's announcement for the grant of additional (bonus) quotas of H.P.S. groundnuts and groundnut oil, provision for the grant of licences for export of groundnut cake equal in quantity to the groundnut oil exported and

release of a fresh quota of groundnut oilcake had a cumulative effect on the prices. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil recorded an upward trend. The following table shows the trend of prices:

(Rupees per maund)							
	Week ending						
	27-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59	
<i>Groundnut (kernel)—</i>							
Bombay (Bold)	23.38	23.51	24.06	25.25	26.08	26.26	
Madras (Superior)	22.47	22.47	24.80	25.72	26.06	27.11	
Hyderabad	26.00	26.00	26.60	28.31	30.00	30.60	
<i>Groundnut oil—</i>							
Bombay	50.31	50.33	51.06	53.63	54.55	54.36	
Madras	49.06	47.23	50.36	51.35	52.66	53.31	
Hyderabad	47.73	52.50	51.37	55.00	56.00	54.75	
<i>European Ports—</i>							
(S. African)	47.50	47.50	47.50	50.00	50.00	50.00	
(Indian)	52.65	52.41	49.47	48.50	50.04	50.60	

During October 1958 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 76 tons and 20 tons respectively. During October 1957, while there were no exports of groundnut oil, export of groundnuts amounted to 510 tons. Total exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during January—October 1958 were 1,641 tons and 318 tons respectively; during the corresponding period of 1957, while there were no exports of groundnut oil, export of groundnuts aggregated 1,548 tons.

Linseed—The prices of linseed and linseed oil also moved up in sympathy with other vegetable oilseeds and oils, except at Bombay where they registered a slight decline. The following table gives the weekly quotations—

(Rupees per maund)							
	Week ending						
	27-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59	
Linseed—							
Bombay (Bold)	27.68	25.71	25.08	26.45	26.26	26.26	
Calcutta (Small)	26.50	26.75	26.62	26.87	27.00	27.13	
Kanpur (Bold)	26.75	26.50	26.75	27.25	27.50	27.62	
Linseed oil—							
Bombay	57.03	56.25	56.64	56.62	56.66	56.11	
Calcutta	56.25	57.50	57.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	
Kanpur	50.00	50.50	53.00	53.00	54.00	54.00	
European Ports							
(Indian)	54.85	54.85	54.85	51.43	51.43	51.43	

During October 1958, 534 tons of linseed oil were exported compared to 708 tons during October 1957. Exports of linseed oil during the period January—October 1958 were 22,512 tons against 13,435 tons during the same period of 1957.

Castor Seed—Prices of castor seed and castor oil showed a firm trend. This was due partly to anticipated export demand and partly to the general up-trend in oilseeds prices.

(Rupees per maund)							
	Week ending						
	27-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59	
<i>Castor seed—</i>							
Bombay (Bold)	19.83	19.65	19.83	20.20	20.94	20.94	
Kanpur (FAQ)	19.39	18.83	19.39	19.39	21.33	20.64	
Badepalli (HCB)	18.66	19.00	18.33	20.00	20.50	21.00	
<i>Castor oil—</i>							
Bombay (Commercial)	48.94	45.27	46.37	47.48	48.94	49.96	
Kanpur (FAQ)	47.50	47.00	48.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	
Madras (FAQ)	48.38	46.74	46.89	47.56	48.54	49.20	
European Ports							
(Bombay Commercial)	53.88	45.55	48.98	47.75	50.45	52.40	

During October 1958, 1,754 tons of castor oil were exported against 2,847 tons during October 1957. Total exports during January—October 1958 were 16,835 tons against 42,845 tons during the corresponding period of 1957.

Coconut—The price of copra at Alleppey recorded a significant fall in the week ending 2 January 1959. In the following weeks of the month, however, the prices improved and the closing quotation stood higher by about Rs. 4 per maund than that for 2 January 1959. The price of coconut oil at Bombay showed a rise in the week ending 2 January but during subsequent weeks they recorded a fall. The following table shows the trend of prices of copra and coconut oil—

							(Rupees per maund)					
							27-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59
Copra—												
Bombay (Colombo)							60.73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.Q.	60.08
Alleppey (Vettumeni)							57.07	53.92	57.70	57.68	58.33	57.68
Coconut Oil—												
Bombay							91.83	93.30	90.36	91.50	91.47	91.10
Cochin							85.00	82.49	N.A.	85.12	N.A.	N.R.

During October 1958, imports of copra and coconut oil amounted to 11,231 tons and 104 tons respectively compared to 13,096 tons of copra and 588 tons of coconut oil imported during October 1957. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—October 1958 aggregated 88,207 tons and 6,670 tons respectively against 111,057 tons of copra and 15,747 tons of coconut oil during the corresponding period of 1957.

COTTON

The latest trade estimate of 1958-59 cotton crop framed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers at the end of December puts the total production at 53.56 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 54.73 lakh bales at the end of November 1958. Their corresponding estimate and Final estimate for 1957-58 season were 51.74 lakh bales and 54.20 lakh bales respectively.

Exports of raw cotton from India during October 1958 were 3.4 thousand bales against 4.5 thousand bales in the previous month and 3 thousand bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports of raw cotton during the first two months of the current season were 7.9 thousand bales against 3 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw cotton during October 1958 were 27.36 thousand bales against 17 thousand bales in the previous month and 19 thousand bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports of raw cotton during the first two months of the current season were 44.36 thousand bales against 58 thousand bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The following table gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and the stocks held by them.

(Lakh bales)

Cotton	Consumption during November		Stocks as on	
	1958	1957	30-11-58	30-11-57
Indian	3.64	3.91	7.53	7.51
Egyptian	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.30
Other Foreign	0.72	0.55	..	0.01
Total Foreign	0.34	0.51	0.98	1.90
Total	4.77	5.04	8.51	9.73

The total arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay were as follows—

	1-9-58 to 15-1-59	Same period last year
Arrivals	3.68	4.22
Consumption by mills	4.84	5.25
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants as on the last date of the period	4.34	4.82

During the month under review cotton markets in India exhibited a mixed trend. Jarilla MGF at Bombay opened on a bearish note and the price declined by Rs. 20 per candy during week ending 2 January. The market picked up considerable strength in the following two weeks and Jarilla MGF was quoted at Rs. 675 per candy on 16 January 1959. The bullish trend was induced by small arrivals, fears of crop damage and large scale short covering. In the latter half of the month, however, the prices lost some ground and the month closed at Rs. 650 per candy. In the case of American cotton at Abohar the prices showed a continuous rise in the first half of the month, touching Rs. 809 on 16 January. Thereafter the ground was lost and the month ended at Rs. 781 per candy, the same as the previous month's closing quotation. There was no transaction in Adoni farm variety.

The following table gives the weekly quotations of some important varieties—

(Rupees per candy)

State/Centre Variety	Andhra Pradesh Adoni farm	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Punjab Deshi	Abohar American
Week ending				
26-12-58	660	660	628	781
2-1-59	N.T.	640	657	781
9-1-59	N.T.	660	624	806
16-1-59	N.T.	675	657	809
23-1-59	N.T.	640	647	794
30-1-59	N.T.	650	628	781

The New York market ruled firm. Sentiment was aided by reports of good demand from mills and trade support. The closing quotations were higher than those of the previous month by Rs. 37 per candy. The following table gives the weekly prices of mid-dling 15/16" cotton.

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
26-12-58	34.24	1,275
2-1-59	34.54	1,286
9-1-59	34.62	1,289
16-1-59	34.48	1,284
23-1-59	34.84	1,300
30-1-59	35.70	1,312

The Karachi cotton market ruled firm during January. The prices rose on hopes of better export business with Japan and good will demand. The 4F Punjab Roller ginned was quoted at Rs. 607 per candy on January 23, 1959 against Rs. 560 per candy at the end of December 1958. The following table shows the week-end prices of 4F Punjab Roller ginned—

Week ending	Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.
26-12-58	560
2-1-59	560
9-1-59	582
16-1-59	588
23-1-59	607
30-1-59	N.A.

JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during November 1958 were 8.55 lakh bales compared to 6.80 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7.92 lakh bales during November 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season July—November 1958 were 26.31 lakh bales compared to 24.63 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during November 1958 were 0.31 lakh bales compared to 0.49 lakh bales in the preceding month and 0.82 lakh bales during November 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of November were 1.98 lakh bales compared to 3.12 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I.J.M.A. during November 1958 was 5.08 lakh bales compared to 4.75 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5.48 lakh bales during November 1957. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of November was 24.81 lakh bales compared to 24.92 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 12.96 lakh bales at the end of November against 9.23 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 10.10 lakh bales at the end of November 1957.

During January the Calcutta loose jute market showed a mixed trend with narrow fluctuations. The raw jute market opened steady as a result of greater buying interest by mills during the first week. In the second week the undertone tended to become weak in sympathy with the goods section. The market was steady and remained practically unchanged in the third week with little business done. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties.

January/February Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59
Northern	19.75	21.00	20.50	20.50	20.75	20.75
Assam	20.25	21.50	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Orissa	22.75	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.75
Deshal	18.75	19.75	19.00	19.25	20.00	19.75
Murshidabad	17.75	18.75	18.25	18.25	18.50	18.75
Jungli/U.P.	17.50	18.50	18.00	18.00	18.25	18.25
Daisee	20.75	22.00	21.50	21.50	21.75	22.00

The pucca bales sector of the Calcutta jute market recorded some improvement in the first week of the month, and remained steady in the following two weeks, except in

the case of Pakistan N.C. which lost Rs. 2 per bale during the third week. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute.

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59
Mill Firsts	200	205	205	205	205	205
Mill Lightings	180	185	185	185	185	185
Daisee L.G.	160	165	165	165	165	170
Pak. N.C.	52	52	52	50	50	50

The up-country markets tended to remain more or less steady throughout the month with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. During the first week the sellers in the up-country centres were reserved in expectation of better prices. With the entry of the State Trading Corporation as a buyer during the second week, the markets showed signs of firming up. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres—

(Rs. per maund)

Centres	Week ending					
	26-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59
Barpeta Road (Assam)	15.00	15.25	16.00	15.50	16.00	16.00
Chakia (Bihar)	15.50	14.00	15.00	14.50	14.50	15.50
Samsi (West Bengal)	16.63	15.84	16.13	N.A.	15.84	15.74
Jajpur Road (Orissa)	20.75	19.50	19.50	19.25	19.00	19.00

The jute goods and fibre markets were generally weak during the month though they opened on a steady rate. There was little overseas demand and price fluctuations were governed mainly by speculative activity. The squeeze in ready hessian eased slightly although there was still a fairly good demand from local shorts. Heavy goods prices rose and fell on alternate days. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta—

Variety	Unit	Week -ending					
		26-12-58	2-1-59	9-1-59	16-1-59	23-1-59	30-1-59
Hessian 40" × 10 ozs.	Ra. per 100 yards.	41.25	41.90	40.70	40.55	40.40	40.25
Sacking B. Twill	Ra. per 100 bags.	92.80	95.00	94.85	93.60	93.10	91.25

TOBACCO

During January Nipani (chewing) tobacco was quoted at Bombay at a slightly higher level of Rs. 70 per maund compared to the previous month's closing quotation of Rs. 65. At Calcutta the prices of both Motihari (medium) and Jutty (medium) varieties registered sharp increases and were quoted at Rs. 206.16 and Rs. 103.16 per maund respectively during the last week of the month compared to their previous month-end quotations of Rs. 176.16 and Rs. 91.16 per maund respectively. 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 1958 were 0.81 million lbs. consisting of 0.37 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.19 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 0.25 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were higher at 1.06 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur during November were 3.93 million lbs. against 3.21 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in November 1958 consisted of 2.29 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.48 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 1.16 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of November were lower at 21.4 million lbs. against 25.1 million lbs. at the end of October. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 9.27 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

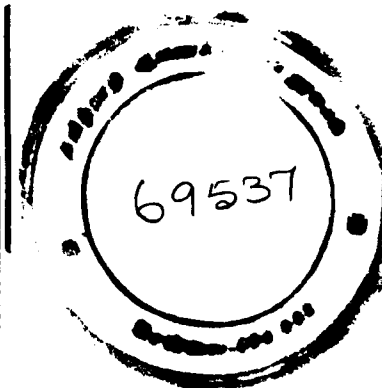
About 0.66 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during December 1958 against 1.14 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded in December, 0.34 million lbs. were flue-cured virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during October 1958 were 2.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19 lakhs against 3.2 million lbs. worth Rs. 27 lakhs in the corresponding month in 1957. Of the 2.4 million lbs. exported during October, the flue-cured virginia variety accounted for as much as 1.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12.2 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the ten months ending October were 99.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,402 lakhs compared to 73.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,113.2 lakhs exported during the corresponding period of 1957.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

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SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Sugarcane and Cotton, 1958-59.

TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during January 1959
(Between 1 January and 28 January 1959)
(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall Regions	Rainfall from 1-1-59 to 28-1-59 (Actual) m.m.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to Normal (Actual) m.m.	Excess (+) or shortfall (—) compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	16	0	0
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	22	+15	+204
Gangetic West Bengal	15	+6	+66
Orissa	11	+2	+22
Bihar Plateau	16	—1	—2
Bihar Plains	32	+21	+187
Uttar Pradesh, East	17	0	+4
Uttar Pradesh, West	32	+7	+28
Punjab (including Delhi)	17	—10	—37
Himachal Pradesh	64	—58	—47
Jammu and Kashmir	72	+18	+33
Rajasthan, West	1	—3	—77
Rajasthan, East	8	+1	+13
Madhya Pradesh, West	34	+24	+255
Madhya Pradesh, East	23	+10	+72
Gujarat	0	—1	—100
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	1	71
Konkan	0	3	—100
Maharashtra (including Marathawada)	2	—3	—49
Vidarbha	3	—6	—65
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	2	—10	—86
Telangana	0	—7	—100
Rayalaseema	0	—6	—100
Madras State	8	—28	—70
Coastal Mysore	0	—2	—100
Interior Mysore, North	0	—4	—100
Interior Mysore, South	0	—4	—100
Kerala	0	—16	—98

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or shortfalls and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.

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

1-1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in Progress during February

State	Sowing	Harvesting
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	Winter Paddy and Sugarcane	Jowar, Bangal Gram, Pulses, Chillies, Sugarcane, Cotton and Wheat in some parts.
Assam	Aus Paddy (Lowland) and Potato	Linseed, Rape and Mustard and Sugarcane.
Bihar	Sesamum, Summer Paddy and Jute.	Winter Rice, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Tur, Cotton and Castor.
Bombay	Sugarcane and Summer Jowar	Wheat, Winter Paddy, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Arhar, Cotton and Sugarcane.
Kerala	Sugarcane	Paddy, Sugarcane and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane	Wheat, Rabi Jowar, Linseed and Cotton.
Madras	Rabi Jowar, Kharif Cotton and Sugarcane.	Jowar, Potato and Bengal Gram.

TABLE No. 1-1—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Mysore	Summer Paddy, Jowar and Sugarcane.	Kharif Paddy, Ragi, Sugarcane, Pulses, Wheat, Minor Millets, Groundnut, Cotton and Tobacco.
Orissa	Rabi Paddy and Sugarcane	Rabi Jowar, Linseed, Rape, & Mustard and Cotton.
Punjab	Sugarcane, Potato and Summer Vegetables.	Sugarcane and Potato.
U. P.	Sugarcane and Tobacco	Potato, Sugarcane, Rape and Mustard in some areas.
West Bengal	Sesamum and Sugarcane	Tobacco, Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Arhar, Potato, Chillies and Cotton.
Manipur	Jute	Wheat, Castor Seed, Rape & Mustard and Linseed.
Himachal Pradesh	Winter Potato	..
Tripura	Sugarcane	Gram, Rabi pulses, Potato, Chillies, Sugarcane and Tobacco.
Delhi	..	Chillies and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons unless other-wise stated)	
	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,821
Jowar	40,367	41,411	7,249	8,056
Bajra	27,884	27,453	2,885	3,565
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,064
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Wheat	33,580	29,657	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
Pulses				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur (Arhar)	5,686	5,598	1,954	1,396
Other Kharif Pulses	16,484	15,832	1,515	1,401
Other Rabi Pulses	11,780	10,820	1,770	1,665
TOTAL PULSES	58,215	54,655	11,503	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	275,350	267,372	68,748	62,026

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato	.	707	785	1,608	1,981
Sugarcane	.	5,057	5,021	60,000§	63,054§
Spices	.				
Ginger (Dry)	.	30	39	15	14
Pepper (Black)	.	221	220	27	26
Chillies (Dry)	.	1,476	1,534	342	365
Tobacco	.	1,029	926	204	252
Oilseeds	.				
Groundnut	.	13,450	14,457	4,200*	4,271*
Castorseed	.	1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum	.	5,446	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard	.	6,311	6,060	1,026	905
Linseed	.	4,156	3,318	384	271
TOTAL OILSEEDS	.	30,778	30,418	6,176	5,007
Fibres	.				
Cotton	.	19,893	20,158	4,735†	4,753†
Jute	.	1,008	1,764	4,288‡	4,084‡
Mesta	.	733	726	1,478‡	1,211‡

*In terms of nuts in shell.

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

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,751 and 6,367 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates 1958-59

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimates Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons unless otherwise stated)		
		Current	Corresponding	Percentage	Current	Corresponding	Percentage
		Estimates	Estimates of the previous year	increase(+) or decrease(—)	Estimates	Estimates of the previous year	increase(+) or decrease(—)
Kharif Cereals—							
Rice	First	9-12-58	71,700	69,794	(+) 2.7	..	..
Jowar	"	23-12-58	25,297	24,674	(+) 2.5	..	..
Bajra	"	17-12-58	25,115	26,004	(—) 3.4	..	..
Maize	"	17-12-58	9,386	8,849	(+) 6.1	..	..
Ragi	"	15-1-59	4,847	4,762	(+) 1.8	..	..
Small Millets	"	16-1-59	9,154	9,294	(—) 1.5	..	..
	TOTAL		145,499	143,377	(+) 1.5	..	..
Pulses—							
Tur	First	15-10-58	4,914	5,056	(—) 2.8	..	..
Kharif Pulses	First	6-11-58	11,269	12,067	(—) 6.6	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	28-1-59	4,896	4,849	(+) 1.0	..	..
Oilseeds—							
Groundnut	Second	13-12-58	13,080	12,683	(+) 3.1	..	..
Sesamum	Second	1-12-58	3,812	3,949	(—) 3.5	..	..
Fibres—							
Cotton	Second	22-1-59	17,095	17,141	(—) 0.3	..	..
Jute	Final	10-12-58	1,827	1,742	(+) 4.9	5,178*	4,052*
Mesta	Second	17-12-58	817	717	(+) 13.9	..	..
Sannhemp	First	3-1-59	537	546	(—) 1.6	..	..

*In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 Second Estimate	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	4,896	4,849	(+)47	(+)1.0

N.B.—Vide footnotes to statement II.

The increase in acreage has been reported mainly by Bihar, Bombay and Punjab and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and U.P.,

This estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October 1958. Till then, the overall condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows 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 ('000 acres)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
Andhra Pradesh	138	(A)136	(+) 2
Assam†	65	65	..
Bihar	405	351	(+) 54
Bombay	263	252	(+) 11
Kerala	22	22	..
Madhya Pradesh	112	123	(—) 11
Madras	99	98	(+) 1
Mysore	129	131	(—) 2
Orissa	60	60	..
Punjab	507	492	(+) 15
Rajasthan	73	(A)81	(—) 8
Uttar Pradesh	2,943	2,962	(—) 19
West Bengal	54	(A)51	(+) 3
Jammu & Kashmir	3*	3*	..
Delhi	13	12	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..
Tripura	7	7	..
TOTAL INDIA	4,896	4,849	(+) 47

(A) Adjusted.

*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 & Nicobar, Lacadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

4-1. All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1958-59

I. SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	17,095	17,141	(—)46	(—)0.3

N.B.—Vide foot-notes to Statement II.

(i) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Descriptions	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	963	965	(—) 2
Americans	3,399	3,216	(+) 183
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,434	3,433	(+) 1
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	345	408	(—) 153
Oomras	1,407	1,577	(—) 170
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,015	1,020	(—) 14
Malvi	1,130	1,100	(+) 21
Broach-Vijay	1,503	1,312	(+) 191
Surti-Suyog	579	586	(—) 7
Dholleras	1,771	1,772	(—) 1
Southerns	1,497	1,591	(—) 94
Comillas	52	53	(—) 1
TOTAL	17,095	17,141	(—) 46

(ii) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	5,830	5,832	(—) 2
Medium Staple	8,399	8,284	(+) 115
Short Staple	2,866	3,025	(—) 159
TOTAL	17,095	17,141	(—) 46

N.B.—Vide Statements II(i) & (ii).

The decrease in area has been accounted for mainly by Mysore and Rajasthan due to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset to a large extent by the increase in area reported mainly by Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab.

Among different varieties of cotton, decrease in area has occurred mostly in the case of H. 420, Oomras and Southernns. However, Americans and Broach Vijay have registered substantial increases. As regards staple lengths, the area under medium staple has increased while that under short staple varieties shows fall. Area under long staple cotton remains almost at the previous year's level.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September 1958. The crop was affected by heavy rains in parts of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Bombay and also in the districts of Chhindwara, Shajapur, Ratlam, Nimar, Dhar and Sehore of Madhya Pradesh. The overall condition of the crop was, however, reported to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the cotton crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate Stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	536	(A)507	(+)29
Assam	34	34	..
Bihar	4	(A)5	(—)1
Bombay	10,202	10,113	(+)89
Kerala	20	21	(—)1
Madhya Pradesh	1,972	1,977	(—)5
Madras	120	118	(+)2
Mysore	2,006	(A)2,120	(—)114
Orissa	24	24	..
Punjab	1,462	1,432	(+)30
Rajasthan	503	(A)586	(—)83
Uttar Pradesh	193	184	(+)9
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Tripura	18	19	(—)1
TOTAL	17,095	17,141	(—)46

(a) Below 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton.

2. Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(i) Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (thousand acres)	
		1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	65	65
Hyderabad American (Parbhani and Andhra American)	Long	144	143
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	..	..
Westerns	Medium	27	24
White and Red Northern	Medium	86	77
Coconadas	Medium	4	4
Mungari	Short	66	59
Chinnapathi	Short	76	64
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	68	71
TOTAL		536	507
Assam—			
Comillas	Short	34	34
Bihar—			
U. P. Deshi	Short	4	5
Bombay—			
Surti-Suyog*	Long	570	586
Jaydhar (including Jaywant)	Long	28	31
Bombay American	Long	7	7
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	37	37
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	926	939
M.P. American (including Buri and Combodia)	Long	756	582
H. 420 (including verum, 91 and Others)*	Long	317	452
Jarilla (including Virnar 197/3)	Medium	3,089	3,067
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,503	1,312
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	54	44
Kalyan	Medium	399	409
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	1,019	1,015
M.P. Oomras	Short	680	827
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	391	391
Barsi Nagar Oomras	Short	118	120
Mathio	Short	299	304
TOTAL		10,202	10,113
Kerala—			
Kerala American (incl. Combodia & Co. 4 improved variety)	Long	20	21
Madhya Pradesh—			
M.P. American (Incl. Buri & Combodia)*	Long	181	141
H. 420 (incl. Verum, 91 and others)	Long	28	46
Malvi	Medium	1,038	1,012
Jarilla (incl. Virnar 197/3 & others)	Medium	345	376
M.B. American	Medium	238	242
M.P. Oomras	Short	112	120
M.B. Oomras	Short	30	34
TOTAL		1,972	1,977

(i) Variety-wise—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras—			
Karungani	Long	35	44
Madras American (Combodia & Uganda)	Long	83	62
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	2	12
TOTAL		120	118
Mysore—			
Mysore American (including Bombay American)	Long	812	822
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	24	25
Jaydhar	Long	819	836
Kumpta (including Jaywant and others)	Medium	351	437
TOTAL		2,006	2,120
Orissa—			
U.P. Deshi	Short	13	13
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	3	3
TOTAL		24	24
Punjab—			
Punjab American	Long	969	993
Punjab Deshi	Short	493	439
TOTAL		1,462	1,432
Rajasthan—			
Rajasthan American	Medium	88	102
Malvi	Medium	92	97
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	323	387
TOTAL		503	586
Uttar Pradesh—			
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	64	64
U.P. Deshi	Short	129	120
TOTAL		193	184
West Bengal—			
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)
Delhi—			
U.P. Deshi	Short	(a)	(a)
Himachal Pradesh—			
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1
Tripura—			
Comillas	Short	18	19
ALL-INDIA		5,830	5,832
5,830		8,399	8,284
8,399		2,866	3,025
TOTAL		17,095	17,141

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

(ii) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Descriptions	Area (thousand acres)	
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Bengal—		
U.P. Deshi	146	138
Punjab Deshi	494	440
Rajasthan Deshi	323	387
TOTAL	963	965
II. Americans—		
Punjab American	969	993
Madhya Pradesh American	937	723
Madras American	82	63
Bombay American	7	7
Madhya Bharat American	238	243
Rajasthan American	88	103
Hyderabad American (incl. Parbhani and Andhra American)	181	180
Mysore American*	812	823
U.P. American	64	64
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Kerala American	20	21
TOTAL	3,399	3,216
III. Jarilla (Including Virnar and 197/3)	3,434	3,433
IV. H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	345	498
V. Oomras—		
M.P. Oomras	792	953
Barsi Nagar Oomras	118	120
Hyderabad Oomras	459	462
M.B. Oomras	30	34
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL	1,407	1,577
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,015	1,029
VII. Malvi	1,130	1,109
VIII. Broach-Vijay	1,503	1,312
IX. Surti-Suyog	579	586
X. Dholeras—		
Gujarat Dholeras	54	44
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	1,019	1,015
Kalyan	399	409
Mathio	299	304
TOTAL	1,771	1,772
XI. Southern—		
Jaydhar (incl. Jayawant)	847	867
Westerns	27	24
Mungari	66	59
White & Red Northern	86	77
Coconadas	4	4
Chinnapathi	79	67
Karungannies	35	44
Kumpta ordinary	351	437
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	2	12
TOTAL	1,497	1,591
XII. Comillas	52	53
GRAND TOTAL	17,095	17,141

(iii) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres)	
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Long Staple—		
Bombay American*	7	7
Madhya Pradesh American	937	723
Punjab American*	969	993
Madras American*	83	62
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad American (incl. Parbhani and Andhra American)	181	180
Mysore American & Others*	812	822
Kerala American	20	21
H. 420 (incl. verum, 91 and others)	345	498
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,015	1,029
Surti-Suyog	579	586
Southern—Jayadhar	847	867
Southern—Karungannies	35	44
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	5,830	5,832
II. Medium Staple—		
U.P. American	64	64
M.B. American	238	242
Rajasthan American	88	102
Kumpta@	351	437
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & 197/3)	3,434	3,433
Broach-Vijay	1,503	1,312
Malvi	1,130	1,109
Gujarat Dholeras	54	44
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	1,019	1,015
Southern—Westerns	27	24
Southern Coconadas	4	4
Southern White & Red Northern	86	77
Southern Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	2	12
Dholeras Kalyan	399	400
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	8,399	8,284
III. Short Staple—		
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	494	440
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	146	138
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	323	387
M.B. Oomras	30	34
M.P. Oomras	792	953
Hyderabad Oomras	459	462
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	118	120
Dholeras—Mathio	299	304
Southern—Mungari	66	59
Southern—Chinnapathi	79	67
Comillas	52	53
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	2,866	3,025
GRAND TOTAL	17,095	17,141

(a) Below 500 acres. @Including Jaywant and others.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement III.

TABLE No. 5
Production of Tea in North India

Districts	January to December	
	('000 lbs.)	
	1958*	1957*
Assam Valley	3,30,864	3,15,127
Cachar	43,370	39,411
Darjeeling	16,694	15,984
Dooars	1,34,307	1,33,328
Terai	18,421	17,829
West Dinajpur	..	..
Bihar	149	214
All Others	7,263	6,965
TOTAL	5,51,070	5,28,358

*Estimated.

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

5.1. Production of Tea in South India

Districts	December		January to December	
	('000 lbs.)		('000 lbs.)	
	1958	1957	1958*	1957
Anamallais	1,989	2,300	31,970	29,854
Central Travancore	2,033	2,176	31,795	29,108
Cochin	150	220	2,610	2,811
Coorg	22	21	395	323
Kanan Devans	928	1,776	22,626	24,088
Kanyakumari	21	23	415	463
Madurai	100	97	1,576	1,288
Malabar	34	32	471	384
Mundakayam	180	172	2,562	2,321
Mysore	283	241	3,268	3,210
Nilgiris	1,087	1,082	17,810	17,623
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,129	1,247	15,693	14,459
South Travancore	441	392	6,775	6,088
Tirunelveli	35	21	632	778
Wynaad	796	866	12,061	11,995
Estimated production for factories not owning estates	..	..	5,695†	5,861†
Estimated production for estates without factories	369	426	369	426
TOTAL	9,597	11,662	167,783	160,680

*Includes revised figures for November 1958.

†Relate to January—November.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India, Cochin.

TABLE No. 6
Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area ('000 acres)			Production ('000 ton.)		
				Current estimate	Corresponding estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimate	Corresponding estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1957-58	1-8-58	22,962	22,451	(+) 2.3	8,487	9,004	(—) 5.7
Wheat	Final	1957-58	29-9-58	11,761	11,673	(+) 0.8	3,652	3,584	(+) 1.9
Barley	Final	1957-58	25-7-58	621	548	(+) 13.3	170	132	(+) 28.8
Gram	Final	1957-58	25-7-58	3,239	3,380	(—) 4.2	716	725	(—) 1.1
Sugarcane	First	1958-59	10-9-58	1,159	1,054	(+) 10.0	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1957-58	20-9-58	195	183	(+) 6.6	202	191	(+) 5.8
Rape and Mustard	Final	1957-58	11-8-58	1,822	1,869	(—) 2.5	294	312	(—) 5.8
Fibres—									
Cotton	Third	1958-59	13-1-59	3,335	3,410	(—) 2.2	1,601	1,580	(+) 1.3
Jute	Second	1958-59	11-12-58	1,528	N.A.	..	6,001*	5,701*	(+) 5.3
Tea	First	1958-59	9-7-58	76	75	(+) 1.3	..	..	..

* In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Not available.

Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Cereals into India

Cereals	During the week ending				Pro- gressive total from 1-1-59 to 28-1-59
	7-1-59	14-1-59	21-1-59	28-1-59	
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Rice	6,724	..	..	..	6,724
Wheat	56,715	124,378	73,659	57,746	321,236
TOTAL	63,439	124,378	73,659	57,746	327,960

TABLE No. 8
Coffee Cured

Months (1958)	(Metric tons)			
	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
(a) 1957-58 Crop				
October	229	215	1,409	1,853
November	182	83	1,234	1,499
December	125	61	652	839
(b) 1958-59 Crop				
December	754	..	..	754

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1957-58 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During December 1958				Upto December 1958			
	Arabica	Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Arabica	Robusta	Total
	Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.		Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	12	49	42	103	21,501	8,046	14,500	14,149
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage)	917	441	1,224	2,582	9,571	3,154	8,836	21,541
Sold for export	151	312	..	463	9,505	3,273	1,413	14,281
Balance as on 31-12-58	2,338	1,619	1,359	8,307	2,338	1,619	4,350	8,307
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 997 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes:

- (i) 91 tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.
(ii) 107 tons Plantation sold to be exported exclusively to Sweden.
(iii) 3 tons Plantation and 3 tons Robusta sold to Japan.

(B) 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During December 1958				Upto December 1958			
	Arabica	Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Arabica	Robusta	Total
	Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.		Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	
Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	4,493	177	61	4,731	4,783	178	65	5,026
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sold for export	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance as on 31-12-1958	4,783	178	65	5,026	4,783	178	65	5,026
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	8,406	3,327	2,761	14,494

8-2. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rs. per 60 kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
11-12-58	Coimbatore	252.90 to 280.50	268.06	205.25 to 221.50	215.68	201.90 to 219.60	209.75
26-12-58	Mysore	269.09 to 287.00	277.06	212.95 to 225.50	213.35	196.00 to 216.00	204.76

TABLE No. 9
Imports of Raw Tobacco

Variety	Ten months ended October			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,706	125	1,820	83
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	31	1	N.A.	N.A.
Oth rs	225	10	978	21
TOTAL	2,962	136	2,798	104

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

N.A.—Not available.

9-1. Tobacco (Raw) Exports

Variety	Ten months ended October			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of <i>bidis</i>	119	1.4	194	1.2
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	5,286	33.2	5,032	24.5
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	..	..	434	1.5
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	85,542	1,299.9	62,169	1,038.4
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,516	30.4	1,475	17.8
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,634	15.5	2,122	21.5
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	301	3.2	11	0.1
For manufacture of Hookah tobacco	66	1.1	30	0.4
Other tobacco (raw)	3,719	17.3	2,233	7.8
TOTAL	99,183	1,402.0	73,640	1,113.2

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

TABLE No. 10

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

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			January 1959 30 12 59	December 1958 28 12 58	January 1958 31 12 58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	22.25	19.31	16.25
	Chandansi	Mixed	26.00	24.00	15.50
	Sagar	Pisoi	26.00	22.00	13.50
Jowar	Akola	White	10.00	9.20	8.25
Gram	Abohar		22.50	19.60	9.63
Maize	Bahraich		15.00	14.00	11.00
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		23.80	22.22	13.33
	Patna		27.50	23.00	13.00
Ahar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	29.50	27.00	15.50
	Patna		31.00	28.00	14.00
	Bombay		27.78	26.07	15.00
	Madras	Nagpur	33.72	30.91	20.47
Potatoes					
	Patna		8.00	8.00	5.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	8.50	12.00	7.50
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	15.84	16.43	12.34
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	40.60	40.31	38.55
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	38.75	38.75	37.00
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	16.87	14.87	11.50
	Madras	II Sort	14.81	16.46	13.55
	Bombay	Kolhapur	22.50	21.00	17.50
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		20.00	20.00	16.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	220.00	220.00	210.00
	Khurja	Desi	195.00	190.00	194.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	215.00	217.50	223.00
Fish and Eggs					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	61.72	66.85	46.28
		Pomfret	102.85	82.28	82.28
	Calcutta	Rolu	100.00 (a)	110.00	85.00
		Hilsa	N.S.	50.00	75.00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	130.00 (a)	145.00	130.00
	Madras	Ungraded	125.00	145.00	120.00
	Bombay		124.00	134.00	96.00
	Jullundur		N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

TABLE No. 10—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	30.00	26.00	27.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	32.00	29.00	24.62
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	26.75	24.98	27.31
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	26.75	23.98	22.77
	Madras	Superior	27.11	22.47	21.85
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	26.26	27.68	21.31
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	27.62	26.75	19.50
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	20.94	19.83	19.10
	Radepally		210.0	18.65	18.85
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	35.00	35.00	37.00
		Black	32.50	32.00	32.50
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	14.50	13.94	10.29
	Abohar	Desi	15.75	15.37	11.75
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumani	57.38	57.07	54.56
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		70.30	65.00	60.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	65.00	58.00	58.50
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54.36	49.96	49.22
	Madras		53.31	47.73	44.75
Linseed Oil	Bombay		56.11	57.03	51.09
	Kanpur		54.00	50.00	48.00
Castor Oil	Bombay	Commercial	49.96	48.94	45.16
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	49.00	17.50	46.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	64.18	65.00	60.12
	Bombay		58.77	55.10	57.30
Coconut Oil	Cochin		N.R.	85.00	76.49
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	12.75	12.75	9.25
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		11.00	9.25	7.50
	Bombay	Decorticated	11.20	10.38	8.44
		Deoiled	15.59	13.87	N.Q.
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapus, per candy	Abohar	Desi	314.16	159.46	126.14
of 392 lbs.	Tirupur	Cambodia	188.88	200.00	183.00
Cotton lint (392	Abohar	Desi	314.16	314.16	280.25
lbs.)		320-F	310.32	390.32	413.25
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	325.00	330.00	390.00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	247.00	247.00	N.A.
		Indian Mill Firsts	205.00	200.00	225.00
Jute (per bale of	Calcutta	Mill Lightnings	185.00	180.00	190.00
400 lbs.)					
Loose Jute (per	Calcutta	Assam Middles	24.00	22.75	28.2
maund)					
N.A.—Not available. N.Q.—Not quoted. (a) Relates to previous week. N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No supply. N. T.—No transaction.					

TABLE No. 10—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Loose Jute (per m. l.)	Calcutta	Pakistan— District Middles	29.50	29.50	32.00
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India Medium Dose Dust	1.72	1.70	1.56
		Export Clean Black Pekoe	2.00	1.98	2.35
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	235.00	245.00	N.R.
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'PB'	278.00	287.00	N.R.
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	250.00	241.00	238.00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	30.00	22.00	19.00
	Cochin	Good	N.R.	12.24	15.30
Chillies	Patna		70.00	70.00	
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	82.05	02.75	58.16
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	N.R.	27.54	24.48
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalmpong)	133.00	114.00	102.00
		Small (Mysore)	800.00	800.00	840.00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	Blue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips (Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Rubber	Kottayan	Sheet	125.07	125.07	123.44
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	9.37	12.50	10.44
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	15.00	13.00	15.00
Arocanuts	Madras	Singapore	194.16	210.05	171.15
		Mangalore	213.94	223.82	230.40
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	10.00	11.00	5.50
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 Governments.		350.00	350.00	350.00
2. Ammonium Nitrate	f.o.r. despatching station freight being paid up to rail head destinations by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		420.00	420.00	420.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Do.		330.00	330.00	330.00
4. Urea	f.o.r. despatching stations		710.00	710.00	710.00

10-1. 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. 11

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	28-1-59	12.25
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Bastmati	28-1-59	25.00
	Dacca		23-1-59	30.00
Gur	Lyallpur		13-10-58	12.00
	Karachi		24-1-59	14.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned	24-1-59	{ 63.75 303.70
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned	24-1-59	{ 74.25* 353.70*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	28-1-59	13.50
	Lyallpur	L.S.S.	28-1-59	12.50
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	8-11-58	125.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	23-1-59	28.00
				136.11†

*Rupees per candy of 392 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11-1. Prices in 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.)	29-1-59	149½ cents	13.02
			Winter Mar.	"	29-1-59	197½ cents	12.89
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-1-59	207½ cents	13.53
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-1-59	163½ cents	10.98@
	U. K.	London	Australian f.a.q. car- goes (c.i.f.) Feb/Mar.	Ton	30-1-59	£24 10 0	12.00

11-1. Prices in other Foreign Countries--contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel	29 1-59	118 1/2 cents	8-27
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash	Unit (48 lbs.)	29 1-59	101-7 1/2 cents	8-24 1/2
Groundnut	European Ports	..	Sudan (c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	30 1-59	£58 10 0 (Nominal)	29-11
Groundnut Oil	European Ports	..	South African (c.i.f.)	Ton	30-1-59	£102 0 0	50 00
Linseed	European Ports	..	Ethiopian 2 nd (c.i.f.) U.K. D. c. Jan.	Metric Ton	30 1-59	£52 10 0	26-18
Linseed Oil	European Ports	..	Argentina (c.i.f.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	30 1-59	£79 0 0	38-69
Castor Oil	European Ports	..	Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	30 1-59	£107 0 0	32 40
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	29 1-59	35 70 cents	600-00*
			March	Lb.	29 1-59	35 14 cents	656-00*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	30 1-59	£106 0 0	252-38†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30 1-59 (Canada 2-72 1/2 to 2-72 1/2 dollars=£1 sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 392 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—The prices in 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. 12

Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1959 (30-1-59)	December 1958 (26-12-58)	January 1958 (31-1-58)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2-25	2-75	1-75
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0-72 (a)	1-44	0-72
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0-50	0-50	0-37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0-72 (a)	0-72	0-60
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6-00	6-00	2-75
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 00	9-00	10 00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	3 00	3-00	1-75
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2-70	3-00	2-50
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras	..	Seer	1-15	1-32	1-15
Tomatoes	Madras	..	Seer	0-49	0-58	0-49
Lady's Fingers	Madras	..	Seer	0-65	0-82	0-58
Cauliflowers	Madras	..	Each	0-37	0-37	0-63
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0-37	0-37	0-25

(a) Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1958 (30-1-59)	Dec. 1959 (26-12-58)	January 1958 (31-1-58)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohtu	Seer	3-00(a)	3-50	2-50
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1-28	1-28	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2-00	2-12	2-00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1-87	1-87	1-87
Poultry						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1-50(a)	1-50	1-50
	Madras	Small	Each	1-25	1-25	1-25
Duck	Bombay	..	Each	1-75(a)	2-25	2-50
	Madras	..	Each	1-25	1-75	1-50

N.Q.—Not quoted.

@ Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1959 (30-1-59)	Dec. 1958 (26-12-58)	January 1958 (31-1-58)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation	Each	60-00	60-00	80-00
		2 seers of milk		(b)		
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	N.T.	550-00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.Q.	250-00	200-00
Milch Buffalo	Bihar					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	200-00	200-00	300-00
				(b)		
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500-00	500-00	400-00
				(b)		
Bullocks	Bihar					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	100-00	100-00	150-00
				(b)		
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	600-00	600-00	400-00
				(b)		

(b) Relates to first fortnight of the month.

N.T.—No transaction.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15
Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres
(In Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			January 1959 (31.1.59)	Dec. 1958 (26.12.58)	January 1958 (31.1.58)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.82	0.82	0.86
Mutton	Bombay		2.00	2.25	1.75
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.80
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.56	2.56	2.56
		Without bones	3.00	3.00	2.81
Pork	Calcutta		2.50(a)	2.50	2.50
	Bombay		2.50	2.75	2.00
	Madras		2.56	2.56	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.80
	Calcutta		1.25(a)	1.50	1.25

(a) Related to previous week.

TABLE No. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : 1952-53 = 100)

Group of Articles	Weekly								Monthly		
	January 1959				December 1958				Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
	31.1.59	10.1.59	17.1.59	24.1.59	31.1.58	6.12.58	13.12.58	20.12.58	27.12.58	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958
	50	50	50	50	58	58	58	58	58	1959	1958
Food Articles	112.5	113.7	114.1	115.1	116.2	114.2	113.8	112.0	112.2	114.3	102.5
Liquor & Tobacco	98.5	102.5	105.5	105.5	105.5	95.7	95.5	90.5	97.8	103.5	96.4
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.7	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.9	115.1	115.1	115.1	114.8	115.1	114.0
Industrial Raw Materials	111.2	113.1	114.5	115.7	116.1	112.5	112.9	112.7	112.1	114.1	112.5
Manufactures	107.9	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.0	108.4	107.7
All Commodities	110.7	111.0	112.4	113.1	113.7	112.0	111.7	111.2	110.8	112.3	100.0

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 17
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries
(Base : 1953 = 100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia
1950	101	94	96	69
1951	110	104	109	85
1952	97	101	102	98
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	99
1955	87	101	99	102
1956	97	104	102	106
1957	103	107	103	107
1957 September	104	107	103	108
1958 August	110	108	103	106
1958 September	110	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. 18
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns 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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 October	125	122	91	96	115	114	113	116
1958 September	136	132	104	104	122	120	128	127
1958 October	137	132	108	108	125	122	133	130

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19
Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and some 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*
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1957 September	106	107	104	106	108	107	105	116
1958 August	114	113	107	108	109	108	105	119
1958 September	..	..	107	108	109	109	106	119

*Linked at January 1956.

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

22-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab

(In rupees)									
State/Distt.	Village	Month & 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—									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Nov. 1958	Man	8	1.50	1.00	0.62	..	1.00
		"	Woman	8	..	0.75	0.62	..	0.75
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man	8	1.00	..	..	..	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	0.50	0.50	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	0.50	0.50	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisaipur	Oct. 1958	Man	10	1.50	1.50	..	1.00	1.50
		"	Woman	10	..	1.00	..	..	1.00
		"	Child	10	..	0.75	..	0.75	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	Man	8	..	..	..	1.00	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	0.87	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	0.50	..
Morena	Bijaipur	"	Man	7	2.00	1.50	..	1.30	1.00
		"	Woman	7	..	1.50	..	1.50	1.00
		"	Child	7	..	1.00	..	1.00	0.75
Satna	Kotar	"	Man	7	1.00	..	..	0.75	1.00
		"	Woman	7	..	..	..	0.75	0.75
		"	Child	7	..	..	..	0.75	0.50
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	Nov. 1958	Man	8	2.25	..	2.00	2.50	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..
		"	Child	8	1.37	..	1.12	1.37	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	2.12	2.12
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	2.12	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	1.00	1.37	1.25

22-2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled labour			Herdsman		
				Car-penter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Vetlapalem	Nov. 1958	8	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	..	..
Nizamabad	Ootapalli	"	6	2.00	2.00	..	0.75	..	0.37
Assam—									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Nov. 1958	8	4.00	3.00	.. (a)	1.25	.. (a)	1.25
Golaghat	Sokial	"	8	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	..	1.00
Bihar—									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Oct. 1958	8	2.50	2.50	..	1.13	..	1.13
Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	"	7	2.25	2.00	..	0.37	0.37	..
Ranchi	Itki	"	8	2.50	3.30	2.00	1.00	..	0.66
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	"	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.62	1.49	1.19
Bombay—									
Thana	Palghar	Oct. 1958	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..
Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal	Bahulgaon	"	8	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	0.62	0.44
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Nov. 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	8	2.00	2.00	1.50	0.75	0.50	0.50
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisaipur	Oct. 1958	10	3.50	3.00	2.00	..	..	..
Surguja	Basdai	"	8	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
Morena	Bijaipur	"	8-9	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	..	1.00
Satna	Kotar	"	7-11	3.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	0.75	0.50
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. 1958	8	1.81	0.62	..	0.62	..	0.44
Tumkur	Gaddabhalli	"	8½	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	Nov. 1958	8	3.25	3.25	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	"	8	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	Nov. 1958	7	..	..	..	0.93	..	0.48
Burdwan	..	"	8	..	..	..	1.18	0.78	0.68
Cooch Behar	..	"	7	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.75
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Nov. 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.37
Tripura—									
Tripura	Govt. Agri. Farm.	Oct. 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Per month per bull or cow.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during December 1958 (from 29th November 1958 to 26th December 1958) 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 region
		During the month of December 1958 (from 29-11-58 to 26-12-58)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1958	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	..	1	301	695	
	3. Northern	..	..	193	632	
	4. Westerns	408	60	1,063	3,373	
	5. Mungari	5	116	20	250	
	6. Coconadas	72	50	1,067	349	
	TOTAL	485	227	2,644	5,209	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	214	1,123	210	1,123	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarila	797	2,249	985	2,314	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,011	3,372	1,204	3,437	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	1,496	3,509	3,848	8,736	
	Cotton Waste	535	365	940	759	
Assam						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas	295	663	295	849	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—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	39	3	1,336	852	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	39	3	1,336	852	
	Cotton Waste	7,533	7,933	27,751	30,157	
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	4,987	..	4,987	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	801	..	801	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	302	..	302	
	Others	..	467	..	467	
	TOTAL	..	6,557	..	6,557	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	49,818	57,600	63,949	91,058	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	268	350	268	350	
	TOTAL	50,086	57,950	64,217	91,408	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholeras Wagad	..	..	..	220	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zala-wad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan	..	..	..	..	
	3. Mathio	6,268	9,117	6,268	10,672	
	4. Pratap	..	..	..	..	
	5. Deviraj (134-Co 2)	..	..	..	..	
	6. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	6,268	9,117	6,268	10,802	
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	13,720	8,871	15,727	9,198	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras	2,277	1,640	2,658	2,440	
	3. Hyderabad Gao-rani	3,590	4,062	3,908	5,081	
	4. Kumpta ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	6. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	..	4,493	..	5,079	
	8. Hyderabad American	..	150	..	150	
	9. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	10. Others	1,572	51	1,572	51	
	TOTAL	21,159	20,167	23,865	21,999	
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	103,912	24,005	176,040	40,640	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	8,250	128,777	14,205	238,424	
	3. Oomras	971	5,271	1,136	8,293	
	4. Cambodia including Buri	38,376	27,868	42,536	34,128	
	5. M.P. American	15,519	13,774	21,505	28,510	
	6. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	6,209	3,976	7,012	4,524	
	TOTAL	173,237	203,671	262,434	347,519	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	5,031	6,823	10,975	25,217	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	69	..	
	4. Cambodia	6,061	2,835	10,412	5,043	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	12	..	
	Others	151	..	162	..	
	TOTAL	12,743	9,628	30,630	30,260	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	263,493	307,090	387,414	508,635	
	Cotton Waste	5,733	4,247	21,533	19,488	
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia)	N.A.				The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)	N.A.				
	3. Jarilla	N.A.				
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	10,635	28,624	21,628	36,248	
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U.P. Desi	796	1,814	1,057(R)	1,814(R)	The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American (including Buri, Upland and Cambodia)	2,887	3,223	3,141(R)	3,303(R)	
	3. Jarilla (including 197/3 and 0394)	23,917	30,148	27,668(R)	39,491(R)	
	4. Malvi	2,096	3,631	2,199(R)	3,635(R)	
	5. M.B. Oomras	441	345	441(R)	345(R)	
	TOTAL	30,137	39,161	34,506(R)	48,588(R)	
3. Bhopal	1. Malvi	N.A.				The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	N.A.				
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	40,772	67,785	56,134	84,836	
	Cotton Waste	104	147	1,937	1,025	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—						
	1. Western	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northers	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	3,808	1,413	19,320	12,469	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	1,086	907	14,710	7,901	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconada	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli	..	3	882	224	
	9. Karunganni	76	0	715	1,135	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	5,870	2,332	33,633	21,720	
	Cotton Waste	7,449	7,236	26,801	25,883	
Punjab—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.	N.A.	767	3,300	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.	N.A.	1,091	10,657	
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	2,758	20,057	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.	N.A.	1,373	827	Kangra, Hoshiar- pur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.	N.A.	5,061	10,725	
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	6,434	11,552	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.	N.A.	4,745	2,000	Amritsar and Gur- daspur.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.	N.A.	2,404	5,077	
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	7,149	7,086	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.	N.A.	5,688	5,058	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.	N.A.	14,741	45,035	
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	20,429	50,093	
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.	N.A.	17,051	26,372	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohinder- garh and Kapur- thala.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.	N.A.	8,957	25,117	
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	26,008	51,489	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	N.A.	N.A.	62,778	140,275	
	Cotton Waste	N.A.	N.A.	176	171	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Desi	215	1,372	348(R)	3,704	Dhra Dun, Saha- ranpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Ali- garh and Muzaffar- nagar.
	2. Perso-American	1,295	881	1,508	1,616	
	TOTAL	1,510	2,253	1,856(R)	5,320	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Desi	..	42	..	42	Mathura, Far- rukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	488	240(R)	891	
	TOTAL	..	530	240(R)	933	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	58	..	58	..	Kanpur, Fateh- pur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	68	..	68	..	
	TOTAL	126	..	126	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shah- jahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Ba- daun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garh- wal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	1,633	2,783	2,222(R)	6,253	
	Cotton Waste	94	74	569	964	

TABLE No. 23—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
1. Comillas	.	203	218	2,725	435	The whole State.
2. Hyderabad American	.	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	.	203	218	2,725	435	
Cotton Waste	.	234	62	1,696	430	
Mysore—						
1. Mysore American		1,122	607	2,151(R)	1,205(R)	The whole State.
2. Kumpta Ordinary		345	351	1,546(R)	5,607(R)	
3. Jayadhar	.	805	286	5,162(R)	2,052(R)	
4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	.	..	..	..	..	
5. Lakshmi	.	640	..	2,362(R)	635(R)	
6. Others	.	4,945	578	9,414(R)	3,071(R)	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	.	7,860	1,912	20,635(R)	13,320(R)	
Cotton Waste	.	70	205	415(R)	384(R)	
Rajasthan—						
1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	.	6,104	12,681	7,422(R)	20,038(R)	The whole State.
2. Rajasthan Desi	.	12,430	20,580	17,079(R)	41,568(R)	
3. M. B. Oomras	.	..	..	..	..	
4. Malvi	.	..	..	..	..	
5. U. P. Desi	.	..	..	..	..	
6. Jarilla	.	..	1,382	..	1,499(R)	
7. Others	.	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	.	18,534	34,643	24,501(R)	63,675(R)	
Cotton Waste	.	..	..	..	..	
Tripura—						
Cotton Lint	}	N.A.				The whole State.
Comillas						
Cotton Waste						
ALL INDIA						
Cotton Lint	.	349,165	421,025	596,185	848,743	
Cotton Waste	.	14,223	12,386	54,067	49,104	

N.A.—Not available.

(R) Revised.

@ Excludes data in respect of Bhopal region of M. P., Punjab and Tripura.

M/P376DEStat's—800—12-3-59—GIPS.



MONTHLY NEWS-LETTER

WHEN the Food Minister spoke in the course of the general debate on the Budget in Rajya Sabha on March 9, he could point to a number of developments indicating a satisfactory measure of progress in the past and a hopeful outlook for the future. Over the five years from 1952-53 to 1956-57, there was an increase of about 4 per cent per year in food-grain production. It could legitimately be hoped that with a good crop this year and the measures taken in various spheres of organisation and development, the rate of increase would be accelerated. Production schemes are being stepped up. With the streamlining of administration, the concentration of the Community Development efforts in agriculture etc., the average rate of annual increase can be pushed up. Even taking into account the increase in population the rate of increase in production will be deemed adequate. Cash crops have established a strikingly creditable record; output of jute since 1947 has trebled from 17 lakh bales to 51 lakh bales. There has been a 75 per cent increase in the output of cotton. Oilseeds and sugarcane have also a fairly good record of expansion in production. While from the technological point of view the present schemes of production are sound and safe, there is a continuous endeavour to adjust and improve on them. Foreign exchange difficulties have for the time being set a limitation on the supply of fertilisers but not without the compensating advantage of stimulating the setting up of new units within the country, alongwith the expansion of old ones. The targets of minor irrigation works have been fulfilled according to schedule. For major irrigation works too it is hoped the revised targets would be achieved. Thanks to the various steps taken by the Government, there is now an alround awareness both in the administration and among the farmers, of the need to step up agricultural production.

The fortunes of agriculture cannot be divorced from those of industry. It is heartening to see the Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry presenting the picture of a further rise in industrial output and in production capacity, the commencement of important new projects in both the public and private sectors and a hopeful turn in export trend from July 1958.

The reports of fertiliser demonstration trials carried out in 1956-57 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research indicate that large areas in India are deficient in phosphates. As there is a gap between current demand and domestic production of single super-phosphate, the Standing Committee on Manures and Fertilisers of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has urged consideration of imports of this commodity. Among the subjects covered by the Committee at its recent meeting is the preparation of farmers' guides in States giving schedules of manuring and economic practices, the relative performance of nitrogenous fertiliser and soil testing for the assessment of the nutrition requirements of crops. At a meeting of the Agricultural Engineering Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it was decided to set up a society of agricultural engineers which would facilitate collaboration among engineers, manufacturers and users of agricultural implements. The Committee feels that research on agricultural implements should be intensified, a task which could best be undertaken by the States with reference to their own special regional requirements.

The development Council for Sugar Industry after reviewing the question of standardisation of methods of cost used in sugar factories has recommended the adoption of revised forms for collecting cost of production data on a uniform basis. While recommending the

continuance of the present experimental cane quality payment scheme, the Council has asked the Sugar Advisory Committee to give further thought to it and examine the possibility of introducing on a uniform basis throughout the country a system of payment linking price with quality. Another recommendation was towards intensive work for the reduction of sugar losses in molasses and bagasse and prevention of deterioration of colour of carbonation sugar on storage. Twenty-three new factories with an annual sugar production capacity of about 2.61 lakh tons went into production by January 1959. Six more factories with an annual capacity of 0.72 lakh tons are expected to start production during 1958-59 season and another seven more with about the same capacity may start functioning in 1959-60. The rest of the factories licensed under the Second Five Year Plan will commence production in subsequent years. Among the existing units twenty three completed their expansion programmes representing additional production capacity of 1.04 lakh tons. About sixteen more factories representing an additional capacity of 1.20 lakh tons are expected to fall in line in 1958 to 1960. Six firms have been licensed to fabricate sugar plants in collaboration with foreign manufacturers. The total production of sugar machinery has gone up in value from Rs. 19 lakhs in 1955 to Rs. 200 lakhs in 1958. In 1959 it is estimated to be around Rs. 320 lakhs in value.

In the development programme of the Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh in Rajasthan, figure a number of animal husbandry and horticultural schemes, a model agronomic centre and a meteorological observatory.

The Union Budget for 1959-60 provides for an increase in duty on vegetable products, levy of a basic excise duty on khandasari sugar with an additional duty in replacement of sales tax, adjustments in the duty on the different categories of cigarettes involving a total increase of 16 per cent and the withdrawal of the exemption given to all power driven units of vegetable non-essential oils, alongwith the imposition of a limit on the concessional levy to the first 75 tons of production. The Union Government have also assumed powers to assess at the higher rates varieties of tobacco as may be specially notified and which actually go into biri manufacture. There are some adjustments and reduction in the excise and export duties respectively on tea. In the course of the general debate on the budget, the Union Finance Minister disclosed that he was trying to see if a formula could be evolved to give a rebate to the agricultural users of diesel oil.

A report by the Delhi Administration claims record progress in 1958 in cooperative development. During the last two years, 25 large scale cooperative societies were formed to provide marketing and storing facilities to small cooperatives and individual members. Average membership of a society at the end of the year in rural Delhi rose from 42 to 50. The movement has now covered all the 300 villages in the territory.

The World International Wheat Conference at Geneva concluded after reaching a final agreement among the parties concerned. India had sought lower maximum and minimum guaranteed prices for wheat. The maximum and minimum prices now agreed to are \$1.90 and \$1.50 respectively which applied to the Manitoba Number One Wheat in store in Canada. The agreement would not affect internal prices in India. If the prices tended to exceed the maximum, India would be entitled to import from the exporting countries at the agreed prices.

Crop Forecasting in Japan

R. S. CHADHA

Techniques of crop forecasting are in varying degrees of perfection in different countries. The system developed in Japan may be of interest to many countries including India, in view of the degree of accuracy claimed for the forecasts made thereby.

Accurate statistics of crop production are needed by the Government for several purposes, such as formulation of policies regarding exportable surpluses and the internal deficits to be made up by imports, and measures of control over prices and distribution of agricultural commodities. These statistics are also needed by trade interests, industries and the public at large for their day-to-day business of sale and purchase of commodities. The data should relate not only to the harvested crop, but to the crop still standing in the field. For providing these statistics, most countries have established systems of estimation and forecasting of crop yields, depending upon local conditions.

The actual production of a crop can be estimated objectively at or soon after the harvest by the random sampling technique, by conducting crop cutting surveys on selected plots. For forecasting yields this method cannot, obviously, be utilised; reliance has to be placed on visual observations and impressions regarding the condition of the crop, which being subjective in character, sometimes give biased results, quite off the mark.

For improving the reliability of pre harvest estimates, Japan has evolved a system of physical measurements during the various stages of the growth of crop. The measurements are conducted in respect of paddy, wheat, barley, sweet potato, white potato, soyabean, oats and rye. A brief description of these surveys with special reference to paddy is given here.

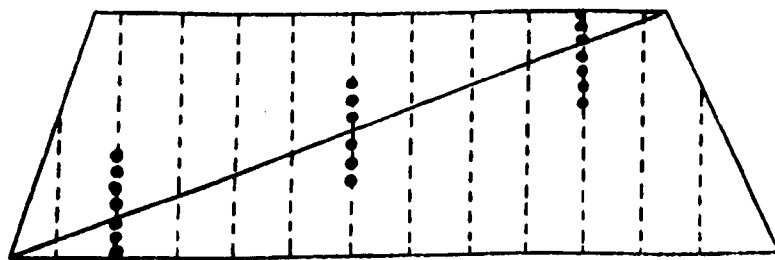
The survey on paddy is divided into sample "hitsu" survey and crop test field survey. For purposes of various crop surveys, the cultivated land of the entire country is transferred from the land cadaster and recorded on cards by "hitsu" or registered Section; the area under cultivated land is sectioned off on a map of cultivated land in a manner so as to form approximately 2 "chobu" of areas ("chobu" is a unit of area equal to 0.991 hectares) thus forming "tani-ku" or sampling unit areas. In each prefecture about 600 "tani-ku" are selected for the paddy forecast survey. The administrative area of a Statistical Survey Office or Prefecture is divided into regional and character strata according to natural conditions (such as climate, hours of sunshine, productive power of land and irrigation facilities) and the types of cultivation (such as, methods of cultivation, application of fertilisers and seed varieties). These character strata are sub-stratified into several yield strata for the sample "hitsu" survey prior to making the survey on yield forecast.

The allocation of sample "tani-ku" to strata is made as a general rule proportional to rough planted areas for respective yield strata, but actually it is adjusted by taking into consideration labour power situation of the Branch Offices (of Pre-fectural statistics and survey offices) and the variation between "tani-ku" yield. Within each of the yield strata, the specified number of "tani-ku" are selected with probability proportional to their rough planted areas. The sample "tani-ku" selected in this manner is visited by the office staff and firstly, a simple bird's eye view of the "tani-ku" is drawn out; "hitsu"

planted with paddy field rice are confirmed and numbered in one fixed direction and finally, two "hitsu" are selected at random in sample "tani-ku". One of the two sample "hitsu" thus selected from each sample "tani-ku" for the survey on actual yield is used as a sample "hitsu" for the survey on crop forecast and enumeration of grain count is conducted there.

For the crop test field survey, the number of test fields per Prefecture ranges from 160 to 200 units. These are allotted to the regional and character strata in proportion to their rough area of paddy field; within each of these character strata the areas by species and harvesting periods for early, medium and late crops, are considered, and the paddy fields that are deemed to represent the stratum are selected purposively and decided as the test fields. Thus, the selection of test fields is done by the quota method.

Before an idea of the actual measurements taken at the various stages of crop growth is given, a brief description of the sowing and harvesting seasons, number of pre-harvest forecasts and their due dates of issue would be useful. In Japan, there is only one crop of rice which is generally sown between April and May. Harvesting starts towards the end of August and continues upto the end of November. Beginning with the 15th of June, five monthly forecasts are issued on the 15th of each month. The first and second forecasts give an idea of the crop conditions prevailing on those dates. The third and the fourth forecasts issued on the 15th August and 15th September respectively give the index of production per ton. The fifth forecast issued on the 15th October gives quantitative estimates of area and production of rice. At the first forecast stage, the condition of seeding into paddy seed bed, its sprouting condition and the growing condition of the seedling plants are investigated. At the second survey as of July 15th, the condition of rice transplanting, their taking roots and first stage of growth are surveyed by visiting the test fields and discovering whether they are good, bad or in between. Physical measurement starts from the third forecast stage. Within each of the sample "hitsu", three rows are selected systematically with a random start and a given sample interval. Around the crossing points of diagonal line with these three rows 6 or 7 stumps are selected as sample stumps. This is illustrated in the figure below—



Then the distance between 11 stumps on each of these rows and the distance between 11 rows around the selected rows is measured to find out the average number of stumps per unit area. Within each of these selected plots, per "tsubo" (tsubo is a measure of area equal to 3.306 square metres) count of paddy plant stumps and per stump number of heads are enumerated and then with respect to each of 20 stumps per "hitsu" (i.e.,

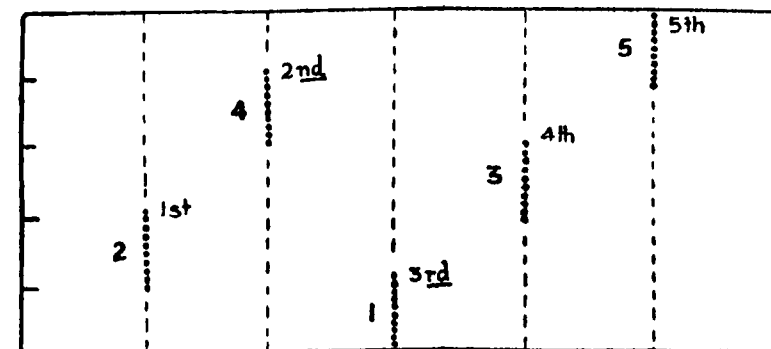
6 or 7 stumps for each plot) the total number of paddy grains on the highest head are counted. From these results, the paddy grain count per "tsubo" area based on the highest head is calculated for each "hitsu" as follows—

Per "tsubo" count of grains
(based on the highest heads)=

(Per "tsubo" count of stumps) (Per stump count of heads) (Per head count of grains based on the highest heads)

From this, per "tsubo" count of grains for each prefecture is estimated.

On the other hand, on the 25th day after the shooting out of heads, 5 rows are selected from each test field, as indicated in the figure below—



In each row one strip is selected at random by dividing the row into 5 equal parts (while dividing the row 3 stumps near the borders are left to avoid the border effect). In each strip 10 contiguous stumps are selected. Out of these stumps again 4 stumps are selected by systematic sampling. With respect to each of the 4 stumps from each selected strip, paddy grain counts on entire heads and the highest head are enumerated, to calculate the adjustment ratio for the highest head as follows—

Adjustment ratio
(for the highest head)

$$\frac{\text{Per head count of grains based on entire heads}}{\text{Per head count of grains based on the highest heads}} \times \text{Per "tsubo" count of heads}$$

Then, in order to obtain the maturity ratio, from the total paddy grains on the total heads, 2 sub-sample portions of 250 grams each are drawn out to separate and count the number of matured paddy grains according to a certain standard. The estimate of per "tsubo" matured paddy grain count can be arrived at, by multiplying the adjustment ratio for the highest head with the maturity ratio, and then by multiplying this with the per "tsubo" count of grains obtained from sample "hitsu" survey.

Derivation of the yield to be forecast from the matured paddy grain count is very difficult, and the degree of swelling of hulls cannot be judged yet, as to whether satisfactory or not, because it will still be affected by the later weather conditions. The forecasts of yield are decided upon by referring to the past weather conditions and the corresponding

growth stages of rice plant and by finally rendering judgment from various technical points of view. For this purpose the relevant data in experimental stations are also studied and taken into account before the issue of the forecast.

The exact types of measurements taken for each of the forecasts starting from the third are as under—

THIRD FORECAST—15TH AUGUST

In sample "hitsu"—

1. Number of stumps.
2. Number of stalks in each stump.
3. Height of the highest plant.

In about 5 to 10 per cent of the test fields —

- 1 to 3 as above.
4. For each stump, the height of the highest plant is measured and this is multiplied by a constant based on past experience for different areas for arriving at an average height. Then the plants above this determined height and below this height are counted. The ratio of plants above this height to total number of plants, which gives a measure of the effective heads, is then arrived at.

FOURTH FORECAST—15TH SEPTEMBER

1 to 3 for the Third Forecast.

4. Number of heads (when in certain cases the heads have not shot out, the probable heads which can be counted are taken into account).
5. In certain percentage of fields, the number of grains in the highest plants in the selected plot are counted.

FIFTH FORECAST—15TH OCTOBER

In sample "hitsu"—

1. Number of stumps.
2. Number of heads.
3. Number of grains in the highest plant.

In test fields—

- 1 to 3 as above.
4. Total number of grains in stumps.
5. Weight of raw heads.
6. For about 5 per cent of test fields ratio of grains sunk in water to total grains is determined. All the grains sunk are expected to grow and become mature grains. Some of the floating grains may also grow while the rest may not grow to maturity.

For a clear understanding of the role of the different measurements in the forecast of yield and the detailed calculations, needed in this connection a sample Report from 'Prefectural Office' for the October 15th Survey may be seen in Statement I.

As already mentioned in para 1 above, surveys for forecasting of crop yields are also carried out on a number of other crops such as wheat, barley, potatoes etc. Statement II gives the methods of forecasts, due dates of issue, survey items and the method of selection of survey plots in respect of each of these crops.

In most other countries including India no such detailed surveys involving physical measurements are made for purposes of forecasting the yield of crops. The pre-harvest forecasts are mostly based on the impressions of selected farmers or reporters regarding the conditions of the crop at its various stages of growth. It has been observed that this method sometimes though generally dependable gives biased results, widely different from the final figures which become available on the basis of crop cutting surveys after the harvest.

In India the post-harvest estimates are generally based on the plot to plot enumeration of crop acreages by the village revenue agency and crop cutting survey on random sampling basis for yield per acre. These are, therefore, objective and reliable. The preharvest estimates on the other hand are generally based on the impressions of the village officers regarding the condition of crop at various stages of its growth. While considerable improvements on these estimates have been effected in recent years, they are not comparable in precision to the method followed in Japan. The following table gives the preliminary and post-harvest estimates, and the percentage difference between them, in respect of rice, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco and potatoes.

Crop	Pre-Final	Post-harvest Partially Revised	%age Diff.	Pre-Final	Post-harvest Partially Revised	%age Diff.	Pre-Final	Post-harvest Partially Revised	%age Diff.
	1954-55			1955-56			1956-57		
Rice*	21593	24821	+13.0	23775	27122	+12.3	23900	28282	+15.5
Wheat*	7909	8900	+11.1	7501	8622	+13.0	8173	9314	+12.3
Sugarcane*	4749	5782	+17.9	5079	5979	+15.1	5946	6752	+11.9
Tobacco*	238	251	+5.2	249	298	+16.4	300	294	-2.0
Potatoes*	1600	1736	+7.8	1643	1830	+10.2	1599	1674	+4.5

*Production in '000 tons.

It will be seen that in certain cases there is a large difference between the pre-harvest and post-harvest estimates. Similar is the case even in economically more advanced countries. For example, in USA the 1958 tobacco crop was put at 970 million lbs. in March, 1958 at 965 million lbs. in June, and at 1,071 million lbs. in September. The divergence between the pre-final and final estimates was of the order of about 11 per cent.

In view of the importance of pre-harvest estimates for over-all policy purposes and particularly for food administration, it might be considered whether it would be practicable to introduce in India a system of objective physical measurements as is done in Japan. Of course the types of measurements, the sampling design and other details followed in Japan could not be copied in detail. Pilot studies in typical areas might indicate the details suited to Indian conditions.

Report from "Prefectural Office" (Oct. 15th)

1042
$$(10) = (8) \times (9)$$

STATEMENT II

Statement showing Methods of Forecasts, Surveying Dates etc. for Crops other than Paddy

1043

****.—In some chief producing prefectures, surveyors carry out diggings on June 15th.

Surveying Items

In all surveying fields, length between ridges (and length between stumps if each stump can be distinguished from the other) is measured to compute number of stumps per unit area.

1. Wheat, Barley and Naked Barley.

(1) 1st Forecast—On test fields—

Size of sample : Five plots per field, and 2 "shaku" or 10 stumps along ridge in each plot.

Items (i) height of highest stalk in each part divided in ten equal length or each stump.

(ii) No. of stalks in each plot.

(2) 2nd Forecast—On the test fields—

Items (i) No. of all ears in each plot.

(3) 3rd Forecast—

(a) On test fields—

Date 30 days after heading

Items (i) No. of all ears,

(ii) No. of effective ears,

(iii) No. of all grains,

(iv) No. of ripe grains.

No. of grains are counted in 10 ears selected at random from effective ears.

(b) On sample fields—

Size of sample : Three plots per field, and 2 "shaku" or 10 stumps in each plot.

Items (i) No. of all ears,

(ii) No. of effective ears.

2. Oats and Rye.

Procedure is similar to 1 above excepting that (3) (b) thereof is unnecessary and is therefore not done.

3. Potatoes (Sweet and White).

(1) 2nd Forecast—On sample fields or specific surveying field—

Size of sample : 2 plots per field, 10 stumps in each plot.

Items (i) No. of all potatoes,

(ii) No. of non-damaged (or damaged) potatoes,

(iii) Weight of non-damaged potatoes,

(iv) Weight of damaged potatoes.

4. Pulses (soybeans, "azuki" beans and kidney beans)—Hokkaido

(1) 1st Forecast : on test fields—

Size of sample : 5 plots per field, and 5 stumps in each plot.

Items (i) No. of stalks,

(ii) height of highest stalk in each stump.

(2) 2nd Forecast—

(a) On test fields—

(a₁) 15 days after flowering.

Items No. 1 of joints with pods.

(a₂) 30 days after flowering

Items (i) No. of joints with pods,

(ii) No. of effective pods,

(iii) No. of ineffective pods,

(b) On sample fields—

eye-estimate on sample field and two fields on its circumference.

The Methods of Selecting of Surveying Plots

1. Wheat, Barley and Naked Barley—

(1) On test fields—

First on surveying fields, the end of longer side meeting at right angle to ridges is fixed as the starting point. Then all the ridges are counted and five ridges out of them are selected by systematic random sampling. The first ridge is divided into five equal parts and one part (c) is selected at random. The nearest point from the base is taken as the end of a survey point and an interval of 2 "shaku" (or 10 stumps) ahead from the end is taken as the surveying plot. The 2nd selected ridge etc., too, is divided into 5 equal parts and the part number containing surveying points is selected as follows. (next of 5 being taken as 1)

NOTE.—In all forecasting surveys, surveying points are one and the same, but in estimating surveys, they are different.

(2) On sample fields, the starting point is fixed in the same way as at (1) above and three ridges are selected in the same way. Then one surveying plot is selected in each of the three selected ridges as follows. The centres of the three plots selected will be in line with the diagonal (the longer diagonal). Then an interval of 2 "shaku" (or 10 stumps) is selected with its centre on the longer diagonal.*

2. Oats and Rye—

(1) On test fields—

The method is similar to 1 (1) above.

3. Potatoes—(Sweet and White)—

Excepting that the size of sample is two plots per field, the method is similar to 1 (2) above.

4. Pulses—Hokkaido—

The method is similar to 1 (1) above.

*NOTE.—If surveying plot reaches to one side, its interval of 2 "shaku" (or 10 stumps) is taken from one side.

Agriculture Abroad

Farming in Germany*

Germany is a country where "peasant" farming is typical; the farms are relatively small and in some regions very much split up, by reason of the traditional division among the heirs. The most important items of production are animals and animal products which account for about three-quarters of the total food production of 41 million tons, expressed in grain values. Motorisation is taking place rapidly and there is swift advance in technical developments. These and other features of West German agriculture are described in this article.

Between the industrially developing countries where 70 to 80 per cent of working population are employed in agriculture and the overwhelmingly industrialised countries where less than 20 per cent are working on agriculture, Germany naturally comes into the second group. The *per capita* availability of cultivated land is by no means generous. While in pre-war Germany, there were about 97 people for 100 acres of cultivated land, in the Federal Republic by the end of 1955, the corresponding figure had increased beyond 146. The reason lies in the fact that East Germany is much more sparsely populated. The German population is currently increasing at the rate of about 1 per cent per year. And yet, for agriculture there is a problem of man-power shortage; because agricultural wages, in spite of a considerable rise in recent years, still compare unfavourably with industrial wages. There has been a steady drift of workers from agriculture to industry, a circumstance which explains the increasing rationalisation and mechanisation of agriculture. Annually about 3 per cent of the population permanently engaged in farm work have been moving to cities. In 1956 it was estimated that the farm population had decreased by 10 per cent since the commencement of the Second World War. The agricultural policy of the Federal Government is necessarily based on rationalisation and mechanisation measures.

Perhaps, the most pressing problem of German agriculture is the small farmer and his relatively poor income. Though the actual farming population is something over 7 million, approximately 3 million people own or work on small farms. Small farms are defined as agricultural establishments consisting of 5 to 20 acres. Roughly a third of the 2 million farms of the Federal Republic are less than 5 acres per head; although two-thirds of these small holders have taken up farming only as side business. The latter are mostly city people owning a garden on the edge of a town. There are about 7 lakhs of such farms in Germany. The mere categorisation of a unit as a small farm does not indicate the level of its prosperity except to a limited extent because Germany has a widely varying climate and fertility of soils. Some farmers have specialised in produces in keen demand, while others are obliged to seek other jobs beside farming for sheer sustenance of their families. A writer describing conditions in 1953 says that in and the incidence of illness the bias for chronic diseases at an early age, the population working on these small farms are worse off than any other group. Living conditions are less hygienic and nourishment more inadequate than anywhere else, vegetables and fruits grown by them being taken to the market more than they are eaten in the family. Only about 40 per cent of the farm

owners and their families are protected by public health insurance while 80 per cent of total West German population are thus protected. A conspicuous adverse difference is in respect of security for old age. As the farm cannot support the older and the younger generation together, the older ones tend to cling to the farm much longer than their physical competence permits, with unfriendly consequences of various kinds. When in nearly every other field of work, a person works for 7 hours a day or less corresponding to 2,300 hours a year, with paid leave, the farmer and particularly the farmer's wife often works, as much as 4,300 hours a year, perhaps under conditions of greater drudgery. Recently vast improvements have come, for the small farmer.

The Agricultural Law of 1955 intended to offer manifold relief to German agriculture insists on the annual submission to Parliament of what is described as the "Green Report". Early in 1956 all parties in the Bundestag endorsed in principle, relief measures costing about D.M. 1,000 million proposed by the Government on the basis of this Report. Out of the total expenditure over two-thirds was to be in the form of direct monetary assistance and nearly 200 million D.M. as non-interest bearing credit, a counter part of which the Federal States were asked to raise. To counteract the growing disparity between farm prices and industrial prices the Report proposed a 20 per cent price cut on commercial fertilisers and remission of sales-tax of agricultural products at the producer level. The Government have ear-marked a substantial sum for the improvement of rural roads, have cut prices on diesel fuels used for tractors and set apart another amount for measures connected with consolidation of small and dispersed farms. Measures have been provided for improvement of rural power grids, irrigation facilities and water supply system in the country.

Currently there is an attempt at regrouping the ownership of small dispersed fields alongside a steady advance in technical improvements. Irrigation, transport, drainage of the soil are all part of this programme. By regrouping alone, gradual as it is, scheduled to be spread over 10 to 15 years, production is expected to go up by 20 to 30 per cent. In 1954 40 million D. M. was spent on regrouping farms, a figure though impressive might be looked upon as far from substantial in relation to total requirements.

Already the Federal Republic has produced 18 per cent more food than in 1945. Even before the First World War Germany was importing about 20 per cent of her food supplies. In 1946 she imported 50 per cent of her food requirements.

Gross agricultural production in 1946-47 did not amount to more than 70 per cent of the average of the years preceding the war, and till after one year of the establishment of the Federal Republic, rationing of some of the chief foods, in particular meat and butter, could not be lifted. The early post-war years were really precarious as neither domestic production nor imports, fettered as they were by financial considerations, could fully meet the domestic demand. Within a few years, German agricultural production rose to about 120 per cent of the pre-war standard. The marketable surplus of the farmers rose from D. M. 10,000 million in 1948-49 to more than 19,000 million during 1956-57 with salutary results on foreign trade, industrial development and exports.

Fifty per cent of food stuffs consumed in Germany comes through the food industries which has a net work of scientific institutions, producers' organisations and individual experts to look upon for assistance and advice. One to two per cent of Germany's food products enter into exports.

Fertilisers and machinery form the bulk of the German farmers' running costs. Over the 10 years since 1945, the number of tractors in use had risen five-fold. The figure for

* The data for this article are taken from material kindly supplied by the German Embassy, (1046)

1955 was 3,50,000. It is interesting to see that both the farmers and the Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture opposed the Anti-Parity Bill on the ground that it would ban the merging of farmers' cooperatives on a national level.

A rather unique feature of German agriculture is the very high contribution of livestock products, at 71 per cent, to the total value of agricultural production. Breeding livestock has been developed to a remarkable extent, through organised work extending over half a century. Milk butterfat recording was started more than fifty years ago. The early thirties saw the introduction of pig progeny testing. To-day about 30 per cent of Germany's 1.7 million cows are milk-butterfat tested at three weeks' intervals by official recorders. The vast amount of information thus gathered, despite the relatively high cost it involves to the breeder aids systematic breeding of the entire cattle population. There is a law which gives a monopoly of sale of all male animals for breeding to the herdbook societies and the catalogues of the societies' sales provide every particular of any animal in the pedigree including the males for which the result of progeny testing are given. Germany's herdbook associations were formed 80 years ago and it is generally through the information supplied by these associations that German livestock has improved and is improving to an extent many other countries would envy. Livestock breeding in Germany has attained a higher degree of perfection for cattle thanks to tests on feed conversion, growth rate and the meat quality of a number of bull's progeny under standardised conditions. The technique of deep freezing of sperms makes it possible to store the semen of young bulls, until the test period is over, or for use with regard to later matings planned in the interest of the breed. About 25 per cent of cows and heifers are inseminated artificially. Though Germany consumes the whole of her livestock, farmers from many countries are keen on making purchases from there. Technical personnel from several countries go to Germany to study livestock methods.

In Germany rural cooperatives have a long time past been playing a vital role. It was about a century ago that Raiffeisen founded the first cooperatives. Now German cooperatives handle bulk purchases of agricultural requisites, market farm produce, engage in production particularly dairy products, vegetables and fruits. Membership often extends beyond local district borders. Certain fruit cooperatives of the large factories draw their produce from non-members to ensure that plant is used to full capacity. Actual farming on a cooperative basis is, however, a very recent introduction. When after the Second World War, mechanised farming developed very rapidly cooperative use of tractors became unavoidable. Outside the cooperatives for which there is a stipulation of a minimum membership of seven, small groups of two to five farmers maintain a tractor jointly. Community laundries, bakeries, butcheries, freezers, etc., are also organised on a cooperative basis. There is an interesting form of cooperative organisation in the management of wine yards, tobacco and vegetable farms. Whole groups of small farms are combined into larger units for certain specific purposes—pest control, watering, use of large machines—other aspects of production, especially harvesting on these farms, are done independently. The main advantage claimed for this system as against production cooperatives with collective labour, is that it preserves the personal relation of the land-owner to his property and is a concession to the traditional spirit of independence of the small farmer to some extent. The expansion and modernisation of rural co-operatives in Germany has thrown up the problem of continuation of collaboration between individual members when an official Director functions. Another problem relates to the need and propriety of introducing functions only remotely or indirectly connected with the farm, particularly when some co-operatives find it difficult to pull on efficiently with business purely confined to farming.

Germany attaches great importance to training and guidance of farmers. A youngster who has to go into farming begins his occupational training at the age of 16 by doing a term of practical work, a kind of apprenticeship for three years; for two years he works in the parental farm and the third year he spends elsewhere. Then he has to undergo further training as an agricultural assistant for six years at the end of which he can go in for a master's examination which demands understanding of the cost structure of a farm, practical farm work, and the ability to pass on his knowledge to others. The practical training is supplemented by lessons given by special agricultural colleges where attendance is usually obligatory for the trainees, from the ages of 14 to 17. There are also special courses on subjects such as marketing problems, taxation and agricultural policies. In 1957 nearly 28,000 boys attended the 526 agricultural colleges of the Federal Republic and nearly 11,600 girls attended the 473 girls' colleges, besides 2,000 and odd pupils going to the country women schools. There are 45 Farmers' High Schools intended to train specially qualified young farmers and country women for leadership in public life. These schools attracted more than 9,000 students in 1957. The gap between learning and independent work is bridged by the special advisory services manned by experts. At the country level the Agricultural Colleges and Economic Advisory Boards perform the function through work Projects, i.e., long-term tasks on the lines of ordinary farming or housekeeping activities which the young man or woman must perform independently on the farm, at the same time trying out novel working methods. This method is specially suited to acquaint the young people with such concepts as quality, standard goods and classifications, particularly with regard to animal and vegetable products. Besides, there are definition exercises, where the idea is to find the correct name for such things as samples of artificial fertilisers, cattle fodder, herbs and seeds. It is the experience of Germany that agricultural expert advice receives a better response and achieves better results when given to well-trained people.

The German Forest Seed Law of 1957 claimed to be a model of its kind, enforces the practical application of modern scientific research in forestry, a necessity all the more keenly felt because of a rapidly increasing industrial demand on the one side and on the other unavoidable self-sufficiency. Under the OEEC, thirteen European countries have planned to reforest nearly 6.5 million hectares of waste land. Germany comes in this programme. In Germany, there is a forest protection service to deal with fire, insects, fungi, etc., which destroy large numbers of trees. In the biological warfare against insects, the services of the ant are extensively enlisted. Between 1948 and 1958, 600,000 hectares of land were added or re-planted. Another 200,000 hectares of waste land and 74,000 of stripped forest awaited replanting.

Economy in water consumption on farming stimulated experiments in sprinkling in the 1930's. Initial experiments which were somewhat arbitrary in their assumptions, could not yield any very clear information as to what were the requirements, their timing etc.; the method had, therefore, to be increasingly refined. Some of the findings through extensive experiments in this field are surely of universal interest. For instance, it is

found that there were some plants on which rain in normal years had little or no effect others on which rain at any time in the growing season brought increased yield, a few on which rain failed to take effect only during certain definite periods of growth and still others on which rain in certain periods had a marked and favourable effect, including a surprisingly high increase in yield; some plants showed diminishing total yield or impairment of quality through moisture during certain periods of growth. It is claimed that sprinkling applied correctly proved more effective than any single measure in dealing with plants. Perhaps it is the beneficial mutual action between water and fertiliser which explains this phenomenon. Grain, legumes, potatoes, beets, fodder crops, oilseeds, tobacco, cabbage, radishes, wine grapes and a number of fruits have been found to respond very favourably through either quicker growth or by larger yields or by better quality of seeds or by the combination of all these. The sprinkling system may have possibilities yet undetected.

Special Note

Production of Sugar directly from Cane in Vacuum Pan Factories in India during the 1957-58 Season

Production of sugar directly from sugarcane during the 1957-58 season amounted to 19.78 lakh tons, showing a decline of 51 thousand tons or 2.51 per cent over the 1956-57 outturn of 20.29 lakh tons. The decline in production has occurred largely in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and to some extent in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala and West Bengal more than offsetting the increase in the States of Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Mysore, Madras and Orissa.

In Uttar Pradesh, the largest sugar producing State in India, production during 1957-58 amounted to 9.42 lakh tons as against 10.80 lakh tons during the previous season, showing a decrease of 1.38 lakh tons or 12.78 per cent. Among the other major sugar producing States, Bihar showed a decline from 3.12 lakh tons in 1956-57 to 2.75 lakh tons in 1957-58 or by 11.86 per cent. Bombay, on the other hand, recorded an improvement in production from 2.40 lakh tons in 1956-57 to 3.20 lakh tons in 1957-58, or by 33.33 per cent. The following table gives a comparative picture of sugar production in different States:

State	1957-58	1956-57	(thousand tons)	
			Increase(+) or decrease(—) in 1957-58 over 1956-57	
			Absolute	Percent
Western U.P.	6.20	7.53	(—) 1.33	(—) 17.66
Eastern U. P.	3.22	3.27	(—) 5	(—) 1.53
Total Uttar Pradesh	9.42	10.80	(—) 1.38	(—) 12.78
Bihar	2.75	3.12	(—) 37	(—) 11.86
Bombay	3.20	2.40	(+) 80	(+) 33.33
Andhra Pradesh	1.52	1.42	(+) 10	(+) 7.04
Madras	68	65	(+) 3	(+) 4.62
Other States	2.21	1.90	(+) 31	(+) 16.32
TOTAL	19.78	20.29	(—) 51	(—) 2.51

The decrease in the production of sugar in 1957-58 was due mainly to a set back to the sugarcane crop and the resultant shorter duration of the crushing season. Although the number of working sugar factories increased during the season, production of sugar could not be increased due to less availability of sugarcane for crushing purposes as a result of which working factories closed earlier. The production of sugarcane in terms of gur amounted to 63.67 lakh tons in 1957-58 as against 67.51 lakh tons in 1956-57 showing thereby a decrease of 3.84 lakh tons or 5.7 per cent. Occurring mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and attributed partly to a shrinkage in area and partly to damage caused by adverse seasonal conditions during the growing period of the crop. A few States, particularly Bombay and Punjab, harvested better crops, which

partly offset the decline in output elsewhere. The total quantity of cane crushed during the 1957-58 season amounted to 197.48 lakh tons as against 208.64 lakh tons in 1956-57 and the average number of actual working days in 1957-58 was 128 as against 147 in the previous season.

Another cause for the decline in production, though relatively less important, was the diversion of cane from vacuum pan factories to khandsari manufacture due to the khandsari industry enjoying a high tax advantage over the vacuum pan industry following the imposition of additional excise duty on crystal sugar in May 1957 and the replacement of sales tax by excise duty in December 1957. In order to prevent diversion of cane from vacuum pan factories to khandsari manufacture the Government issued a warning that persons desirous of setting up khandsari units should refrain from setting up khandsari units in or near factory zones.

The total number of factories registered under the Industries (Dev. & Regulation) Act, 1951 including the Experimental Factory at National Sugar Institute, Kanpur during the 1957-58 season was 164 as against 163 during the previous season. Out of these the number of working factories during 1957-58 was 158 as against 147 during the previous season (*vide* Tables No. 1 and 9).

Duration of the Season

The distribution of factories according to the dates of commencement and closing of the season is shown in Tables No. 2 and 3. The duration of the crushing season was much shorter this time than in the previous year. It started from 1st July, 1957 in Mysore State and continued upto 14th June, 1958 in Bombay State (in Madras State the Madura Factory worked upto 1st October, 1958 and Pugalum and Cauvery factories worked upto 3rd November, 1958 and 19th November, 1958 respectively, in their special manufacturing season of 1957-58).

The following table gives a comparative picture of the distribution of factories i production at different fortnightly points during the 1957-58 and 1956-57 seasons :

As on	U.P.			Bihar		All-India	
	1957-1958			1957-	1956-	1957-	1956-
	Western U.P.	Eastern U.P.	All U.P.	58	57	58	57
31st October	2	..	2	3	1	16	11
15th November	22	1	23	22	3	7	44
30th November	29	22	51	57	20	22	105
15th December	34	33	67	67	27	27	142
31st December	36	33	69	67	27	27	150
15th January	36	33	69	68	27	28	151
31st January	36	33	69	68	28	28	154
After 31st January	36	33	69	68	28	28	157

From Table No. 3 it will be observed that a smaller number of factories carried on their crushing operations after the 31st May in the 1957-58 season as compared to 1956-57 season, the number respectively being 9 and 35. All the 69 sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh closed their working by 15th May during the 1957-58 season whereas 37 out of the 68 factories were still working after the 15th May and 22 factories were working even after the 31st May during the 1956-57 season. The following table gives a comparative picture of the number of factories that had closed their working at various points of time during the two seasons :

By	U.P.			Bihar		All-India	
	1957-58			1957-	1956-	1957-	1956-
	Western U.P.	Eastern U.P.	All U.P.	58	57	58	57
15th February	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
28/29th February	..	..	..	..	..	2	13
15th March	1	2	3	..	5	2	4
31st March	7	9	16	6	16	5	41
15th April	21	25	46	20	21	9	79
30th April	30	33	63	26	27	15	114
15th May	36	33	69	31	28	20	136
31st May	36	33	69	46	28	27	148
After 31st May	36	33	69	68	28	28	157

Actual duration of the season during 1957-58 was much shorter than that in 1956-57. For the country as a whole the duration of the crushing season in 1957-58 was 128 days as against 147 days in the previous season. In U. P. it was 124 days as against 156 days and in Bihar it was 108 days as against 133 days. Only in Bombay and Punjab, the actual duration of the season during 1957-58 was somewhat longer than that in the preceding year. The unfavourable weather conditions during the season affected the supply of cane for crushing purposes. Due to smaller availability of cane and a larger number of factories in operation, the factories could work for shorter duration this season than in 1956-57.

The maximum number of days worked by any factory in India this season also showed a fall during 1957-58. The fall was particularly noticed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madras, while Bombay showed an increase. The minimum number of days worked by any factory and the average number of days worked by a factory also followed the same pattern. This will be borne out from Table No. 4. The average number of days worked by a factory in India is shown in the following table :

State	1957-58	1956-57
Western U.P.	131	176
Eastern U. P.	116	132
All Uttar Pradesh	124	156
Bihar	108	133
Bombay	167	200
Madras	172	145
Andhra Pradesh	139	149
Other States	114	131
All-India	128	147

The frequency distribution of factories according to the number of days of actual crushing during the two seasons 1957-58 and 1956-57 is given in Table No. 5. This table shows that in 1957-58 the duration of the season was 150 days and above in the case of 38 factories as against 74 factories in the 1956-57 season. Again the number of factories which worked for less than 100 days was 29 in 1957-58 as against 16 in 1956-57.

Crushing Capacity

As will be seen from Table No. 6 the maximum quantity of cane crushed by any factory in India during the 1957-58 season was 5.25 lakh tons as against 5.68 lakh tons during the preceding season, whereas the minimum quantity of the cane crushed by any factory during the 1957-58 season was 3 thousand tons and it did not show any variation from that of the previous season. During this season the average quantity of cane crushed by a factory was 1.26 lakh tons as against 1.42 lakh tons in 1956-57, the Statewise position being as under :

Average quantity of cane crushed per factory

State	(Thousand tons)	
	1957-58	1956-57
Western U.P.	173	213
Eastern U.P.	98	109
All U.P.	137	164
Bihar	99	119
Bombay	136	129
Madras	156	177
Andhra Pradesh	143	154
Other States	99	98
All-India	126	142

As regards cane crushed per day of 24 hours, the maximum quantity handled by any factory during 1957-58 was 3,370 tons as against 3,284 tons in 1956-57. The All-India average capacity of cane crushed per factory per day of 24 hours also increased from 1,034 tons in 1956-57 to 1,065 tons in 1957-58.

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 1957-58 and 1956-57. The All-India average percentage recovery of sugar increased to 10.01 in the 1957-58 season from 9.72 in the 1956-57 season. The rise in recovery was noticed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. In Bombay and Madras, however, a decline was recorded. The maximum recovery of sugar during the 1957-58 season was 12.59 as against 12.61 during the previous season.

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 for the major sugar producing States in India are given in Table No. 12. The highest recovery rate was obtained in 1957-58 season in Bombay, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

Area under Factory Farms

Out of 158 sugar factories working in the 1957-58 season, 79 reported their own sugarcane farms. These farms covered an area of 2.28 lakh acres. Out of this 1.04 lakh acres was sown under cane in 1957-58 forming 2.07 per cent of the total area under cane in the country. Cane production on these farms amounted to 33.60 lakh tons, representing 5.25 per cent of total cane produced in the country and 17.01 per cent of the cane crushed by all the factories during the season.

Expansion of Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of sugar industry which stood at 15 lakh tons at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan is to be increased to 25 lakh tons by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Licences have already been granted for the entire additional capacity (of 10 lakh tons) through expansion of existing factories and establishment of new factories as per details below :

Sugar production capacity

	(lakh tons per annum)
Expansion in 69 existing factories	3.86
Establishment of 55 new factories	6.28
Establishment of a factory at Pondicherry	0.14
TOTAL	10.28

Considerable progress has been achieved in expanding installed capacity in recent years. Installed capacity is calculated on the basis of an average season of 120 days. During the past four seasons, however, the duration of season has been higher than 120 days consequently the actual production has also been higher than the installed capacity as shown below :

Season	Installed capacity (lakh tons)	Duration of season (days)	Actual sugar production (Lakh tons)
1954-55	15.00	129	15.90
1955-56	16.00	143	18.62
1956-57	17.30	147	20.29
1957-58	18.70	128	19.78

A significant feature of the programme for expansion of sugar industry is the establishment of a large number of sugar factories by sugarcane growers themselves on cooperative basis. Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have so far been granted to 38 cooperative factories. Of these 22 were licensed during the Second Plan

period. The Industrial Finance Corporation has sanctioned long term loans amounting to Rs. 13 crores upto 31st July, 1958 to 26 Cooperative factories to meet their block capital requirements. The Central Government has also sanctioned a loan of nearly Rs. 3 crores to the State Governments concerned to enable them to contribute to the share capital of the cooperative factories in their States. Fourteen cooperative sugar factories have gone into production. During the crushing season, 1957-58 the cooperative factories contributed about 7 per cent of the total production of sugar in the country.

Cane Development Programme

Efforts to increase the production potential of sugarcane continued during the year under the Cane Development Programme. The various aspects of development that are being attended to are :

- (1) Construction of pucca roads;
- (2) Minor Irrigation Works;
- (3) Distribution of improved seeds;
- (4) Supply of fertilizers;
- (5) Intensive manuring for agricultural and manurial demonstration, training of technical staff, plant protection and compost;
- (6) Equipment and insecticides for controlling pests and diseases;
- (7) Provision of supply of improved implements to cultivators on a subsidized basis (the quantum of subsidy means 25 per cent).

The price incentive to the grower in the form of guaranteed minimum price and deferred payments continued to be given to the grower during the year. The minimum price of sugarcane fixed for the 1957-58 season was Rs. 1.44 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1.31 per maund for deliveries at rail centres. This level of prices is being continued from the 1953-54 season. In addition to the minimum price, extra price is also payable on a voluntary basis under a prescribed formula by such factories as are able to realise higher prices for their sugar due to advantage of location, etc. In Bombay, the factories generally get higher prices and they therefore, agreed to make payment for a cane at higher rates i.e., at Rs. 46.00 per ton (as against the minimum of Rs. 39.12 per ton) instead of making any extra payment under the prescribed formula.

By a notification dated the 25th October, 1958 the Government of India have fixed the minimum price of sugarcane for the 1958-59 season at Rs. 1.44 per maund for cane delivered at the gate of the factory or at any purchasing centre connected by road and Rs. 1.31 per maund for cane delivered at any purchasing centre connected by rail. The notification provides that in the case of sugarcane transported by road from the purchasing centre to the factory gate in the manufactures' own transport a rebate not exceeding one and a half naye paise per maund per mile, subject to a maximum of nineteen naye paise

per maund may be deducted out of the said minimum price of Rs. 1.44 per maund. The cane growers are also entitled to receive a deferred payment in addition to the minimum price, under the price linking formula which has been applied statutorily with effect from 1953-59 season.

Conclusion

Production of sugar directly from sugarcane in 1957-58, though less than that in 1956-57, was higher than that in any of the previous seasons. The installed capacity of the sugar industry also went up from 16.00 lakh tons in 1955-56 and 17.3 lakh tons in 1956-57 to 18.70 lakh tons in 1957-58. If the production of sugarcane improves for which efforts are being made under the Sugarcane Development Programme, the overall rising trend in the outturn of sugar, despite annual fluctuations, may be expected to continue and reach the target of 22.5 lakh tons fixed for 1960-61.

The slight decline in production in 1957-58 as compared with 1956-57 was offset by lower exports, so that availability for internal consumption was not affected. The offtake of sugar from factories for internal consumption in 1957-58 was 20.4 lakh tons as against 19.8 lakh tons in 1956-57 and 19.4 lakh tons in 1955-56. Exports which in 1956-57 (November-October) had aggregated to a sizeable quantity of 1.40 lakh tons due to high world prices of sugar following short fall in beet production in important countries, amounted to 13 thousand tons in the first quarter of the 1957-58 season. There were no exports of sugar in the subsequent few months due to a fall in the world prices of sugar. On 27th June, 1958, the Government of India announced its sugar export promotion scheme under which a quota of 50,000 tons was fixed for export upto the end of the season, 31st October, 1958. Out of this quota 34.4 thousand tons were sold for export and 28.0 thousand tons were actually shipped upto the 31st October, 1958. Since the entire quota could not be exported in time, the Government extended the last date for shipments to 31st January 1959. The sale of the entire quota was, however, completed by 18th December, 1958. Under the International Sugar Agreement, formulated by the U. N. Sugar Conference in October, 1958, India has been allotted an export quota of 1.5 lakh tons per annum, of which 1 lakh tons represents the basic quota and 0.5 lakh tons a special reserve quota. The question of India joining the new agreement is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The domestic sugar market moved generally within reasonable limits during 1957-58. In the first few months of the season, prices remained reasonably stable, except for nominal marking up of wholesale quotations as a result of replacement of Sales Tax by Excise Duty. The consumer price was, however, not affected. Towards the middle of the season, prices of sugar tended to go up in anticipation of announcement of Government policy for the promotion of sugar exports. Government's announcement on the 27th June, 1958 of a modest export quota of 50 thousand tons as against higher expectations, together with a warning to the trade to take suitable steps in the event of an undue rise in prices had a sobering effect on the market. Subsequently, however, the market again showed a

TABLE No. 3

Date of closing of cane crushing for seasons 1957-58 and 1956-57

Date of closing	No. of Factories															
	1957-58					1956-57										
	Uttar Pradesh					Andhra Pradesh										
	West-ern U.P.	East-ern U.P.	All U.P.	Bihar	Bom. bay	Andhra Pra. deah	Madras of India	All India	Uttar Pra. deah	Bihar	Bom. bay	Andhra Pra. deah	Madras of India	All India		
Till 15th February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
16th to 28th February	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	1		
1st to 7th March	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
8th to 15th March	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	2		
16th to 22nd March	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..		
23rd to 31st March	..	5	6	11	8	..	..	3	22	6	3	1	..	9		
1st to 7th April	..	5	6	11	4	1	..	..	16	7	3	1	..	12		
8th to 15th April	..	9	10	19	1	..	..	2	22	7	1	..	..	10		
16th to 22nd April	..	6	5	11	3	1	1	3	19	4	2	3	1	13		
23rd to 30th April	..	3	3	6	3	4	..	3	16	2	4	..	..	10		
1st to 7th May	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	12	2	3	3	1	10		
8th to 15th May	..	3	..	3	1	3	2	1	10	3	2	3	1	9		
16th to 22nd May	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	6	4	1	..	13		
23rd to 31st May	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	9	3	2	3	21		
After 31st May	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	9	22	1	3	4		
TOTAL	36*	33	69*	28	21†	11†**	5	23	157	68*	28	16	10**	4	21	147

* Includes experimental factory at N.S.I. Kanpur.

** Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

† Excludes Vijaylaxmi Factory.

TABLE No. 4

No. of actual working days during the crushing seasons 1957-58 and 1956-57

	No. of actual working days														
	1957-58					1956-57									
	Uttar Pradesh		Bihar	Andhra		Rest All	Uttar	Rest All	Andhra	Rest All					
	West-ern U.P.	East-ern U.P.		Bom. bay	Pras. Madras of India	Pras. Madras of India	Pras. Madras of India	Pras. Madras of India	Bom. bay	Pras. Madras of India					
Maximum No. of days worked by any factory	172	142	172	144	228	173	250	239	250	225	186	177	212	263	200
Minimum No. of days worked by any factory	76	79	76	31	82	63	103	18	18	94	66	57	53	92	28
Average No. of days worked by a factory	131	116	124	108	167	139	172	114	128	156	133	145	149	200	121
* Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit. † Excluding Vijaylaxmi Factory.															

* Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit. † Excluding Vijaylaxmi Factory.

TABLE No. 5

No. of days of actual crushing in seasons 1957-58 and 1956-57

SEASONS																
No. of Working days	1957-58										1956-57					
	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Andhra		Rest of India	Uttar Pradesh	Andhra	Rest of India	Bom. bay	Madras of India	Uttar Pradesh	Andhra	Rest of India	
	West-ern U.P.	East-ern U.P.	All U.P.													
220 and above	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	2
200 to 219	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	7	..	..	2	..	..	1
190 to 199	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
180 to 189	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	..	1	..	1
170 to 179	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	6	8	1	4	2	..	..	3
160 to 169	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	7	7	3	3	2	..	..	..
150 to 159	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	15	1	5	2	..	..	..	4
140 to 149	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	2	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	1
130 to 139	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	2	16	5	5	1	2	..	..	3
120 to 129	..	..	..	..	5	11	16	2	22	10	1	..	2	..	..	3
110 to 119	..	..	..	..	3	10	13	5	20	8	3	1	..	..	..	7
100 to 109	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	7	14	3	3	3	..	..	..	1
80 to 99	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	3	4	15	3	3	..	..	..	1
60 to 79	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
50 and below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
TOTAL	36*	33	69*	28	21	11†**	5	23	157	68*	28	16	10**	4	21	147

* Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.

** Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

† Excludes Vijaylaxmi Factory.

TABLE No. 6

Maximum, minimum and average quantity of cane crushed by a factory during the whole of season 1957-58 and 1956-57

(Figure in '000 tons)										
1957-58						1956-57				
	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Andhra Pra- desh †	Rest of India	Uttar Pra- desh	Bom- bay	Andhra Pra- desh*	Rest All India
	West- ern U.P.	East- ern U.P.	All U.P.							
Maximum crushed by any factory .	386	256	386	161	228	525	501	208	568	568
Minimum crushed by any factory .	50	3	19	43	21	65	3	25	3	54
Average crushed by a factory .	173	98	137	99	136	143	164	119	154	177

* Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.
† Excluding Vijaylaxmi Factory.

TABLE No. 7
Cane crushed per day (24 hours) by any factory during 1957-58 and 1956-57 seasons

(Figures in tons)

	1957-58					1956-57				
	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Andhra		Rest of India	All India	Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
	Wet term U.P.	Est. term U.P.	All U.P.		Pradesh	Pradesh				
				Pradesh	Pradesh	Pradesh	Pradesh	Pradesh	Pradesh	Pradesh
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TABLE No. 8
Production of sugar and molasses with recoveries etc. (State-wise) for 1957-58 and 1956-57 seasons

State	No. of Factories working		Average No. of actual working days	Total cane crushed (1000 tons)		Total sugar produced (1000 tons)	Total molasses produced (1000 tons)	Recovery of sugar % cane	Recovery of molasses % cane						
	1956-57	1957-58		1957-58	1958-57										
Uttar Pradesh—															
Western U.P.	36*	131	176	62.40	76.76	6.20	7.53	2.06	2.69	9.94	9.81	1957-58	1958-57	1957-58	1958-57
Eastern U.P.	33	116	132	32.45	34.76	3.22	3.37	1.34	1.29	9.92	9.42	3.29	3.50		
All U.P.	69*	124	156	94.84	111.52	9.42	10.80	3.30	3.98	9.93	9.69	3.83	3.72		
Bihar	28	108	133	27.70	33.27	2.75	3.12	1.05	1.20	9.91	9.37	3.48	3.57		
Bombay	21	167	145	28.57	20.70	3.20	2.40	1.18	70	11.18	11.60	3.78	3.61		
Andhra Pradesh	114**	139†	149	15.68†	15.42	1.52†	1.42	68†	69	9.71†	9.20	4.14	3.81		
Madras	5	4	172	7.81	7.10	68	65	36	33	8.72	9.15	4.33†	4.44		
Punjab	6	7	124	8.74	6.40	82	58	30	21	9.42	9.02	4.58	4.61		
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	98	3.47	5.02	34	49	14	20	9.77	9.77	3.41	3.36		
Mysore	6	4	132	7.12	4.65	73	42	30	19	10.28	9.11	4.06	3.93		
Rajasthan	3	2	95	1.52	1.85	14	18	7	8	9.37	9.55	4.27	4.23		
Kerala	1	1	131	1.01	1.34	8	12	4	6	8.31	8.88	4.52	4.28		
Orissa	1	1	118	42	44	4	3	2	3	9.46	7.43	4.16	3.46		
West Bengal	1	1	75	59	93	6	8	3	4	9.40	8.64	4.67	6.04		
TOTAL	157	147	128	147	1,97.48	2,06.64	1,278	20,29	7,47	7.79	10.01	9.72	3.78	3.74	

* Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.
 ** Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.
 † Excluding Vijaylaxmi Factory.

TABLE No. 9

Total production of sugar and molasses in India during 1957-58 and 1956-57

Particulars	1957-58	1956-57
No. of factories registered	164	163
No. of factories working	158*	147*
Cane crushed ('000 tons)	1,97,48	2,08,64
Sugar made ('000 tons)	19,78	20,29
Molasses produced ('000 tons)	7,47	7,79
Recovery of sugar % cane	10.01	9.72
Recovery of molasses % cane	3.78	3.74

*Including experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur and Vijaylaxmi Factory at Andhra Pradesh and taking Nizam I & II plants as one unit.

TABLE No. 10

Percentage recoveries of sugar from cane for the seasons 1957-58 and 1956-57

	1957-58										1956-57									
	Uttar Pradesh					Bihar					Andhra					Uttar Pradesh				
	Wes. Eas. All					Bihar Bom. Pra. Madras of					Bihar Bom. Pra. Madras of					Wes. Eas. All				
	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	Bom.	Pra.	Madras	India	U.P.	Bom.	Pra.	Madras	India	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.
Maximum for any factory	10.49	10.89	10.89	10.50	12.59	10.86	9.29	12.14	12.59	10.49	10.18	12.61	10.70	9.59	11.41	12.61				
Minimum for any factory	7.41	9.05	7.41	9.51	9.30	8.64	8.32	5.71	5.71	7.84	8.57	5.05	7.91	8.81	6.59	5.05				
For the tract as a whole	9.94	9.92	9.93	9.91	11.18	9.71	8.72	9.69	10.01	9.69	9.37	11.40	9.20	9.15	9.22	9.72				

*Excluding Vijaylaxmi Factory.

TABLE No. 11

Frequency distribution of factories according to recoveries of sugar during 1957-58 and 1956-57 seasons

Class Interval	1957-58										1956-57									
	Uttar Pradesh					Bihar					Andhra					Uttar Pradesh				
	Wes. Eas. All					Bihar Bom. Pra. Madras of					Bihar Bom. Pra. Madras of					Wes. Eas. All				
	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	Bom.	Pra.	Madras	India	U.P.	Bom.	Pra.	Madras	India	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.
11 & higher	1	2	3	1	12	12	4	1	1	1	13	9	13	2	1	14				
10.50-10.99	12	10	22	37	18	1	1	6	3	1	2	37	13	2	3	3				
10.00-10.49	20	17	37	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	62	29	11	3	4				
9.50-9.99	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	23	20	9	1	48				
9.00-9.49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	6	2	35				
8.50-8.99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	7	21				
8.00-8.49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2				
7.50-7.99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4				
7.00-7.49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
6.00-6.99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
5.00-5.99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Below 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
TOTAL	36*	33	69*	28	21†	11†*	5	23	157	68*	28	16	10**	4	21	147				

* Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.

** Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

† Excludes Vijaylaxmi Factory.

TABLE No. 12

Recovery of sugar % cane during 1955-56 to 1957-58 seasons

State	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Uttar Pradesh			
Western U.P.	9.94	9.81	N.A.
Eastern U.P.	9.92	9.42	N.A.
All U.P.	9.93	9.69	9.71
Bihar	9.91	9.37	9.76
Bombay	11.18	11.60	11.64
Andhra Pradesh	9.71	9.20	9.47
Madras	8.72	9.15	8.86
Rest of India	9.69	9.22	9.55
All India	10.01	9.72	9.83

N.A.—Separate data for Western and Eastern U.P. for 1955-56 Season not available.

TABLE No. 13

Production of sugar directly from cane during the seasons 1946-47 to 1957-58

Season	No. of factories existing	No. of factories operating	Average duration of season (days)	Average No. of working (days)	Total cane crushed ('000 tons)	Total sugar made ('000 tons)	Recovery of sugar % 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	163	147*	169	147	20,864	2,029	9.72
1957-58	164	158*†	144	128	19,748	1,978	10.01

*Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur and taking Nizam I and II plants as one unit.

† Includes Vijaylaxmi Factory at Andhra Pradesh which worked for a very short duration.

Book Review**World's Subsidiary Foods—Fruits, Dairy Products and Meat**

The Annual Reviews published by the Intelligence Branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee for Fruit, Dairy Produce and Meat throw comprehensive light on nearly the latest trends in international production, trade and consumption of these three important ingredients in food. These reviews give tabulated statistical data for the more recent post-war years upto and including 1957, with some additional information for 1958 thrown in, in the text and appendices.

Commercial fruit production has increased considerably since the war; for citrus fruit the present annual world output is nearly 75 per cent more than in 1934-48, for table apples and deciduous fruits it is over 35 per cent greater. Commonwealth countries have generally shared in this expansion. World exports of fresh fruits in 1957 were 11 per cent higher than 1956, establishing a record of over 8 million tons. Canned fruit and fruit juices were also at a high level of exports though somewhat smaller than in 1956. Dried fruits showed little change.

The Commonwealth share of the total world trade in terms of fresh fruits remained at 13 per cent. For some items production in several countries was adversely affected by unfavourable weather in 1957, though it was not always without compensating increases in production in other countries. It is significant that in spite of fairly continuous setbacks from disease, storm damage and other troubles, the output of bananas generally and in the principal exporting countries expanded appreciably, the yields being maintained or increased by the planting of more suitable varieties. Western Europe being both an important producer of a variety of fruits and also the world's principal export market for them largely determines the volume of the international trade in fruit. *Per capita* consumption of these fruits in Western Europe has been more marked than the expansion in domestic production and consequently leading to greater import demand. The world output of canned fruit was approximately 7 per cent smaller than the previous year's record production of 2½ million tons, United States, by far the largest producer, accounting mainly for this decline. On the other hand, South Africa established a new record. Raisin and currant production was also at a lower level in 1957. World output of fruit juices was again at a high level, wine was disappointingly lower with both France and Italy the two main producing countries showing their grape crops a third of the previous year's output.

Post-war world butter exports also touched a new peak in 1957, though the total was still 20 per cent less than 1938. Consumption of butter increased in many countries—a trend which probably continued in 1958, where export surplus was sought to be reduced by stimulating domestic consumption through lower prices. There were also many countries where prices were maintained relatively high by various measures. There has been a general increase in milk production in the main dairying countries, reflecting a continuous improvement in the average milk yields per cow, accompanied to some extent by a decline in cow numbers in recent years. This increase has not led to a corresponding increase in consumption of liquid milk. It is largely absorbed into the manufacture of milk products, particularly, butter. In Britain, a significant rise in butter supplies mainly through imports in the first six months of 1958 brought prices to the lowest levels since the early

of outside countries becoming marginal suppliers and being permitted entry only after surpluses within the community have been marketed. On January 1, 1959 the six signatories reduced, as a first step, mutual tariffs by 10 per cent and also enlarged the quotas to one another.

The Commonwealth initiative regarding agricultural protectionism moved on to a further stage at the GATT session. The major agricultural producers contended that there exists an imbalance in world trade favourable to industrialised countries and that the GATT does not provide sufficient protection for agricultural producers against protectionist policies in other countries. A panel of experts established under the GATT has issued a report (The Haberler Report) which recognises the difficulties of agricultural producers. At a recent session it was decided to establish a Committee of the contracting parties to decide what further steps might be taken to strengthen the GATT where it is concerned with agricultural trade.

Important developments affecting international trade in agricultural products occurred in the United States in 1958. The Congress extended the Trade Agreements Programme for four more years authorising the administration to reduce tariffs by a maximum of 20 per cent. A round of tariff negotiations is proposed for 1960 to take advantage of this new authorisation. The United States surplus disposal programme has been continued and certain sectors, such as barter arrangements, have been expanded.

The liberalisation of dollar import policies in Commonwealth countries has affected trade in agricultural products. In the United Kingdom there have been additional relaxations of restrictions on agricultural produce.

BONE RESOURCES OF INDIA

India is rich in bone resources and nearly 3.6 lakh tons of raw bones valued at Rs. 7 crores are annually available in the country, according to a report of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the Marketing of Bones and Bonemeal in India (vide also Table 26 in the statistical section).

The report, which deals with many aspects of the bone industry—such as availability, collection, utilisation, exports and imports, adds that at present about 1.36 lakh tons or roughly one-third of the estimated available quantity, are actually collected; the rest are allowed to go waste for want of organised effort.

Important bone-producing States are: Uttar Pradesh (15.4%), Madhya Pradesh (12%), Bombay (10.3%), Andhra Pradesh (9.8%), Rajasthan (9.2%), Bihar (8.9%), Punjab (8.5%), Madras (5.8%) and West Bengal (5.4%). Only bones of larger animals such as cattle, buffaloes, horses, ponies and camels—these being of commercial importance—are collected. The major portion comes from dead or fallen animals as, unlike in Western countries, only an insignificant number of animals enter slaughter houses.

Valuable Manure—Bones are a valuable source of phosphatic manure, and every year 1.35 lakh tons are utilised by 98 bone-crushing mills in the country which produce crushed bones, bone sinews, bone grist and bonemeal. Bone-digestors set up on a cottage scale produce crushed bones and bonemeal and consume another 130 tons, while about 350 tons are utilised by cottage industries, in making combs, buttons, paper cutters, cigarette holders and toys.

The export of bones and bonemeal is prohibited but there is a fairly good trade in crushed bones, bone grist and bone sinews. On an average 74,000 tons of exportable by-products go to the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, the USA, Ceylon, West Germany and other countries, earning nearly Rs. 2.5 crores in foreign exchange.

Within the country, bone fertilisers, though not accepted by certain sections mainly on religious grounds and high cost of the product, are becoming increasingly popular in Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. In South India, bonemeal is more popular as an ingredient in ready-made fertiliser mixtures.

For popularising the use of bonemeal, efforts are being made to cut prices. Some of the States have set apart funds in the Second Five Year Plan for the production and sale of bonemeal. The Government of India pay a subsidy of 25% of the retail value to the State Governments when bonemeal is distributed by the latter.

Collection—The report maintains that to develop the industry the collection of bones must be increased. This is all the more necessary because, unlike agricultural commodities, there is little scope for increasing production inasmuch as bone can be made available only as a result of mortality among or slaughter of livestock.

The report suggests that full use should be made of the Community Projects organisation, village *panchayats*, flaying centres and town municipalities for collecting raw bones. Better prices should be offered to the primary collectors, and purchasing depots should be set up in Community Project areas. Demarcation of the country into four zones and restriction of inter-zonal movement of bones is still another recommendation aimed at increasing collection.

PHOSPHATIC FERTILISERS

Large areas in India are deficient in phosphates according to reports on fertiliser demonstration trials carried out for *Kharif* 1956-57 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. There is also a sizable gap between the present demand and production of single superphosphate in the country. To bridge this gap the Standing Committee on Manures and Fertilisers of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has urged import of single superphosphate.

The Committee which met in New Delhi recently covered a wide range of subjects including preparation of Farmers' Guides in States giving schedules of manuring and agronomic practices, relative performance of nitrogenous fertilisers and soil testing to assess nutrient requirements of crops. The Committee also recommended that experiments with new compound fertilisers to be imported should be carried out in the cultivators' fields.

FISHERY STATISTICS

An International Training Centre in Fishery Statistics for trainees from South and South-east Asia opened in Bombay recently to last till April 30. Jointly sponsored by the F.A.O. and the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Centre is being held in India for the first time. Twenty-five candidates from India, Indonesia, Egypt, Malaya, Philippines, Thailand, Ceylon and Japan are participating.

Besides making a special study of the sampling techniques evolved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Central Fisheries Research Stations at Mandapam and Calcutta, the Centre will also provide training in other fishery statistical methods. Theoretical training will be supplemented by field demonstrations in selected fishing and distribution centres.

The statistical methods and sampling techniques evolved in India have been successfully introduced in Egypt and Uganda under identical conditions.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Proposals embodying details of technical assistance required during 1960 for executing agricultural development schemes have been called for from the States by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The proposals, to be eventually incorporated in a comprehensive schedule of technical assistance required under the FAO Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, have to be prepared in two broad categories. Under the first category projects which are assigned highest priority are to be included and under the second category are to be listed those projects which are of considerable importance but whose implementation would be subject to availability of funds after schemes under category one have been implemented.

FAO provides technical assistance in the field of food, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, nutrition and allied subjects. The assistance is in the form of assignment of experts, training of personnel abroad and supply of equipment, either ancillary to the requirements of experts assigned to India or for experimental and research purposes.

BETTER WHEAT VARIETIES

Two new varieties of wheat—NP 823 and NP 824—were recently released by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for the first time to progressive farmers in Delhi for further multiplication by them over an area of 33 acres. These varieties have shown great promise in the soils of Delhi villages, and have proved highly responsive to manuring. The former variety is recommended for dry farming areas and the latter for irrigated areas.

For the first time nucleus seed of *Khapli* wheat (NP 200) which had been bred for high resistance to brown rust and found suitable for cultivation in the Nilgiris and Palni hills, was supplied to those areas for multiplication purposes.

The I.A.R.I. has also evolved and released for trial and multiplication the nucleus seed of a new variety of *Bhindi* (Pusa Swani) which is highly resistant to Mosaic disease under field conditions.

SUGAR COSTING

The Development Council for Sugar Industry, which met in New Delhi in February considered the question of standardisation of methods of costing used in sugar factories and recommended the adoption of the revised forms for collecting cost of production data of sugar factories on a uniform basis.

At present there is wide diversity not only in the heads under which accounts are maintained but also in regard to the items of expenditure incurred under various heads. Standardisation in the matter of compilation of cost data would make the returns submitted by various factories comparable and also ensure that items involving higher expenditure are avoided.

The Council also considered the recommendations of its Advisory Committee on Sugar Standards and decided that they be further examined for early implementation.

The representatives of the industry pointed out the desirability of introducing new standards for "30" colour series, to give an incentive to factories to improve their quality and also to give relief to such factories as are producing superior quality sugar which at present, in respect of the production of factories in the controlled region, is being paid for on the basis of "29" quality standard.

Cane Quality Payment Scheme—An important recommendation of the Council was in respect of the cane quality payment scheme. After reviewing the working of the experimental scheme and the progress made so far, the Council recommended its continuance. It decided that, in the meantime, the Standing Advisory Committee should give further consideration to the scheme and make a report on the possibility of introducing on a uniform basis throughout the country a system of payment for sugarcane by linking the price of cane with its quality.

The Council considered progress made in regard to the research schemes for extraction and utilisation of sugarcane wax and for the treatment of sugar factory and distillery effluents. It recommended that intensive work may be undertaken to reduce sugar losses in molasses and bagasse and also to prevent deterioration of colour of carbonation sugar in storage.

The Council adopted a resolution recommending to the Government of India that any expenditure or any contribution incurred by a sugar factory for approved schemes of public road construction and construction of irrigation channels within the factory zone be allowed as normal revenue expenditure for the purpose of income-tax and super-tax.

Programme for Third Plan—For the formulation of the development programme for the third Five Year Plan, the Council set up a sub-committee. In making its report, the sub-committee would take into account the present installed capacity of the sugar industry, the estimated requirements of white sugar during the Third Five Year Plan period, the requirements of sugar for export, and the present problems of the industry. A target would also be suggested.

GRANTS FOR RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

During the first half of February 1959 the Union Ministry of Education sanctioned grants of Rs. 2,47,241 to two Rural Institutes for the advancement of rural higher education. Of this, Rs. 48,714 (recurring) have been given to Jamia Rural Institute, New Delhi, while Rs. 1,98,527 have gone to the Balwant Vidyapeeth Rural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra. The Agra Institute's share includes a sum of Rs. 6,120 for stipends given during April/June 1958.

The ten Rural Institutes in the country are assisted financially to the extent of 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure. The Rural Institutes at Sriniketan and Jamia Nagar, however, receive full grant on the total approved expenditure. During the period April to December 1958, grants totalling Rs. 30,97,312 were sanctioned.

The scheme for giving stipends was initiated in 1956-57 and is designed to help poor students; it now covers all the classes in the Institutes. An amount of Rs. 1,59,969 was sanctioned to 474 students during April to December 1958.

NEW TAX PROPOSALS

The following are the new tax proposals relating to agricultural products in the Central Budget for 1959-60—

1. Increase in duty on vegetable products from Rs. 7 per cwt. to 8.75 with corresponding adjustment in exemption in favour of small producers granted in March 1958. Additional revenue Rs. 95 lakhs.
2. Withdrawal of exemption to power driven units of vegetable non-essential oil producers and limiting the concessional levy to first 75 tons. These changes will not affect village *ghanis* and are expected to yield Rs. 4.4 crores.
3. Basic excise duty on *khandsari* sugar of Rs. 5.60 per cwt. with an additional duty of 70nP in replacement of sales tax. Basic duty will yield Rs. 1.82 crores and the additional duty which will accrue entirely to States about Rs. 25 lakhs.

4. Adjustments in duty on various kinds of cigarettes involving an increase of 16 per cent. These adjustments are expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 1.5 crores.

Powers are being taken to assess at the higher rates such varieties of tobacco as may be specially notified and as are actually used for the making of *biris*. This is because the present tariff on unmanufactured tobacco has led to some diversion to *biri* making of tobacco which was previously used for *hukah*.

5. Readjustment in the rate of excise duties on teas grown in certain areas of the country and reduction in the effective rate of export duties for 28nP to 24nP per lb. These changes will result in additional revenue of Rs. 58 lakhs under Union Excise and a reduction of Rs. 93 lakhs in the yield from the export duty. In the net industry will benefit to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rural University at Rudrapur—According to the phased programme drawn up by the U.P. Government three out of four constituent colleges of the proposed Rudrapur Rural University, viz., College of Agriculture, College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology are likely to start functioning from the academic year 1960. The fourth college, viz., College of Home Science, will start during the Third Five Year Plan. The Central Government have agreed to provide 75 per cent of the approved non-recurring expenditure exclusive of the cost of land as grant and the remaining 25 per cent as interest-bearing loan. Pending finalisation of the total quantum of assistance, an on-account payment of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made to the State Government to enable them to undertake the necessary preliminary work in connection with the project, such as survey of the land and collection of building materials.

Ford Foundation Team—A study team on food production sponsored by the Ford Foundation consisting of 13 top level specialists in different agricultural subjects, such as farm management, prices, land economics and land tenure, communications, supplies, credit cooperatives, extension, community development, seed multiplication, soil and water conservation, water utilisation and drainage, rice and wheat production, agricultural demonstrations and evaluation and home science, has arrived in India. Appropriate Indian officials have been associated with the team to give the necessary background. The team started its work towards the end of January, and is expected to submit its report by the first week of April.

Land Reclamation Schemes—Land reclaimed and brought under cultivation in 1957-58 is reported to be 5.25 lakh acres. It is expected to be about 4.58 lakh acres in 1958-59. Though financial assistance is being given by the Centre to the State Governments under the Grow More Food Rules, the progress of work has been hampered by non-availability of sufficient number of tractors.

Storage—The Foodgrains Storage Advisory Committee recommended demonstration of scientific methods of storage to flour mills and stockists and exploration of the possibility of making fumigation in the mills compulsory; publication of brochures consolidating information on proper godown structures for the benefit of the public who would also be afforded facilities to visit Government godowns to see methods of storage and disinfection.

Rice Procurement—The Government of Orissa will procure rice and paddy on behalf of the Central Government at prices fixed by the Government of India who will take delivery of the same from the purchasing agents of the State Government after inspection of quality. Funds will be advanced from time to time to the State Government to enable them to make payments to their purchasing agents and such payments will be made on the basis of quality assessment of rice and paddy by the Central Government officers in Orissa with reference to the prescribed specifications.

The maximum controlled prices of certain varieties of fine rice and paddy procured in Andhra Pradesh have been raised. The quantity procured after the formation of the Southern Zone is about 2,83,000 tons.

After the decision to have State trading in foodgrains about 1,10,000 tons of rice was procured by the Central Government from the Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh at the maximum controlled prices fixed under the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order 1958, as amended from time to time.

Import of Foodgrains—During the period 1 April 1956 to 30 September 1958, the value of the foodgrains imported from abroad was about Rs. 295.64 crores. The expenditure incurred in foreign currency involving payment of foreign exchange works out to about Rs. 95.74 crores.

Mechanical Cultivation—During the First Plan period an area of 21.39 lakh acres was covered by mechanical cultivation schemes. In the second Plan period during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 the area covered is 8 lakh acres.

Lift Irrigation in Kerala—The Government of Kerala requested in 1958-59 that the Second Plan provision for lift irrigation schemes should be increased by an additional allotment of Rs. 75 lakhs. The provision for 1958-59 was increased from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs and an allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs has been agreed to for 1959-60.

Minor Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh—Financial assistance for minor irrigation schemes in Andhra Pradesh to the extent of Rs. 139.66 lakhs upto the end of 1958-59 has been agreed to but according to the existing procedure, actual sanction will be issued towards the close of the current financial year on the basis of the information received from the State Government in regard to the expenditure incurred upto the end of December 1958 and that expected to be incurred from January to March 1959.

Supply of Rice to Kerala—About 68,000 tons of rice was supplied by the Central Government to Kerala during 1958. This includes 24,000 tons supplied on replacement basis.

Sugar Factories—Issue of further licences for establishment of new sugar factories has been stopped as the entire additional capacity targeted for the second Plan period has already been licensed. However, cases of expansions in existing uneconomic units and utilisation of idle capacity are being considered.

The number of sugar factories in the country having their own sugarcane farms is 79. The extent of these farms is 2.28 lakh acres, with 1.04 lakh acres under cane crop in the year 1957-58. The yield of sugarcane per acre in these farms is 32 tons.

Gram Prices—The serious shortfall in the production of gram as well as other foodgrains in the country last year is mainly responsible for the prevailing high prices of gram. The Government are distributing substantial quantities of wheat and coarse grains to afford relief. It is hoped that the position will improve after the next rabi harvest.

Anti-rat Campaign—As part of the rabi production campaign the poison baiting of rats in 36 villages of Delhi covering an area of approximately 35,000 acres was undertaken. 32 teams of helpers consisting of 166 members of staff deputed by offices under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Block Extension staff, officials of the Delhi Administration, the local population and in certain cases school children, participated in the campaign.

Agricultural Engineering—The Agricultural Engineering Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to set up a Society of Agricultural Engineers to facilitate collaboration among engineers, manufacturers and users of agricultural implements and machinery.

Output of Eggs—India produced 14 million eggs in 1957-58 as against 9.47 million in 1956-57 and 8.57 million in 1955-56.

DIARY OF ECONOMIC EVENTS IN FEBRUARY

February

- 6 Two-day Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture opens.
- 7 A quota of 5,000 tons of linseed oilcake released for export upto the end of March, 1959.
- 11 The Government of India decide to regulate futures trading in gur and to recognise suitable associations at Hapur, Meerut, Agra, Muzaffarnagar and Delhi.
- 13 International Planned Parenthood Conference begins in New Delhi.
- 16 Exporters of sesamum seed oil are granted quotas of 3 tons of sesamum seed against one ton of sesamum seed oil shipped by them.
The Second All India Rice Research Workers' Conference inaugurated at Cuttack by the Union Minister of Agriculture.
- 18 All India First Estimate of wheat and barley, 1958-59.
- 19 All India Third Estimate of sesamum, 1958-59.
- 20 All India First Estimate of gram, 1958-59.
- 21 The 16th Annual Conference of the All India Food Preservers' Association inaugurated in Bombay by the Union Minister for Industry.
- 24 All India Second Estimate of rice, 1958-59.
- 26 All India First Estimate of linseed, 1958-59.
- 27 All India First Estimates of rape & mustard and tobacco, 1958-59.
All India Third Estimate of cotton, 1958-59.
- 28 Central Budget for 1959-60 presented.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During February dry weather generally prevailed over most parts of the country. However, some scattered winter showers were received in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

Rainfall during the winter monsoon period (i.e. from 1 January to 28 February 1959) was in excess of the normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan, West Bengal, Bihar Plains, Uttar Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Interior Mysore South, normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, East Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha and Madras State, deficient in Orissa, Bihar Plateau, Himachal Pradesh, East Rajasthan and Kerala, scanty in Bay Islands, West Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayalaseema and interior Mysore North. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

Sowing and transplantation of paddy in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras and Orissa, harvesting of late sown Kharif crops, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane in most parts of the country were the main agricultural operations during the month. The condition of the standing rabi crops like wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane etc. was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, where the crops have been damaged to some extent either by hail storms or by pests and crop diseases.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has assented to the following Bills :

(1) *The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Bill, 1958.*

Details of this Bill were given in the July 1958 issue of the Journal.

(2) *The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.*

Details of this Bill were given in the December 1958 issue of the Journal.

(3) *The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1958.*

The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Act, 1955 provides for the payment of Guzara to Guzaradars out of the compensation payable to the intermediary. There is no provision, however, for the continuance of the payment of the whole or part of such Guzara to a widow during her life time even after the full amount of compensation has been paid up to the intermediary. As this provision exists in the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 for the rest of the State of Rajasthan, it was considered necessary to extend it to the Ajmer area also. The amending Bill provides that "the State Government may, in the case of a widow who is entitled to such Guzara, continue to pay to her out of the consolidated fund of the State the whole or any part of the Guzara during her life time even after the full compensation payable under this Act has been paid to the intermediary".

The Ajmer Act of 1955 specifies the categories of lands out of which ~~land~~ may be allotted to an intermediary as Khudkasht. It has however been found that the provision of the principal Act results in frequent ejectment of tenants for the purpose of ~~allotting~~ Khudkasht. The amending Bill proposes to minimise such ejectments by providing for the following classes of lands for allotment as Khudkasht.

- (1) Land surrendered by tenants,
- (2) Land abandoned by tenants,
- (3) Culturable unoccupied land within the estate,
- (4) Land exceeding the minimum area in possession of a tenant for less than three years on the date of vesting to the extent of such excess.
- (5) Culturable unoccupied land not lying within the estate if in the opinion of the Collector it is not required as pasture land". Upon the extension of the Rajasthan Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts to Ajmer area, it became necessary to amend the Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Act, 1955 to bring it into line with the Rajasthan Act.

(4) The Rajasthan Tenancy (5th Amendment) Bill, 1958.

Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, Khatedari rights (permanent, heritable and transferable) were conferred upon all tenants except tenants of Khudkasht and subtenants. Such tenants had, however, a voluntary right of purchase. This voluntary right was exercised only in a very few cases. The Rajasthan Tenancy (5th Amendment) Bill, 1958 amends the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 so as to incorporate the recommendations of the Planning Commission to provide for the conferment of compulsory Khatedari rights upon all tenants of Khudkasht lands and sub-tenants. The tenants will become Khatedar tenants of only those parts of their holdings in which they could acquire Khatedari rights under the Principal Act.

The Principal Act contained provisions regarding working out of compensation amounts which are payable to the land holder by the tenant upon acquisition of khatedari rights. As these provisions were somewhat complicated, the amending Bill has simplified the procedure by providing for the payment of compensation at 20 times the rent rate for irrigated lands and 15 times the rent rate for unirrigated lands plus a compensation at 40 per cent of the value of improvements (other than a well or irrigation work) made by the land holder. The total amount of compensation payable by a tenant will "be a charge upon the holding and its produce next after the charges for rent and revenue in respect thereof and no tenant of Khudkasht or sub-tenant who acquires Khatedari rights and rights in improvements.....shall be competent to alienate his holding or any part thereof unless and until the total amount of compensation as aforesaid shall have been paid up in full". The compensation will be payable in annual instalments not exceeding ten.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959 which proposes to extend the provisions for stay of ejectment of tenants in the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956 for a further period of one year from 1st June, 1959. Under the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956 which is in force in the Andhra area of the State, all tenancies subsisting on the date of promulgation of the Andhra Cultivating Tenants Protection Ordinance, 1956 and protected by that Ordinance, and all subsequent tenancy agreements entered into upto the commencement of the Andhra Tenancy Act, would continue for a period of three years from 1st June 1956, or until their

expiry in the normal course whichever was later. As the Government of Andhra Pradesh are contemplating enactment of comprehensive land reforms legislation for the whole State, it was considered necessary to continue protection for these cultivating tenants until the new laws come into force.

The Government of Bombay have published the Aukadia Tenure (Saurashtra Area) Abolition Act, 1959 to abolish Aukadia tenures prevailing in certain parts of the Saurashtra area of the State. Legislation for the abolition of Aukadia tenures in Bombay area was enacted during 1953, but it did not apply to Ishwaria village, as this village was then a part of Saurashtra. The village has since then been transferred to Bombay on reorganisation of States.

The Aukadia tenure holders are entitled to collect revenue from the occupants of the land and to pay to the Government a quit rent called "Aukado". Some lands under the Aukadia tenure are also under the cultivation of the tenure-holder called "Gharkhed". Sometimes lands are given to a cadet of the Aukadia holders family for his maintenance; such lands are called "Jiwai Lands".

The Bill provides for the abolition of Aukadia tenure and the resumption of lands from the intermediaries (Aukdedar) in the Ankadia village compensation will be payable to the Ankdedar at the rate of three times the net income (i.e. the revenue collected by the intermediary minus the "Aukado" which was payable to the Government). Compensation is to be paid in bonds redeemable during a period of 20 years at 3 per cent interest. Gharkhed or Jiwai lands will be settled with the Aukadia holder or Jiwai holder with the rights of an occupant as defined. Cultivators who are paying land revenue to the Aukadia holder will also become occupants. Tenants of Gharkhed or Jiwai lands will be entitled to purchase the rights of an occupant in the land on payment of six times the full assessment within a period of five years. The Bill provides for the payment of land revenue by the occupants in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

The Government of Bihar have published the Bihar Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Bill, 1959 which proposes to amend the Bihar Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954. The main provisions of the Bill are as follows :

(a) The Principal Act provides for the grant of donated lands which have vested in the Bhoodan Yagna Committee set up under the Act, to landless persons under certain terms and conditions. The Bill provides that grant of land could also be made to the village committee or to a gram panchayat set up under the Panchayat Act or a cooperative society organised by the Bhoodan Yagna Committee under the Cooperative Societies Act.

(b) Under the Principal Act, "landless persons" include persons holding land upto a prescribed limit. The amending Bill provides that the prescribed limit should not exceed 5 acres. All persons who have donated their entire land will also be eligible for grant.

The Government of Kerala propose to extend the life of the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957 for a further period of one year pending enactment of comprehensive land reforms legislation in the State. Details of the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957 were given in the June 1957 issue of the Journal.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Cooperative Sugar Mills (Further Extension of Tenure of Boards) Bill, 1959 which seeks to extend the tenure of office of the first Board of Directors nominated by the State Government in Punjab

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

Co-operative Sugar Mills in which the State Government have a financial interest and is designed to ensure a successful working of the first large scale cooperative enterprise in the State so that their multiplication may become possible.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Andhra Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank (Re-constitution) Bill, 1959. The Bill seeks to re-constitute the Andhra Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., by merging in it the Hyderabad Central Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. The Andhra Bank so re-constituted shall be known as the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., and it shall have as the area of its operation the entire State. This Bill complies with the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India in 1956 that there should be only one Central Land Mortgage Bank in each re-organised State. The Bill also seeks to repeal the Hyderabad Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Act, 1349 Fasli (Hyderabad Act II of 1349 F.).

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At the end of 1957-58 there were 2,020 cooperative farming societies including joint farming, collective farming, tenant farming and better farming societies. The State-wise break-up is as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh	31	Assam	170
Bihar	27	Bombay	402
Jammu & Kashmir	7	Kerala	55
Madhya Pradesh	140	Madras	37
Mysore	100	Orissa	28
Punjab	478	Rajasthan	105
Uttar Pradesh	255	West Bengal	148
Delhi	22	Manipur	22
Tripura	22		

The area of land under cooperative cultivation on 31 December 1956, was 180,671 acres. During the four years 1954-55 to 1958-59 the Union Government made grants to the extent of Rs. 3.32 lakhs to State Governments for this work.

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The Government of Madras have published the Madras Gramdan Village (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959. The Bill seeks to impose a moratorium on debts of persons residing in Gramdan villages. The Bill was necessitated because the donors of land in Gramdan villages are being subjected to more than the usual pressure for the repayment of their debts as their creditors are afraid that their loans will become insecure and prove irrecoverable. The moratorium will apply for one year and during this period execution of decrees for debt shall be stayed in respect of persons residing in a Gramdan village. The moratorium will apply to all debts whether secured or unsecured but will not apply to any sums payable to the State or the Central Government, or to any local authority, sums payable to a cooperative society or land mortgage bank, any liability arising out of a breach of trust, liability for payment of maintenance or in respect of wages or salaries, etc.

A provision for regulation of payment of debts has also been made. Debts shall be payable in three equal instalments, with interest. In special cases, the Court may upon consideration of all the circumstances of the case, give more favourable terms to the debtor. The instalments of debt may also be deposited in Court.

This is only an interim measure. The State Government have separately under consideration proposals to provide agricultural credit in the Gramdan villages and for discharging the existing debts of persons residing in these villages.

The Government of Punjab have introduced the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates (Amendment) Bill, 1959 in the Legislative Assembly so as to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on 4 January 1959 to amend the Principal Act of 1952. The Bill which extends to the whole State shall come into force immediately.

The delay in the collection of betterment fee has resulted in the piling up of interest on the loans which had been obtained for the irrigation projects in the Punjab. As the finalization of the schedules of rates to be charged under the Act and their publication is likely to take some more time, it has been considered necessary to provide for, on an *ad hoc* basis, advance payment of the betterment charges which will be adjusted against the charges finalized in respect of the lands concerned. The State Government propose to levy these advance charges on matured area basis so that the burden of the charge falls only upon those areas which have actually received irrigation and the charges levied are linked up with the paying capacity of the land owners.

The Bill provides that every person liable to pay betterment charges under the Principal Act shall with effect from the kharif harvest of the Agricultural Year 1958-59 be liable to pay to the Government, advance payment of betterment charges in respect of his matured area as the Government may by notification direct in that behalf. The liability to make advance payment of betterment charges shall cease from the date on which the schedule of betterment charges is published in the official gazette. The amount of advance payment of betterment charges realised under the provisions of the Amendment Bill shall be deducted from the amount of betterment charges which a person is liable to pay under the Principal Act.

PANCHAYATS

The Government of Madras have published the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 which received the assent of the President on 22 January 1959. The Act extends to the whole of the State excluding the city of Madras, municipal towns in other districts, cantonments and three exceptional localities called township areas. The main features of the Act are given below—

The area of the State to which the Act is applicable shall be divided into 358 Panchayat Development Blocks. In each such block, a panchayat administration is proposed to be set up in the manner prescribed in the Act. In each block, certain localities with an annual panchayat income of not less than Rs. 10,000 and population of not less than 5,000 are to be classified as Panchayat Towns. The entire area of a Panchayat Development Block (excluding localities classified as a panchayat town or township) is to be subdivided into panchayat villages. There will be a town panchayat for every panchayat town and a village panchayat for every panchayat village. For the Panchayat Development Block as a whole, the Act proposes the establishment of a Panchayat Union which will function under a governing body to be known as the Panchayat Union Council. Village panchayats and the town panchayats will be the local units of the federal organisation of Panchayat Administration with Panchayat Union as its apex.

The Panchayat Union Council will be composed of cooperative unions of all the constituent panchayats functioning in the Block as a whole. Every constituent panchayat will have a member of the panchayat as its representative on the Council.

The State Government shall appoint a Commissioner in the case of each Panchayat Union Council. Ordinarily, the Commissioner will be the Block Development Officer appointed in pursuance of the National Extension Service Scheme of the Community Development for the Panchayat Development Block. For every town panchayat, the State Government shall appoint a wholetime Executive Officer. As for the village panchayats, the Elected President shall function not only as the Presiding Officer of the Village Panchayat but also as the executive authority.

The main functions of the Panchayats in Madras would relate to (a) construction, repair and maintenance of roads etc. in the village or town, (b) provision of civic amenities, (c) planting and preservation of trees, (d) maintenance of markets etc., (e) opening and maintenance of literacy centres, reading rooms, wireless receiving sets, playgrounds, parks etc., (f) control of fairs and festivals.

Similarly, the functions of the Panchayat Union Council will include additional important items like maintenance of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, poor houses, orphanages and elementary schools, measures to control epidemics, veterinary relief, birth and death statistics, promotion and encouragement of cottage industries.

Among the functions allotted to the Panchayat Union and to the Panchayats as such, the Act makes a distinction between the mandatory, discretionary and agency functions. It would be the primary duty of the Panchayat Unions or Panchayat as the case may be to make reasonable provision for carrying out the mandatory functions. The resources at the disposal of the Panchayat Administration shall be applied first of all in the discharge of these functions. The discretionary functions have been described as those which the State can authorise the Panchayat Administration to perform. Whether any and if so what provision has been made to carry out these functions has been left to the discretion of the Panchayat Union or to the Panchayat as the case may be. Lastly, the Agency functions would normally relate to the matters in respect of which the Panchayat Union (or the Panchayat) acquires jurisdiction through a specific act of entrustment made by the State Government or by some other specified authority.

Section 66 of the Act entrusts to the Panchayat Union Council the execution of the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development in the Panchayat Development Block.

All existing sources of local taxation and revenue allotted to District Boards and Panchayats shall continue to be available to Panchayat Unions and Panchayats without any decrease and subject only to consolidation and simplification in certain respects. Additional resources shall be made available to these bodies in the manner indicated below—

Section 118 provides that out of the total amount of land revenue (including water cess) collected in the State, a sum representing Re. 1 per head of population should be paid annually to every Panchayat Union as land revenue assignment.

Section 115 provides for the levy of a local cess in every Panchayat Development Block at the rate of 45 naya paise on every rupee of land revenue payable to the Government in respect of any land for every fasli. Out of the proceeds of this cess, a sum representing four-ninths of the proceeds shall be credited to the Panchayat Union (Education) Funds.

Section 116 vests the Panchayat Union with the right to levy a local cess surcharge on all lands liable to the payment of land revenue. It is, however, limited to a maximum rate to be prescribed under the rules. Section 129 further lays down that for every rupee

raised by the Panchayat Union in the exercise of the power indicated above, the State Government will contribute a corresponding sum as local cess surcharge matching grant. The matching rate is to be prescribed by rules.

The entire education expenditure of the Panchayat Union is expected to be met in the manner indicated below—

(i) A first slab equal to Re. 1 per head of population should be met wholly by the Land Revenue Assignment.

(ii) So much of actual expenditure as exceeds the first slab, subject to a maximum of two rupees and 50 nP. *per capita*. The Act provides that a specific proportion which should not be less than 50 per cent and not exceeding 80 per cent of this second slab should be made available by Government as a Local Education Grant.

A local Roads Grant at 40 nP. *per capita* for expenditure on maintenance of Panchayat Union Roads will also be given.

Against every rupee of house tax collected by a Village Panchayat an equal amount is required to be paid by Government to the village panchayat as village house tax matching grant.

The Act repeals (i) the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), (ii) the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950), (iii) the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXX of 1955) and (iv) the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1957 (Madras Act XIII of 1957).

The Government of India have published the Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1958. The Bill seeks to remove the inconsistency which exists between the provisions of the Delhi Panchayat Act, 1954 (Delhi Act III of 1955) and the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. It is proposed to remove this inconsistency by means of an amendment of Section 151 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 and through consequential changes in the corresponding provisions of the Delhi Panchayat Act, 1954.

The Bill also seeks to vest the Panchayati Adalat with criminal jurisdiction in respect of certain minor offences under the Indian Penal Code, the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, etc., and the power to impose fine upto a maximum limit of Rs. 100.

The Bill also seeks to make some amendments in the Principal Act which are mainly of a consequential or clarificatory nature.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The processing of the data collected in connection with the Second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry is now over, its tabulation will be completed soon and preparation of the Report will be taken in hand shortly by the Union Ministry of Labour. It may be recalled that the field work pertaining to this Enquiry was over in September 1957. The Enquiry was conducted by the Union Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Directorate, the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Statistical Institute.

The First Agricultural Labour Enquiry was carried out in 1950-51 during a period when there was control on food and clothing. Now that the controls have been removed and various development schemes under the First Five-Year Plan largely implemented, the results of the Second Enquiry should provide interesting information on the impact of these measures on the condition of agricultural labourers.

It covered 3,696 villages including about 1,800 located in Community Project and Community Development and NES Blocks. The villages were selected on the principle of stratified random sampling. The data collected relate to average size, composition and earning strength of agricultural families, employment, un-employment and under-employment, wages, income, expenditure and indebtedness of agricultural labourers.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Central Dairy, which is being built under the Delhi Milk Scheme, is expected to start operating in September 1959. Its daily capacity will be 7,000 maunds, with potentialities of expansion to 12,000 maunds.

The Government of Madras have constituted a separate Department for the speedy and effective execution of the Madras Dairy and Milk Project and have appointed a Milk Commissioner to be in charge of that project.

The new Central Dairy at Poona for the expansion of the Poona milk supply has started functioning.

Building work of the dairies at Gaya and Patna has started.

A scheme for the daily supply of 150 maunds of milk to Jaipur has been taken up. The construction of the dairy building at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.97 lakhs, has started. Another scheme for the daily supply of 150 maunds of milk to Cuttack and Bhubaneswar is under implementation. Building plans for the dairy were finalised and action for procurement of the required equipment has been taken.

The U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission are providing assistance for milk schemes at Calcutta, Trivandrum and Bhopal, three rural creameries to be set up at Baroni, Aligarh and Junagadh and a milk powder factory at Amritsar. Orders for plant and machinery and other equipment for the above projects except the Amritsar factory were placed with firms in Denmark.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Grading under the "Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act", 1937 both for export and internal consumption during 1958 was as follows :—

(a) For Export—

- (i) Tobacco—114,380,768 lbs. of different varieties and grades valued at about Rs. 14,10,55,277 were graded and marked.
- (ii) Wool—34,158,214 lbs. of raw wool valued at Rs. 9,32,85,334 were marked.
- (iii) Sann hemp—70,232 bales valued at about Rs. 87,09,830 were graded and marked.
- (iv) Bristles—446,955 lbs. in 7,743 cases were graded.
- (v) Lemongrass oil—2,877,487 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,04,87,007 were graded.
- (vi) Sandalwood oil—206,754 lbs. valued at Rs. 99,00,694 were graded.

(b) For Internal Consumption—

Ghee, edible oils, butter, cotton, eggs, atta, rice, fruits, sugarcane, gur and potatoes were graded for internal consumption. 1,58,787 mds. of ghee, valued at Rs. 2,98,49,428 were graded in Bihar, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; 4,33,676 mds. of edible oils valued at Rs. 2,88,43,147 were graded in Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Madras.

Administration of Fruit Products Order—990 licences were issued and 5,649 samples of fruit products were collected for analysis during the year.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

The all-India second estimate of rice for 1958-59 puts the area at 77,185 thousand acres against last year's corresponding adjusted estimate of 74,374 thousand acres, showing an increase of 3.8 per cent. The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. West Bengal is the only State which has recorded a decline as a result of drought in most of the districts.

The all-India first estimate of gram for 1958-59 puts the area at 23,676 thousand acres compared to 22,416 thousand acres in the corresponding adjusted estimate of last year, thereby showing an increase of 5.6 per cent. The first estimates of wheat and barley for 1958-59 put the area under these crops at 29,792 thousand acres and 7,980 thousand acres respectively. These show a rise of 2.5 per cent in the case of wheat and 6.1 per cent in the case of barley over the last year's corresponding estimates.

For maintaining and increasing supplies of essential commodities and for securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, with the concurrence of the Central Government, issued the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrain Dealers Licensing Order, 1959 on 24 January 1959. This order requires any foodgrain dealer in the State who sells or keeps or stores for sale or holds stocks of 50 maunds or more of any of the foodgrains, viz., wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, rice, paddy, maize, gram, sorghum, minor millets (e.g., ragi, kodo), milo and peas, at any one time, to obtain a licence and submit fortnightly returns regarding their business to the concerned authorities. With the issue of this order, the earlier order, viz., Uttar Pradesh Foodgrain Dealers Licensing Order, 1958 which applied to foodgrain dealers dealing in quantities of 100 maunds or more of wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, rice, paddy and maize, at a time, is cancelled.

For securing equitable distribution and availability of rice and paddy at fair prices, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras has directed millers, dealers in rice and dealers in paddy, on 31 January 1959, to sell to authorised co-operative organisations or other persons certain proportion of the stocks of the rice or paddy produced/owned by them before 2 February and produced/purchased/acquired every day on or after 2 February 1959.

The Central Government issued two orders simultaneously on 28 February 1959 concerning Madras State. The first Order viz., Madras Paddy (Export Control) Order, 1959 bans the export of paddy from any place within the State of Madras to any place outside except on Government account or in head loads; the second Order viz., Madras Paddy (Transport Restrictions) Order, 1959 forbids the transport of paddy by road, rail or sea from any place within the Tanjore district to any place outside that district, except on Government account or under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Grain Purchase Officer having jurisdiction over the place from which the paddy is to be transported.

(1086)

By amending the Inter-zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, the Central Government split up the western wheat zone consisting of the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan on 7 February 1959 thereby banning the export of wheat from each of these States.

In order to maintain supplies of adequate quantities of wheat in the Punjab, the Central Government banned with effect from 5 February 1959, the use of indigenous wheat by the roller flour mills of Punjab for the manufacture of any wheat product. This was done by issuing the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959 on 2 February. Later, the Government of Punjab banned from February 20 the sale or storage for sale of imported wheat *atta* in any quantities except by the authorised dealers in the State.

On 4 February the Central Government issued the Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1959 fixing the maximum control prices of fine rice between Rs. 17.00 and Rs. 18.84 per maund, of fine paddy between Rs. 10.77 and Rs. 12.00 per maund, of coarse rice between Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 15.50 per maund, and of coarse paddy between Rs. 9.28 and Rs. 9.61 per maund. The prices are for naked grains in any transaction of more than 10 maunds and applies to the whole Mysore State excluding the areas within the jurisdiction of the Bangalore City Corporation and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

On February 9, 1959 the Central Government delegated to the Government of Orissa, the powers of fixing minimum prices of rice and paddy payable to cultivators in the State for the kharif year 1958-59.

In order to control the rise in prices and to prevent the hoarding of wheat, jowar, bajra and maize in the State of Bombay, the Government of India applied sub-Section 3(3A) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in respect of those grains in Bombay for three months. This will enable the Government to requisition the stocks of specified grains at the average of three months' prices prevailing in a locality before 16 February.

The prices of foodgrains fell considerably during the month February. Thus the all-India index of wholesale prices of cereals group fell from 106.8 at the end of January to 102.7 at the end of February. During the same period the pulses group price index fell from 122.5 to 113.8.

Among individual grains, the decline was more prominent in the prices of wheat and gram. The price index of wheat fell from 129.9 at the end of January to 117.5 at the end of February, and that of gram from 130.7 to 113.9.

The Price index, however, fluctuated within narrow limits, being 91.2 at the end of February compared to 91.6 at the end of January. In the same period the price index of jowar fell to 107.8 from 112.1 and of bajra to 131.3 from 133.9.

Imports of cereals into India during the first two months of 1959 were to 7.65 lakh tons, comprising 0.07 lakh tons of rice, 7.56 lakh tons of wheat and 0.02 lakh tons of other grains, as against 4.61 lakh tons of cereals during the corresponding period of the last year, comprising 0.47 lakh tons of rice and 4.14 lakh tons of wheat.

World (excluding Soviet Union and China) production of wheat during 1958-59 is estimated to be about 146 million tons as against 134 million tons in the previous season. The final estimate of production in the United States is 39.2 million tons against 25.5 million tons in the previous season. In Australia the production has more than doubled and is estimated to be 5.59 million tons. In Argentina the production has increased from 5.72 million tons in 1957-58 to 6.35 million tons in 1958-59. Similarly the production of

wheat in Italy has risen from 8.32 million tons to 9.65 million tons. In Canada and France, however, the production has slightly fallen from 9.92 million tons and 10.91 million tons in 1957-58 to 9.88 million tons and 9.43 million tons respectively in 1958-59. In United Kingdom also production has fallen by about 0.02 million tons from 2.68 million tons in 1957-58.

World (excluding Soviet Union and China) production of paddy in 1958 amounted to 120.1 million tons as against 128.7 million tons in 1957. World rice production in 1958-59 is expected to reach a high figure in view of the expectations of a record crop in India and China. In Burma and Viet Nam also the crop prospects are good. Latest reports put paddy production in China at 150 million tons as against 85.2 million tons in 1957-58. Production in Japan is estimated at 14.8 million tons in 1958-59 against 14.1 million tons in 1957-58. Output in Burma is reported at 6.25 million tons compared to 5.15 million tons in 1957-58. In the United States the production of paddy is believed to have risen to 2.14 million tons in 1958-59 from 1.93 million tons in 1957-58.

SUGAR

Sugarcane—During February preparation of land, planting of sugarcane and harvesting of standing crop were the main agricultural operation carried on in varying degrees in different sugarcane producing States. The crushing operations progressed satisfactorily except for a short period of interruption in Eastern Uttar Pradesh where the sugar mills had to suspend crushing for about a week or so as a result of agitation of the cane-growers for an increase in the minimum price of sugarcane. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except for some damage by hailstorm and pests in certain parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Rajasthan.

Sugar—An important event of the month under review was the decision of the Government of India to bring with immediate effect forward contracts for the sale or purchase of Gur within the purview of the regulatory provisions of the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, 1952 and to establish in due course regulated futures markets at Hapur, Meerut, Agra, Muzaffarnagar and Delhi. The decision was taken to curb the upward trend in prices of gur which was mainly due to speculative activities in the forward markets.

Total quantity of sugar produced in India during the 1958-59 season upto 28 February 1959 was 13.31 lakh tons against 13.36 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be working at the end of February was 154 against 151 at the corresponding time of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories in India on 1 February 1959 were 7.57 lakh tons against 9.13 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1 November 1958 to 28 February 1959 were 6.91 lakh tons against 6.36 lakh tons in the same period of the last season.

The Government of India released during February 1.76 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the internal market and 1.30 thousand tons for export. This brings the total releases so far out of 1958-59 season's production to 5.99 lakh tons including 56.37 thousand tons for export.

Sales of sugar for export from January 1959 to 28 February 1959 were 7.2 thousand tons and shipments 2.0 thousand tons.

The market prices of sugar generally remained steady except for a slightly firm tendency at Hapur due mainly to short supply and pressure of demand from outstations

At Kanpur, Madras, Bombay and Patna, also the prices showed a fractional rise towards the end of the month under review. The following table indicates the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres :

		(Rs. per maund)				
Market	Quality	30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Hapur	(Crystal)	37.45	37.54	37.91	38.36	38.45
Kanpur	(D-28)	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.75	37.25
Calcutta	(Indian Medium)	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75
Nagpur	(D-24)	43.00	43.00	43.50	43.00	43.50
Madras	..	40.04	40.04	40.02	40.77	40.77
Bombay	(Medium)	40.69	40.69	41.09	41.19	41.44
Patna	..	36.00	36.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during February 1959 amounted to 3,714 maunds against 2,706 maunds in the preceding month and 2,021 maunds during February 1958. The stock of gur in this market was 63,000 maunds at the end of February 1959 against 36,500 maunds at the end of the previous month and 1,24,000 maunds at the end of February 1958. Gur prices exhibited a firm undertone and the range of fluctuation was significantly higher than in the previous month in most of the centres. The upward trend in prices may be generally attributed to paucity of stocks in the producing areas and speculative activities in the future markets. The following table shows wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres :

		(Rs. per maund)				
Market	Quality	30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	16.87	18.00	17.37	17.75	17.25
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	19.00	20.00	22.50	19.00	19.00
Madras	II Sort	14.81	15.63	17.27	17.27	15.63
Bombay	Kolhapur	22.50	25.00	25.00	24.50	24.00
Patna	Deshi	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During February the all-India first estimates of linseed and rape and mustard and the third estimate of sesamum for 1958-59 were released. The area under linseed and rape and mustard are 2,626 thousand acres and 2,916 thousand acres respectively compared to the preceding season's corresponding adjusted estimates of 2,684 thousand acres and 2,631 thousand acres respectively. The area under linseed shows a decline of 58 thousand acres or 2.2 per cent while that under rape and mustard shows an increase of 285 thousand acres or 10.8 per cent. The decrease in area under linseed has taken place mainly in Bihar and Rajasthan though Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have registered some increase. This Estimate covers roughly 80 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported. In the case of rape and mustard increase in area has been reported by Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed partly to favourable weather conditions and partly to higher prices of the oilseeds at the sowing time. Up to the middle of December 1958 the condition of the two crops was

reported to be generally satisfactory. The acreage under sesamum at the third estimate stage has been put at 5,167 thousand acres against the previous year's corresponding adjusted estimate of 5,254 thousand acres. This decrease in area of 87 thousand acres or 1.7 per cent has been shared by almost all the States except Bihar, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which have registered slight increases. Unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time have accounted for the decline. Up to the end of December the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in certain districts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. The area covered by this Estimate forms roughly 95 per cent of the area finally reported.

During February a quota of 5,000 tons of linseed oil-cake was released for export during the period ending March 1959. The quota of one ton of sesamum seed granted to exporters on each ton of sesamum oil shipped by them was increased to three tons of seed from February 15.

To check the contra-seasonal rise in prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils caused by speculative activity, the Forward Markets Commission and the Reserve Bank of India took a series of measures during the month under review. The Forward Markets Commission directed the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Limited to raise the rate of margin deposits on open long positions in groundnuts to Rs. 45 per candy when the closing rate of the futures contract exceeded Rs. 185.50 per candy. (Till then, the margin was Rs. 25 when the closing rate exceeded Rs. 165 per candy). On cottonseed, a margin of Rs. 15 was imposed when the closing rate crossed Rs. 135. Special margins on outstanding long positions in specific delivery contracts were also imposed to curb speculation. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India issued a directive on 9 February imposing a margin of 45 per cent on bank advances against the security of groundnuts.

During February the general trend of prices in the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets was rather erratic. However, the closing quotations were, in general, lower than those at the end of the preceding month. The prices might have moved upward but for the timely action taken by the Forward Markets Commission and the Reserve Bank. Speculation was reported to have been rampant in the market during the month.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil ruled high during February. The trend of prices was unusual for this time of the year and was reported to be occasioned mainly by bull manipulation. Imposition of stiffer margins on groundnut and fresh levy on cottonseed by the Forward Markets Commission exerted a sobering influence on the market. The Reserve Bank directive restricting bank advances against the security of groundnut also helped to curb speculative bidding up of prices. In the face of tight supply position, increased off-take of groundnut oil by vanaspati manufacturers helped the prices to be maintained at high levels. Prices of Indian groundnut oil at European ports ruled more or less steady at about Rs. 50 per maund during the first three weeks but in the last week the price rose

to Rs. 53.87. South African groundnut oil was quoted steady at European ports at Rs. 50 per maund during the whole month. The following table gives the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during February :

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		30-1-59	3-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)		26.26	26.72	26.08	26.17	25.98
Madras (Superior)		27.11	27.11	25.87	26.18	26.80
Hyderabad		30.69	30.69	29.87	29.31	29.31
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>						
Bombay		54.86	55.46	53.63	54.73	54.18
Madras		53.31	54.11	52.00	52.66	52.99
Hyderabad		54.75	55.50	55.00	55.89	56.25
<i>European ports—</i>						
(South African)		50.00	N.A.	50.00	50.00	50.00
(Indian)		50.69	N.A.	50.45	50.45	53.87

During November 1958 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 80 tons and 21 tons respectively. During November 1957 while export of groundnut oil was negligible, that of groundnut amounted to 253 tons. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—November 1958 amounted to 1,721 tons and 336 tons respectively. During the corresponding period of 1957 export of groundnut oil was negligible while export of groundnuts totalled 1,801 tons.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil showed considerable decline at Bombay during February. At other important centres the fall in prices was not so heavy. The release of linseed oilcake quota did not exert any noticeable bullish influence on the market. Large arrivals and trade expectations of a good crop tended to bring down the prices. The measures taken by the Forward Markets Commission also imparted weakness to the market. Price of Indian linseed oil at European ports advanced during the month. The following table shows the prices of linseed and linseed oil during February :

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)		26.26	24.42	24.25	24.51	23.88
Calcutta (Small)		27.12	27.37	27.37	27.37	26.75
Kanpur (Bold)		27.62	28.50	28.25	27.37	27.00
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay		56.11	55.00	51.70	52.99	51.88
Calcutta		58.00	57.50	56.50	56.50	56.50
Kanpur		54.00	54.00	53.50	54.00	52.00
<i>European ports—</i>						
(Indian)		51.43	N.A.	56.81	55.35	55.35

During November 1958, 1,166 tons of linseed oil were exported from India against 652 tons during the corresponding month of 1957. Exports of linseed oil during the period January—November 1958 totalled 23,678 tons compared to 14,087 tons during January—November 1957.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil moved erratically during the month under review. Renewed hopes of export business and reports of damage to Brazilian crop aided the market sentiment during the first week. Thereafter prices showed a declining trend consequent on improving arrivals of the new crop and weakness in the spot section. Price of Bombay Commercial variety of castor oil at European ports also declined during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil during the February:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Castor Seed—					
Bombay (Bold)	20.94	22.77	21.68	21.68	21.21
Kanpur (FAQ)	20.64	21.33	21.33	20.00	20.00
Badeppalli (HC ₆)	21.00	N.A.	20.00	19.91	19.80
Castor Oil—					
Bombay (Commercial)	49.96	51.51	50.23	50.05	49.31
Kanpur (FAQ)	49.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	47.00
Madras (FAQ)	49.20	52.02	48.37	49.20	50.02
European ports:—					
(Indian)	52.40	N.A.	52.16	52.41	51.67

During November 1958, 1,695 tons of castor oil were exported from India as against 535 tons in the corresponding month of 1957. Exports of castor oil during the period January—November 1958 totalled 18,530 tons compared to 43,381 tons during January—November 1957.

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during January 1959 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were 13.1 million nuts and 6.5 thousand tons respectively against 15.4 million nuts and 6.5 thousand tons during January 1958.

The prices of copra at Alleppey ruled easy during February and declined by about Rs. 4 per maund during the course of the month. At Bombay too, the price trend was downward though prices in the last week recorded a slight recovery. The prices of coconut

oil also showed a downward trend at Bombay and Cochin and the prices at these two centres declined by about Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 respectively during the month. The following were the weekly quotations:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Copra—					
Bombay	60.08	59.43	58.77	56.16	56.82
Alleppey	57.68	57.37	55.82	53.92	52.92
Coconut Oil—					
Bombay	91.10	88.89	87.42	86.68	85.22
Cochin	83.37	83.47	82.49	76.25	75.00

Imports of copra and coconut oil during November 1958 were 5,841 tons and 380 tons respectively against 6,356 tons and 382 tons during November 1957. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—November 1958 were 94,048 tons and 7,050 tons respectively compared to 117,413 tons and 16,129 tons during January—November 1957.

COTTON

The All-India Third Estimate of cotton for 1958-59 puts the area at 18.85 million acres against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 18.55 million acres for 1957-58. A substantial increase in area during the current year has been reported only in Bombay and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset by decreases reported mainly in Mysore and Rajasthan. Variety-wise increase in area has occurred mostly in medium staple cotton such as Jarilla, Broach Vijay and Dholeras. A considerable decrease in acreage has, however, been reported in short staple cotton. This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of November 1958 and therefore, it does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop. Past experience shows that the area at the third estimate stage forms roughly 85% of the area finally reported.

Late in the second week of February, the Government of India permitted import of 133,000 bales of cotton out of 145,000 bales earmarked for import. Out of the total of 133,000 bales 48,000 bales will be American cotton, 60,000 bales cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above but below 1-3/16" and 25,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above. The 60,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above but below 1-3/16" and 25,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above will be distributed under the Textile Export Incentive schemes. Allotments covering 48,000 bales of American cotton are to be issued on quota basis as in the past.

The period of shipment in respect of earlier import quotas of 20,000 bales of raw cotton, (10,000 bales of raw cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above and 10,000 bales of stapling 1-1/16" and above from the soft currency area) has been extended from the end of January upto 31 March 1959. The Government had allowed the import of these quotas on 29 October 1958.

The latest trade estimate of 1958-59 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of January puts the total production at 52.21 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 53.56 lakh bales framed at the end of December. Their corresponding estimate and final estimate for 1957-58 were 51.74 lakh bales and 54.20 lakh bales respectively.

Exports of raw cotton from India during November 1958 were 22,000 bales against 3,400 bales in the previous month and 3,000 bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports of raw cotton during the first three months of the current season were 101,000 bales against 33,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw cotton during November 1958 were 22,000 bales against 27,361 bales in the previous month and 12,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports during the first three months of the current season were 66,000 bales against 70,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during December 1958 was 5 lakh bales against 4.77 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.97 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the last season. Total consumption during the first four months of the current season were 18.38 lakh bales against 18.71 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of December were 9.48 lakh bales against 8.51 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 11.69 lakh bales at the end of the corresponding month of the last season.

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

(Lakh bales)

Cotton	Consumption during December		Stocks as on	
	1958	1957	31-12-58	31-12-57
Indian	4.20	3.93	7.72	8.25
Pakistani	0.09	0.06	0.22	0.28
Egyptian	0.30	0.46	0.66	1.44
Other Foreign	0.39	0.52	0.88	1.72
Total	5.00	4.97	9.48	11.69

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay was as follows :

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-58 to 19-2-59	Same period last year
Arrivals	7.03	7.71
Consumption by mills	5.96	6.31
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on the last date of the period.	4.45	6.14

During the month under review the prices of cotton moved rather erratically, though the trend was generally upward. The bullish trend was on account of smaller arrivals of the new crop, reports of damage to the crop in some areas and downward revision of the crop estimate. Jarilla MGF which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 600 per candy at the end of January advanced to Rs. 670 at the end of February. At Abohar both the Deshi and American varieties recorded substantial gains in the first fortnight; in the second half of February, however, the prices of both Deshi and American cotton declined abruptly and the month ended with prices lower than those a month earlier. The following table gives the weekly quotations of some of the important varieties at some centres :

(Rs. per candy)

Week-ending	Andhra Pradesh Adoni/farm	Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Punjab/Abohar	
			Deshi	American
30-1-59	N.T.	650	628	781
6-2-59	N.T.	675	680	809
13-2-59	N.T.	645	680	809
20-2-59	N.T.	675	657	790
27-2-59	N.T.	670	619	762

The New York cotton market ruled steady at Rs. 1,312 per candy throughout the month. The following table gives the weekly prices of Middling 15/16" cotton :

Week/ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
30-1-59	35.70	1,312
6-2-59	35.70	1,312
13-2-59	35.70	1,312
20-2-59	35.70	1,312
27-2-59	35.70	1,312

The Karachi market witnessed a continuous declining tendency, throughout the month. The prices of 4F Punjab RG. declined from Rs. 609 per candy at the end of January to Rs. 554 on 20-2-59. The major influencing factor was the announcement of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to reduce the price of U.S. cotton sold abroad and the raising of the subsidy rate from 6.5 cents to 8 cents per lb. Heavy arrivals of new crop and slackness in export demand also contributed to the fall. The following table shows the week-end prices of 4-F Punjab Roller ginned :

Week-ending	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
30-1-59	609
6-2-59	597
13-2-59	577
20-2-59	554
27-2-59	N.A.

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JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during December 1958 were 8.79 lakh bales compared to 8.55 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7.72 lakh bales during December 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July—December 1958 were 35.05 lakh bales compared to 32.35 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during December were 0.19 lakh bales compared to 0.31 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1.07 lakh bales during December 1957. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season up to the end of December were 2.12 lakh bales compared to 4.19 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by the member mills of I.J.M.A. during December was 5.54 lakh bales compared to 5.08 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.32 lakh bales during December 1957. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of December was 30.35 lakh bales compared to 30.24 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 16.45 lakh bales at the end of December against 12.92 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 12.36 lakh bales at the end of December 1957.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened quiet and showed minor fluctuations during February. The market tended to be hesitant and the prices moved within narrow limits during the first week on account of the announcement of the I.J.M.A.'s decision to seal 1½ per cent looms. Another reason for the weak undertone was the cancellation of the additional margins imposed by the East Indian Jute and Hessian Exchange on forward trading in raw jute and jute manufactures. During the second week of the month the market opened steady with prices unchanged in sympathy with the goods section. Mills become fairly keen buyers of all mesta varieties but sellers were more or less reserved and hence only a limited business was transacted. Mills also did small business in raw jute, in response to the IJMA's recommendation to bring their jute stocks up to five months' requirements. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute :

(February/March Delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending				
	30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Northern	20.75	20.25	20.50	20.00	19.75
Assam	21.00	20.50	20.75	20.25	20.00
Orissa	22.75	22.50	22.50	22.00	21.50
Deahal	19.75	19.25	19.50	19.00	19.00
Murshidabad	18.75	18.25	18.50	18.00	17.75
Jungli/U.P.	18.25	17.75	18.00	17.75	17.50
Daisee	22.00	21.75	22.00	21.75	21.75

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The pucca bales sector of the Calcutta jute market remained practically unchanged in the first and second weeks of the month. Early in the second week the Pakistan Government revised the minimum prices of pucca bales, the new price for Pakistan NC being Rs. 60 per bale c.i.f. Calcutta. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of bale jute at Calcutta :

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Mill Firsts	205	205	205	205	205
Mill lightings	185	185	185	185	185
Daisee L.G.	170	170	170	170	170
Indian N.C.	77	77	78	80	80
Pakistan N.C.	50	50	50	50	50

The prices of raw jute in the up-country markets witnessed a mixed trend. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Centres	Week ending				
	30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Nowgong (Assam)	17.78	17.28	17.24	16.24	16.76
Purnea (Bihar)	16.00	16.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Calcutta (W. Bengal)	21.50	20.75	21.00	20.75	20.25
Kendrapara (Orissa)	18.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.00

The jute goods and fibre markets were generally weak. The withdrawal of minimum prices had a more depressing effect on the market. Since the announcement, sacking prices dropped by about Rs. 2.50 per 100 bags, while hessian prices dropped by 60—70 nP. Overseas buyers showed no keenness at the lower rates prevailing in heavy goods, except for some business in near delivery sacking. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta.

Variety	Unit	Week-ending				
		30-1-59	6-2-59	13-2-59	20-2-59	27-2-59
Hessian 40" × 10 ozs.	Rs. per 100 yards	40.25	39.75	39.55	39.70	39.00
Sacking B. Twills	Rs. per 100 bags	91.25	89.40	87.75	88.05	88.50

TOBACCO

During February 1959, the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay was quoted higher at Rs. 80 per maund compared to the previous month's closing quotation of Rs. 70. At Calcutta, the prices of both Motihari (medium) and Jatty (medium) varieties registered decreases during the month. They were quoted at Rs. 198.16 and 91.16 per maund respectively during the last week of the month compared to the previous month-end quotations of Rs. 206.16 and Rs. 103.16 respectively. Grades I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) were unquoted at Guntur.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during December 1958 were 3.17 million lbs. consisting of 2.05 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.42 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.70 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were much lower at 0.81 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur during December were 3.48 million lbs. against 3.93 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in December consisted of 1.56 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.40 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia, and 1.52 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of December were lower at 20.6 million lbs. against 21.4 million lbs. at the end of November. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 9 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 1.28 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during January 1959 against 0.66 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded in January 0.94 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during November 1958 were 2.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 13.8 lakhs against 3.0 million lbs. worth Rs. 24.3 lakhs in the corresponding month of 1957. Of the 2.1 million lbs. exported during November 1958, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 1.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12.1 lakhs. Total exports during the eleven months ending November 1958 were 101.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,416 lakhs compared to 76.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,138 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1957.

Annual Meeting—The Indian Central Tobacco Committee held its annual session at Mysore on 31st January. The meetings of its various sub-Committees were held from 27 to 30 January.

Some of the important schemes discussed at the meeting related to the growing of wrapper tobacco in West Bengal and the introduction of cultivation of Natu tobacco in U.P. The Committee also considered schemes for the survey of virus diseases of tobacco and for conducting surveys of saline areas in Andhra Pradesh in order to map out areas

suitable for cultivation of virginia tobacco. With the introduction of the filter-tip cigarette, the buyer's preference for a tobacco with a definite aroma and body should be taken into account in developing suitable types of virginia tobacco.

The Committee also considered the scheme submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government for strengthening the existing extension organisation for popularising the improved methods of cultivation and curing of virginia tobacco in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari. The adoption of these methods by the cultivators has been shown by demonstration trials to give increased returns of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per acre.

The Committee appointed a high power Sub-committee to prepare a blue-print of tobacco research and development projects for the third and subsequent Plan periods.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second and Final Estimates of Rice and Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar) 1958-59.

All-India First Estimates of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Tobacco, Rape & Mustard and Linseed, 1958-59.

All-India Third Estimates of Sesamum and Cotton, 1958-59.

All-India Final Estimate of Coffee Production for 1957-58 and Revised Estimate for 1958-59 (as on 31-12-58).

Production and Utilisation of Milk in India.

Estimated Annual Production of Raw Bones in India.

Production of Gur and Khandsari during 1957-58 and 1956-57.

1. Rainfall during February 1959

(Between 29 January and 28 February 1959 and from 1 January to 28 February 1959)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	Rainfall from 29-1-59 to 28-2-59 (Actual) m.m.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) compared to Normal (Actual) m.m.	Rainfall from 1-1-59 to 28-2-59 (Actual) m.m.	Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) compared to Normal (Per cent).
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura).	75	+31	91	+53
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	28	+6	50	+74
Gangetic West Bengal	24	—6	39	+1
Orissa	14	—13	28	—32
Bihar Plateau	27	—11	43	—23
Bihar Plains	52	+30	84	+171
Uttar Pradesh, East	42	+23	59	+63
Uttar Pradesh, West	41	+11	73	+32
Punjab (including Delhi)	41	+8	58	—3
Himachal Pradesh	109	—18	173	—30
Jammu and Kashmir	68	+3	140	+17
Rajasthan, West	3	—6	4	—67
Rajasthan, East	1	—5	9	—33
Madhya Pradesh, West	4	—5	38	+101
Madhya Pradesh, East	11	—15	34	—14
Gujarat	0	—4	0	—100
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	—3	0	—91
Konkan	0	—1	0	—100
Maharashtra (including Marathwada)	0	—3	2	—70
Vidarbha	19	+5	22	—6
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	33	+19	35	+38
Telangana	1	—13	1	—93
Rayalaseema	3	—4	3	—78
Madras State	36	+19	44	—17
Coastal Mysore	0	—1	0	—100
Interior Mysore, North	1	—3	1	—80
Interior Mysore, South	14	+8	14	+47
Kerala	14	—2	14	—56

Note—In the calculation of excess or shortfall and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.

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

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during March

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Summer Paddy and Sugarcane	Cotton, Wheat, Barley, Maize Pulses, Chillies, Tobacco and Gram
Assam	Jute and Paddy	Gram, Pulses, and Sugarcane.
Bihar	Jute and Sugarcane	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Linseed and Cotton.
Bombay	Sugarcane, Summer Jowar in Saurashtra region	Wheat, Jowar, Cotton and Castor.
Kerala	Sugarcane, Summer Paddy and Tapioca	Sesamum, Cotton and Sweet Potato.
Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Rabi Jowar, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Castor and Cotton.
Madras	Cotton in Ramnad and Sugarcane	Cotton, Jowar, Gram, Bajra, Tobacco and Linseed.
Mysore	Rabi Paddy, Jowar and Sugarcane	Ragi, Potato and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif Bajra and Sugarcane	Rabi Jowar, Gram, Linseed and Rape & Mustard.
Punjab	Sugarcane, Cotton (American), Tobacco, Potato and Summer Vegetable.	Barley, Grams, Winter Vegetable and Sugarcane.
Rajasthan	Sugarcane	Gram, Barley and Rabi Oil-seeds.
Uttar Pradesh	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.	Wheat, Linseed, Rape & Mustard, Sesamum (Winter), Arhar, Pulses, Gram, Barley, Chillies & Tobacco.
Manipur	Maize, Jute, Sugarcane and Potato	Wheat, Gram, Peas, Castor-seed, Rape and Mustard and Linseed.
Himachal Pradesh	Sugarcane and Cotton	Rape & Mustard and Linseed.
Tripura	Cotton, Jute, Autumn Rice and Sugarcane	Rabi Pulses, Potato, Chillies, Tobacco & Rape and Mustard.
Delhi	Sugarcane and Zaid crops	Barley, Gram, Sugarcane and Tobacco.

2. All India Second Estimate of Rice, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Column 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	77,185	74,374	(+)2,811	(+)3.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase has been shared mainly by Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam and is due generally to favourable weather at sowing time. West Bengal is the only State which has recorded a decline as a result of drought in most of the districts except those in the north at the time of transplantation.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the beginning of December 1958. Till then, the condition of the crops was reported to be good and the prospects of outturn considerably better than last year. The crop had, however, suffered slightly due to heavy rains and water logging in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Bombay. Pest attacks were also reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Madras.

This Estimate does not take into account the area sown to summer crop as also information in respect of Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur which are non-reporting. This does not, therefore, cover the entire area sown to rice crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly between 90 and 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Autumn	9,093	5,756	(+) 337
Assam (excluding N.E.F.A. but including Naga Hills)*—			
Autumn	1,133	1,073	(+) 62
Winter	3,306	3,120	(+) 186
TOTAL	4,441	4,193	(+) 248
Bihar—			
Autumn	1,121	1,004	(+) 27
Winter	11,371	10,358	(+) 1,013
TOTAL	12,492	11,452	(+) 1,040
Bombay—			
Autumn	4,144	4,107	(+) 37
Madhya Pradesh—			
Autumn	9,709	9,460	(+) 309
Madras—			
Autumn (I Crop)	3,868	3,847	(+) 21
Winter (II Crop)	419	416	(+) 3
TOTAL	4,287	4,263	(+) 24
Kerala—			
Autumn	979	970	(+) 9
Winter	747	753	(-) 6
TOTAL	1,726	1,723(A)	(+) 3
Mysore—			
Autumn	1,396	1,337	(+) 59
Winter	798	771	(+) 27
TOTAL	2,194	2,108(A)	(+) 86

DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Orissa—				
Autumn	1,426	1,424	(+) 2	
Winter	8,727	8,033	(+) 694	
TOTAL	10,153	9,457(A)	(+) 696	
Punjab—				
Autumn	806	757	(+) 49	
Rajasthan—				
Autumn	189	170(A)	(+) 19	
Uttar Pradesh—				
Winter	9,925	9,583(A)	(+) 342	
West Bengal—				
Autumn	1,272	1,350	(-) 78	
Winter	9,171	9,514	(-) 343	
TOTAL	10,443	10,864(A)	(-) 421	
Delhi—				
Autumn	2	2	..	
Himachal Pradesh—				
Autumn	110	110	..	
Tripura—				
Autumn	133	124	(+) 9	
Winter	265	233	(+) 32	
TOTAL	398	357	(+) 41	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands—				
Autumn	13	12(A)	(+) 1	
Total India—				
Autumn	32,456	31,593	(+) 863	
Winter	44,729	42,781	(+) 1,948	
TOTAL	77,185	74,374(A)	(+) 2,811	

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

*Data for Naga Hills district, which has been constituted into a separate unit with Tuensang Division of NEFA, are included under Assam. In the absence of data for 1958-59, the following data for the previous year have been adopted provisionally for Naga Hills District—

	Area (acres)
Autumn rice	75,000
Winter rice	18,000

NOTE—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Rice is not grown to any appreciable extent in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(3) In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, estimates for rice are actually collected by I, II and III crops which, for purposes of All-India Estimate, are broadly classified as autumn, winter and summer crops respectively.

2.1 All India Final Estimate of Rice, 1958-59
(Reporting and non-reporting areas)

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Final Estimate)	1957-58 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	81,590	79,447	(+) 2,143	(+) 2.7
Production (thousand tons)	29,721	24,885	(+) 4,836	(+) 19.4

N.B.—vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by all the States except West Bengal, and is due generally to favourable seasonal conditions at sowing time. The fall in acreage in West Bengal is attributed to droughty conditions at sowing time.

The increase in production has also been shared by all the principal rice producing States except West Bengal and is particularly marked in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh. The increase in production is partly due to increase in area and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the period of growth of the crop. The decrease in production in West Bengal is due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions.

Production estimates for 1958-59 and 1957-58 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh are based on the results of crop cutting surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the non-reporting areas¹ that is areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting pockets in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur account for an area of 1,046,000 acres and a production of 387,000 during 1958-59.

DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres)			Production ¹ (thousand tons)		
	1958-59 (Final Estimate)	1957-58 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	1958-59 (Final Estimate)	1957-58 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (5) over col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Autumn (I Crop)	5,983	5,741	(+) 242	3,044	2,774	(+) 270
Winter (II Crop)	715	661	(+) 54	361	335	(+) 26
Summer (III Crop)	539	510	(+) 29	211	185	(+) 26
TOTAL	7,237	6,912	(+) 325	3,616*	3,294*	(+) 322
Assam— (Excl. NEFA but including Naga Hills)**						
Autumn	1,133	1,073	(+) 60	326*	376*	(—) 50
Winter	3,268	3,117	(+) 151	1,312*	1,211*	(+) 101
Summer	21@	21	..	12@	12	..
TOTAL	4,422	4,211	(+) 211	1,650	1,599	(+) 51

DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar—							
Autumn . . .		1,121	1,094 (+)	27	166*	154* (+)	12
Winter . . .		1,804	11,116 (+)	688	4,034*	2,132* (+)	1,002
Summer . . .		8@	8	..	2@	2	..
TOTAL .		12,933	12,218 (+)	715	4,202	2,288 (+)	1,914
Bombay—							
Autumn† . . .		4,164	4,126 (+)	38	1,703*	1,370* (+)	333
Summer . . .		16	17 (—)	1	6	6	..
TOTAL .		4,180	4,143 (+)	37	1,709	1,376 (+)	333
Jammu & Kashmir—							
Winter . . .		504	352* (+)	152	236	162 (+)	74
Kerala—							
Autumn . . .		979	970 (+)	9	412	411 (+)	1
Winter . . .		747	753 (—)	6	364	364	..
Summer . . .		189	189	..	105	99 (+)	6
TOTAL .		1,915	1,912 (+)	3	881	874 (+)	7
Madhya Pradesh— ‡							
Autumn . . .		9,834	9,747 (+)	87	3,264*	2,097* (+)	1,167
Madras—							
Autumn (I Crop) .		4,377	4,279 (+)	98	2,430	2,371 (+)	59
Winter (II Crop) .		1,226	1,227 (—)	1	804	805 (—)	1
Summer (III Crop) .		109	99 (+)	10	64	58 (+)	6
TOTAL .		5,712	5,605 (+)	107	3,298*	3,234* (+)	64
Mysore— £							
Autumn . . .		1,427	1,396 (+)	31	636	627 (+)	9
Winter . . .		796	777 (+)	19	425	354 (+)	71
Summer . . .		119	124 (—)	5	49	50 (—)	1
TOTAL .		2,342	2,297 (+)	45	1,110*	1,031* (+)	79
Orissa—							
Autumn . . .		1,426	1,424 (+)	2	259	253 (+)	6
Winter . . .		8,365	8,230 (+)	135	1,772	1,443 (+)	329
Summer . . .		23@	23	..	5@	5	..
TOTAL .		9,814	9,677 (+)	137	2,036	1,701 (+)	335
Punjab—							
Autumn . . .		856	788 (+)	68	316*	296* (+)	20
Rajasthan—							
Autumn . . .		194	169 (+)	25	84	22 (+)	62
Uttar Pradesh—							
Winter . . .		10,153	9,608 (+)	545	2,971	2,325 (+)	646
Summer . . .		21@	21	..	5@	5	..
TOTAL .		10,174	9,629 (+)	545	2,976*	2,330* (+)	646

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,273	1,350	(—) 77	330*	404*	(—) 74
Winter	9,213	9,514	(—) 301	3,708*	3,888*	(—) 180
Summer	46@	46	..	15@	15	..
TOTAL	10,532	10,910	(—) 378	4,063	4,307	(—) 254
Delhi—						
Autumn	2	2	..	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Autumn	111	111	..	41*	43*	(—) 2
Manipur— ††						
Autumn	412@@	390	(+)	22	113	107 (+) 6
Tripura—						
Autumn	133	124	(+)	9	38	38
Winter	265	233	(+)	32	91	80 (+) 11
Summer	5	5	..	2	2	..
TOTAL	403	362	(+)	41	131	120 (+) 11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
Autumn	13	12	(+)	1	5	4 (+) 1
INDIA—						
Autumn	33,438	32,796	(+)	642	13,167	11,347 (+) 1,820
Winter	47,056	45,588	(+)	1,468	16,078	13,099 (+) 2,979
Summer	1,096	1,063	(+)	33	476	439 (+) 37
TOTAL	81,590	79,447	(+)	2,143	29,721	24,885 (+) 4,836

(a) Less than 500 tons. @ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

@@ Estimated and hence provisional. †† Data relate to both valley and Hill portions.

† Includes an area of 19,412 acres and a production of 2,941 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting areas of the State.

‡ Includes an estimated area of 56,182 acres and a production of 8,854 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting (forest) areas of the State.

2 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	34,885	17,366
Summer	4,630	1,289
TOTAL	54,665	26,334

* Based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

** Data for Assam include the following figures for Naga Hills district, which has since been constituted into a separate unit with Tuensang Division of NEFA :

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Autumn	75,000	26,634
Winter	18,000	7,031

Above data for Naga Hills district actually relate to 1957-58 but have been adopted for 1958-59 due to lack of information.

NOTE—1. Rice is not grown in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

2. In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, statistics of rice are actually collected by I, II and III crops which, for purposes of all-India Estimate, are broadly classified into Autumn, Winter and Summer crops respectively.

2.2. All India First Estimate of Wheat, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	29,792	29,067	(+) 725	(+) 2.5

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

Increase in area has been shared mainly by Punjab, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed partly to favourable weather conditions at sowing time and partly to the Rabi campaign. This increase has been offset to some extent by the decrease in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of December 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat during 1958-59. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms between 90 and 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	49	46	(+) 3
Bihar	1,368	1,082	(+) 286
Bombay	3,121	3,177	(—) 56
Madhya Pradesh	6,873	6,706	(+) 167
Mysore	716	722(A)	(—) 6
Orissa	13@	13	..
Punjab	5,231	4,895	(+) 336
Rajasthan	2,707	2,663(A)	(+) 44
Uttar Pradesh	9,203	9,260(A)	(—) 57
West Bengal	112	110(A)	(+) 2
Delhi	79	80	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	320	313	(+) 8
TOTAL	29,792	29,067	(+) 725

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

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

NOTE—(1) Assam (including NEFA), Madras, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

2.3. All India First Estimate of Barley, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	7,980	7,521	(+) 459	(+) 6.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

Increase in area has been recorded by all the major growing States mainly Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, and is attributed partly to favourable weather conditions at sowing time and partly to the Rabi campaign.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of December 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was on the whole satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to barley during 1958-59, past experience shows that the area at the First Forecast stage forms between 90 and 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	7	8	(—) 1
Bihar	917	633	(+) 284
Bombay*	35	36	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	450	381(A)	(+) 69
Mysore	8	4(A)	(+) 4
Orissa	1@	1	..
Punjab	598	584	(+) 14
Rajasthan	1,236	1,193(A)	(+) 43
Uttar Pradesh	4,578	4,527	(+) 51
West Bengal	66	65(A)	(+) 1
Delhi	10	12	(—) 2
Himachal Pradesh	74	77	(—) 3
TOTAL	7,980	7,521	(+) 459

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

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

*Excludes Vidarbha region for which information will be included at a later stage.

NOTE—(1) Madras and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, (including NEFA), Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2.4. All India First Estimate of Gram, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	23,676	22,416	(+) 1,260	(+) 5.6

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The overall increase in area is shared by almost all the major producing States, viz. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab, and is attributed partly to Rabi campaign and partly to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. A slight decrease has been reported by Bombay and Mysore.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of January 1959. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be fair.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to gram. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	261	257	(+) 4
Bihar	1,228	1,111(A)	(+) 117
Bombay	1,363	1,385	(—) 22
Madhya Pradesh	3,878	3,475	(+) 403
Madras	4	3	(+) 1
Mysore	323	343 (A)	(—) 20
Orissa	50@	50	..
Punjab	6,345	6,074	(+) 271
Rajasthan	3,231	3,004(A)	(+) 227
Uttar Pradesh	6,636	6,360(A)	(+) 276
West Bengal	284	280(A)	(+) 4
Delhi	55	57(A)	(—) 2
Himachal Pradesh	18	17	(+) 1
TOTAL INDIA	23,676	22,416(A)	(+) 1,260

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

@ 1957-58 data repeated for want of information for the current year.

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

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

2.5. All India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,656	5,523	(+) 133	(+) 2.4

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area is shared by almost all the tur growing States, particularly Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay, and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. However, some decrease has been reported by Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of January 1959. Till then, the condition of the standing crops was satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tur crop during 1958-59. Past experience shows 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)		
	1958-59 (Second Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	352	360	(—) 14
Assam	7	8	(+) 1
Bihar	459	406(A)	(+) 53
Bombay	1,529	1,505	(+) 24
Kerala	22	22	..
Madhya Pradesh	895	877	(+) 18
Madras	130	129(A)	(+) 1
Mysore	599	613(A)	(—) 24
Oriasa *	28	28	..
Rajasthan	44	45(A)	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh	1,576	1,507	(+) 69
West Bengal	25	19(A)	(+) 6
TOTAL INDIA	5,656	5,523	(+) 133

(A) Adjusted.

* Data for First Forecast 1958-59 have been repeated.

Notes—1. Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tur is not grown to any appreciable extent in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2.6. All India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	837	838	(—) 1	(—) 0.1

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The overall acreage under tobacco during the current year remains almost at the previous year's level. There has also been no significant change in acreage under tobacco in the different States.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of December 1958. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco crop. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State/Variety	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (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	185	185	..
(ii) Others	148	148	..
TOTAL	336	336	..
Assam—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	24	23	(+) 1
Bihar—			
Nicotiana Rustica	20	17	(+) 3
Nicotiana Tabacum	19	16	(+) 3
TOTAL	39	33	(+) 6
Bombay—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	2	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	195	200	(—) 5
TOTAL	196	202	(—) 6
Madhya Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	10	12(A)	(—) 2

DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras—				
Nicotiana Rustica		7	5	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum				
(i) Virginia		6	2	(+) 4
(ii) Others		28	38	(—) 10
TOTAL		41	45	(—) 4
Orissa—				
Nicotiana Tabacum		12*	12	..
Uttar Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Rustica		13	14	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum		5	6	(—) 1
TOTAL		18	20(A)	(—) 2
West Bengal—				
Nicotiana Rustica		25	23	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum		14	16	(—) 2
TOTAL		39	39(A)	..
Mysore—				
Nicotiana Rustica		6	7	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum				
(i) Virginia		3	3	..
(ii) Others		97	92	(+) 5
TOTAL		106	102(A)	(+) 4
Kerala—				
Nicotiana Tabacum		1	1	..
Rajasthan—				
Nicotiana Tabacum		11	9	(+) 2
Delhi—				
Nicotiana Tabacum		(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Tabacum		2	2	..
Tripura—				
Nicotiana Rustica		1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum		1	1	..
TOTAL		2	2	..
ALL INDIA—				
Nicotiana Rustica		76	72	(+) 4
Nicotiana Tabacum		761	766	(—) 5
TOTAL		837	838	(—) 1

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Relates to 1957-58.

NOTE—1. Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

2-7. All India Third Estimate of Sesamum, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,167	5,254	(—)87	(—)1.7

The decrease has been shared by almost all the States excepting Bihar, Mysore, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal, which have registered slight increases. The decline in acreage is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory except in Banaskantha and Mehsana districts and Konkan, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of the Bombay State and in parts of Mahakoshal and Madhya Bharat regions of Madhya Pradesh where the Kharif variety had been affected due to incessant rains.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sesamum. Past experience shows that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			
	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	586	594	(—)	8
Bihar	67	48 (A)	(+)	19
Bombay	619	640	(—)	21
Kerala	81	50	(—)	19
Madhya Pradesh	842	885	(—)	43
Madras	326	328 (A)	(—)	2
Mysore	167	161	(+)	6
Orissa	239*	239 (A)	..	..
Punjab	53	52	(+)	1
Rajasthan	1,080	1,122 (A)	(—)	42
Uttar Pradesh—				
Pure	190	172	(+)	18
Mixed	950	947	(+)	3
West Bengal†	8	6	(+)	2
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	..
Tripura	7	8	(—)	1
TOTAL INDIA	5,167	5,254(A)	(—)	87

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

* Data relating to the Second Estimate have been repeated due to non-receipt of returns for the Third Estimate.

† Data relate to winter crop only; information in respect of summer crop will be included in the Final Estimate.

NOTE—(i) Information regarding the late sown crop in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan will be included in the Final Estimate.

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

(iii) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2.8. All India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,916	2,631	(+) 285	(+) 10.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area has taken place in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and is attributed to favourable weather conditions and partly to higher prices of the oilseeds at sowing time. A slight decrease in area has been reported by West Bengal and Assam.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was satisfactory.

This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to pure crop. Information relating to the crop sown mixed with other crops will be given in the Final Estimate. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 40 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	3	4 (A)	(—) 1
Assam	288	294	(—) 6
Bihar	171	122	(+) 49
Bombay	101	86 (A)	(+) 15
Madhya Pradesh	361	236	(+) 125
Mysore	8	8	..
Orissa	136	136	..
Punjab	761	714	(+) 47
Rajasthan	583	539 (A)	(+) 44
Uttar Pradesh	358	325	(+) 33
West Bengal	126	147 (A)	(—) 21
Delhi	3	3	..
Himachal Pradesh	8	8	..
Tripura	9	9	..
TOTAL INDIA	2,916	2,631	(+) 285

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE—1. Data relate to pure crop. Data relating to the crop shown mixed with other crops will be included in the Final Estimate.

2. Madras reports data for this crop at the final Estimate stage only.

3. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

4. Rape and mustard is not grown in Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2.9. All India First Estimate of Linseed, 1958-59

SUMMARY

	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,626	2,684	(—) 58	(—) 2.2

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease has taken place in Bihar and Rajasthan only. This has, however, been partly offset by increase in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the Linseed Crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent. of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (First Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	75	75 (A)	..
Bihar	151	211	(—) 60
Bombay	615	601	(+) 14
Madhya Pradesh	1,229	1,223	(+) 6
Mysore	126	115 (A)	(+) 11
Orissa	36	36	..
Punjab	28	26	(+) 2
Rajasthan	266	297 (A)	(—) 31
Uttar Pradesh*	86	86 (A)	..
West Bengal	12	12 (A)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL INDIA	2,626	2,684 (A)	(—) 58

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

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE—1. Madras reports data for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

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

3. Linseed is not grown in Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2.10. All India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1958-59

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	18,850	18,545	(+) 305	(+) 1.6

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II to II(iii).

(i) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
Bengals	1,025	1,022	(+) 3
Americans	3,515	3,248	(+) 267
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,457	3,336	(+) 121
H. 420 (including verum 91 and others)	417	682	(—) 265
Oomras	1,402	1,542	(—) 140
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,025	1,053	(—) 28
Malvi	1,105	1,091	(+) 14
Broach-Vijay	1,452	1,328	(+) 124
Surti-Suyog	707	703	(+) 4
Dholleras	2,247	1,934	(+) 313
Southern	2,446	2,553	(—) 107
Comillas	52	53	(—) 1
TOTAL	18,850	18,545	(+) 305

(ii) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	6,481	6,523	(—) 42
Medium Staple	9,347	8,878	(+) 469
Short Staple	3,022	3,144	(—) 122
TOTAL	18,850	18,545	(+) 305

A substantial increase in area has been reported only in Bombay which is due largely to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been offset by decreases in Mysore and Rajasthan.

Among different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in medium staple cotton such as Jarilla, Broach Vijay and Dholleras. A considerable decrease has, however, been reported in short, staple cotton.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of November 1958. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop. Past experience shows that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	849	824	(+) 25
Assam	34	34	..
Bihar	5*	5	..
Bombay	10,708	10,232	(+) 476
Kerala	19	21	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	1,964	1,959	(+) 5
Madras	686	684	(+) 2
Mysore	2,424	2,539	(—) 115
Orissa	23	23	..
Punjab	1,420	1,427	(—) 7
Rajasthan	518	588(A)	(—) 70
Uttar Pradesh	180	188	(—) 8
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Tripura	18	19	(—) 1
TOTAL	18,850	18,545	(+) 305

(A) Below 500 acres.

* Last year's data repeated for want of information for 1958-59.

NOTE—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton Estimate.

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

(i) Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (thousand acres)		
		1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (3) over col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh—				
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	65	65	..
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	226	223	(+) 3
Kumta Ordinary	Medium	..	..	..
Westerns	Medium	56	54	(+) 2
Northern	Medium	158	147	(+) 11
Kakinadas	Medium	6	6	..
Mungari	Short	135	132	(+) 3
Chinnapathi	Short	132	125	(+) 7
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	71	72	(—) 1
TOTAL		849	824	(+) 25

(i) Variety-wise—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. Assam—					
Comillas	Short	34	34	..	
3. Bihar—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	5	5	..	
4. Bombay—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	707	703	(+)	
Jayadhar (including Jayawant)	Long	27	38	(—)	
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	37	37	..	
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	917	939	(—)	22
M.P. American (including Buri & Combodia)	Long	654	349	(+)	305
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	Long	388	636	(—)	248
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,098	2,960	(+)	138
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,452	1,328	(+)	124
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	61	42	(+)	19
Kalyan	Medium	710	490	(+)	220
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	1,208	1,135	(+)	68
M.P. Oomras	Short	686	799	(—)	113
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	372	374	(—)	2
Barai-Nagar Oomras	Short	128	135	(—)	12
Mathio	Short	273	267	(+)	6
TOTAL		10,708	10,232	(+)	476
5. Kerala—					
Kerala American (incl. Combodia & Co. 4) (Improved variety)	Long	19	21	(—)	2
6. Madhya Pradesh—					
M.P. American (including Buri & Combodia)	Long	183	141	(+)	42
H. 420 (incl. Verum & 91)	Long	29	46	(—)	17
Malvi	Medium	1,013	996	(+)	17
Jarilla (including Virnar 197/3 and others)	Medium	359	376	(—)	17
M.B. American	Medium	238	246	(—)	8
M.P. Oomras	Short	110	126	(—)	16
M.B. Oomras	Short	32	28	(+)	4
TOTAL		1,964	1,959	(+)	5
7. Madras—					
Karungannies *	Long	361	363	(—)	2
Madras American (Combodia & Uganda)†	Long	323	271	(+)	52
Nadani, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	2	50	(—)	48
TOTAL		686	684	(+)	2
8. Mysore—					
Mysore American (including Bombay American)	Long	815	855	(—)	40
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	43	49	(—)	6
Jayadhar	Long	824	854	(—)	30
Kumta (incl. Jayawant and Others)	Medium	742	781	(—)	39
TOTAL		2,424	2,539	(—)	115

(i) Variety-wise—conold.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9. Orissa—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	12	12	..	
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8	..	
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	..	
TOTAL		23	23	..	
10. Punjab—					
Punjab American†	Long	863	933	(—)	70
Punjab Deshi	Short	557	494	(+)	63
TOTAL		1,420	1,427	(+)	7
11. Rajasthan—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	93	107	(—)	14
Malvi	Medium	92	95	(—)	3
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	333	386	(+)	53
TOTAL		518	588	(+)	70
12. Uttar Pradesh—					
U. P. (Perse) American	Medium	64	68	(—)	1
U.P. Deshi	Short	116	123	(—)	7
TOTAL		180	188	(—)	8
13. West Bengal—					
W.B. (Perbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)	..	
14. Delhi—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	1	1	..	
15. Himachal Pradesh—					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..	
16. Tripura—					
Comillas	Short	18	19	(—)	1
ALL INDIA					
Long		6,481	6,523	(—)	42
Medium		9,347	8,878	(+)	469
Short		3,022	3,144	(—)	122
TOTAL		18,850	18,545	(+)	305

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of long staple grown in Kanyakumari district.

† Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

(ii) By Trade Description

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Bengals—			
U.P. Deshi	134	141	(-) 7
Punjab Deshi	558	495	(+) 63
Rajasthan Deshi	333	386	(-) 53
TOTAL	1,025	1,022	(+) 3
II. Americans—			
Punjab American	863	933	(-) 70
Madhya Pradesh American	837	490	(+) 347
Madras American	323	271	(+) 52
Madhya Bharat American	238	246	(-) 8
Rajasthan American	93	107	(-) 14
Hyderabad American	263	260	(+) 3
Mysore American (including Bombay American)	815	855	(-) 40
U.P. American	64	65	(-) 1
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	..
Kerala American	19	21	(-) 2
TOTAL	3,515	3,248	(+) 267
III. Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	3,457	3,336	(+) 121
IV. H. 420 (incl. Verum, 91 and others)	417	682	(-) 265
V. Oomras—			
M. P. Oomras	796	925	(-) 129
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	123	135	(-) 12
Hyderabad Oomras	443	446	(-) 3
M. B. Oomras	32	28	(+) 4
Orissa Oomras	8	8	..
TOTAL	1,402	1,542	(-) 140
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,025	1,053	(-) 28
VII. Malvi	1,105	1,091	(+) 14
VIII. Broach-Vijay	1,452	1,328	(+) 124
IX. Surti-Suyog	707	703	(+) 4
X. Dholeras—			
Gujarat Dholeras	61	42	(+) 19
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	1,203	1,135	(+) 68
Kalyan	710	490	(+) 220
Mathio	273	267	(+) 6
TOTAL	2,247	1,934	(+) 313

(ii) By Trade Description—concl.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XI. Southern—				
Bombay Jayadhar		851	892	(—) 41
Westerns		56	54	(+) 2
Mungari		135	132	(+) 3
White & Red Northern		158	147	(+) 11
Kakinadas		6	6	..
Chinnapathi		135	128	(+) 7
Karungannies		361	363	(—) 2
Kumta ordinary (including Jayawant and others)		742	781	(—) 39
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam		2	50	(—) 48
TOTAL		2,446	2,553	(—) 107
XII. Comillas				
		52	53	(—) 1
GRAND TOTAL		18,850	18,545	(+) 305

(iii) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres)		
	1958-59 (Third Estimate)	1957-58 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Long Staple—			
Madhya Pradesh American	837	490	(+) 347
Punjab American*	863	933	(-) 70
Madras American*	323	271	(+) 52
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	..
Hyderabad American	263	260	(+) 3
Mysore American (incl. Bombay American)	815	855	(-) 40
Kerala American	19	21	(-) 2
H. 420 (incl. Verum, 91 and others)	417	682	(-) 265
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,025	1,053	(-) 28
Surti-Suyog	707	703	(+) 4
Southern Jayadhar	851	892	(-) 41
Southern Karungannies	361	363	(-) 2
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	6,481	6,523	(-) 42
II. Medium Staple—			
U.P. American	64	65	(-) 1
M.B. American	238	246	(-) 8
Rajasthan American	93	107	(-) 14
Kumta Ordinary	742	781	(-) 39
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & 197/3)	3,457	3,336	(+) 121
Broach-Vijay	1,452	1,328	(+) 124
Malvi	1,105	1,091	(+) 14
Gujarat Dholeras	61	42	(+) 19
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras	1,203	1,135	(+) 68
Southern-Westerns	56	54	(+) 2
White and Red Northern	158	147	(+) 11
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	2	50	(+) 48
Kalyan	710	490	(+) 220
Southern Kakinadas	6	6	..
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	9,347	8,878	(+) 469

(iii) By Staple Lengths—conold.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
III. Short Staple—			
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	558	495	(+) 63
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	134	141	(—) 7
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	333	386	(—) 53
M.B. Oomras	32	28	(+) 4
M.P. Oomras	796	925	(+) 129
Hyderabad Oomras	443	446	(—) 3
Barsi-Nagar—Oomras	123	135	(—) 12
Dholleras—Mathio	273	267	(+) 6
Southern—Mungari	125	132	(+) 3
Southern Chinnapathi	135	128	(+) 7
Comillas	52	53	(—) 1
Orissa Oomras	8	8	..
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,022	3,144	(—) 122
GRAND TOTAL	18,850	18,545	(+) 305

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

3. All India Final Estimate of Coffee Production for 1957-58 and Revised Estimate for 1958-59 (as on 31-12-58)

Variety	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Revised Estimate)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (3) over col. (2)
Arabica	29,220	28,525	(—) 9.2
Robusta	14,480	16,585	(+) 14.5
TOTAL	43,700	45,110	(+) 1.3

NOTE—The above estimates are subject to revision.

Source: Coffee Board.

4. Tea Production in South India

('000 lbs.)

Districts	January	
	1959*	1958
Anamallais	2,636	2,410
Kanyakumari	26	32
Malappuram	90	78
Nilgiris	971	925
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,035	999
Tirunelveli	12	12
MADRAS STATE	4,770	4,456
Central Travancore	1,867	1,493
Cochin	229	205
Kanan Devans	1,416	1,918
Molabar	22	25
Mundakayam	164	128
South Travancore	347	369
Wynaad	852	735
KERALA STATE	4,897	4,873
Oorg	26	17
Mysore	209	232
MYSORE STATE	235	249
TOTAL	9,902	9,578
Estimated Production for Estates without factories	396	383
GRAND TOTAL	10,298	9,961

* Figures are provisional.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India Coonoor.

5. Summary of the Latest All India Crop Estimates, 1958-59

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons unless otherwise stated)		
			Current Estimates of the previous year	Corresponding Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates of the previous year	Corresponding Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kharif Cereals—								
Maize	Second	24-2-59	77,185	74,374	(+) 3.8	..	..	..
Jowar	First	23-12-58	25,297	24,674	(+) 2.5	..	..	..
Bajra	..	17-12-58	25,115	26,004	(—) 3.4	..	..	..
Millets	..	17-12-58	9,386	8,849	(+) 6.1	..	..	..
Ragi	..	18-1-59	4,647	4,762	(+) 1.8	..	..	..
Small Millets	..	16-1-59	9,154	9,294	(—) 1.5	..	..	..
Wheat	..	18-2-59	29,792	29,067	(+) 2.5	..	..	..
Barley	..	18-2-59	7,990	7,521	(+) 6.1	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	20-2-59	23,676	22,416	(+) 5.6	..	..	..
Tur	Second	6-3-59	5,656	5,523	(+) 2.4	..	..	..
Kharif Pulses	First	16-11-58	11,269	12,067	(—) 6.6	..	..	..
Supercane	Second	28-1-59	4,896	4,849	(+) 1.0	..	..	..
Tobacco	First	27-2-59	837	838	(—) 0.1	..	..	..
Groundnut	Second	13-12-58	13,080	12,683	(+) 3.1	..	..	..
Linseed	First	26-2-59	2,626	2,684	(—) 2.2	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	..	27-2-59	2,916	2,831	(+) 10.8	..	..	..
Sesamum	Third	19-2-59	5,167	5,254	(—) 1.7	..	..	..
Cotton	..	28-2-59	18,850	18,545	(+) 1.6	..	..	..
Jute	Final	10-12-58	1,327	1,742	(+) 4.9	5,178*	4,053*	(+) 27.6
Moats	Second	17-12-58	817	717	(+) 13.9	..	..	..
Sunnamp	First	3-1-59	537	546	(+) 1.6	..	..	..

* In bales of 400 lbs. each.

6. Summary of the All India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	79,320	79,027	28,282	24,821
Jowar	40,367	41,411	7,249	8,056
Bajra	27,884	27,453	2,885	3,565
Maize	9,197	9,762	3,009	3,084
Ragi	5,831	5,897	1,715	1,716
Small Millets	12,230	11,979	1,964	1,759
Wheat	33,580	29,657	9,314	7,654
Barley	8,726	7,531	2,827	2,175
TOTAL CEREALS	217,135	212,717	57,245	52,810
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,265	22,405	6,264	4,754
Tur (Arhar)	5,686	5,598	1,954	1,396
Other Kharif Pulses	16,484	15,832	1,515	1,401
Other Rabi Pulses	11,780	10,820	1,770	1,665
TOTAL PULSES	58,215	54,655	11,503	9,216
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	275,350	267,372	68,748	62,026
Potato				
Potato	707	785	1,698	1,981
Sugarcane				
Sugarcane	5,057	5,021	66,998§	63,954§
Ginger (Dry)				
Ginger (Dry)	39	39	15	14
Pepper (Black)				
Pepper (Black)	221	229	27	26
Chillies (Dry)				
Chillies (Dry)	1,476	1,534	342	355
Tobacco				
Tobacco	1,029	926	294	252
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,450	14,457	4,200*	4,271*
Castorseed	1,415	1,325	124	97
Sesamum	5,446	5,268	442	363
Rape and Mustard	6,311	6,050	1,026	905
Linseed	4,156	3,318	384	271
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,778	30,418	6,176	5,907
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,893	20,158	4,735†	4,753†
Jute	1,908	1,754	4,238‡	4,068‡
Mesta	733	726	1,478‡	1,311‡

*In terms of nuts in shell.

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

‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,751 and 6,367 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

7. Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area ('000 acres)			Production ('000 tons unless otherwise indicated)		
				Current Estimate	Corres- ponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—)	Current Estimate	Corres- ponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—)
Rice	Final	1958-59	1-11-58	21,290	21,414	(—) 0.6	..	..	..
Jowar	..	1958-59	1-11-58	992	1,099	(—) 9.7	..	..	..
Bajra	..	1958-59	1-11-58	1,854	2,052	(—) 4.8	..	..	..
Maize	..	1958-59	1-11-58	1,064	1,071	(—) 0.7	..	..	..
Wheat	Final	1957-58	29-9-58	11,781	11,673	(+) 0.8	3,652	3,581	(+) 1.9
Barley	Final	1957-58	25-7-58	621	548	(+) 13.3	170	132	(+) 28.8
Gram	Final	1957-58	25-7-58	3,239	3,380	(—) 4.2	716	725	(—) 1.2
Sugarcane	Final	1958-59	10-9-58	1,150	1,054	(+) 10.0	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1957-58	20-9-58	195	183	(+) 6.6	202	191	(+) 5.8
Rape and Mustard	Final	1957-58	11-8-58	1,822	1,869	(—) 2.5	294	312	(—) 5.8
Cotton	Third	1958-59	13-1-59	3,335	3,410	(—) 2.2	1,901*	1,580*	(+) 1.3
Jute	Second	1958-59	11-12-58	1,528	1,563	(—) 2.2	6,011†	5,781†	(+) 4.3
Tea	Final	1958-59	28-11-58	76	76	..	53,500**	44,500**	(+) 20.2

*In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

**In thousand lbs.

†In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source: Estimates, issued by the Government of Pakistan.

8. Imports of Foodgrains into India

Cereals	During the week ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-59
	4-2-59	11-2-59	18-2-59	25-2-59	
Rice	..	..	..	..	6,724
Wheat	68,750	63,857	97,238	150,173	708,390*
Sorghum	..	..	..	1,984	1,984
TOTAL	68,750	63,857	97,238	152,157	717,098

*Amended figure.

9. Coffee cured

Months	1957-58 Crop			1958-59 Crop		
	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta
November 1958	182	83	1,234	..	..	..
December 1958	125	61	652	754	..	..
January 1959	97	4	21	3,792	392	..
						4,174

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

9-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee,
(A) 1957-58 Crop

(Metric Tons)

Particulars	During January 1959				Upto January 1959			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Total Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Total Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total Robusta pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool upto 31-1-59 (inclusive of gain in weight)	12	5	..	17	21,516	8,051	14,599(a)	41,166
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	1,225	390	1,084	2,699	10,796	3,544	9,920	24,260
Sold for export	..	..	..	..	9,595	3,273	1,413	14,281(b)
Balance as on 31-1-1959	..	..	..	..	1,125	1,234	3,266	5,625
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 997 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes—(i) 91 tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

(ii) 107 tons plantation sold to be exported exclusively to Sweden.

(iii) 3 tons Plantation and 5 tons Robusta sold to Japan.

(B) 1958-59 Crop

(Metric Tons)

Particulars	During January 1959				Upto January 1959			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta pmt. cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Total Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Total Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total Robusta pmt. and Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool upto 31-1-59 (inclusive of gain in weight).	9,133	1,983	644	11,760	13,916	2,161	709(a)	16,786
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sold for export	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance as on 31-1-59	..	..	..	..	13,916	2,161	709	16,786
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	8,406	3,327	2,761	14,494

(a) Includes 11 tons of Robusta Parchment.

9-2. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rs. per 50 Kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
9-1-59	Coimbatore	208.10 to 228.95	218.81	186.00 to 202.10	195.61	161.00 to 174.40	166.70
28-1-59	Mysore ..	204.30 to 232.90	220.81	180.60 to 212.00	183.10	155.60 to 167.95	162.93

10. Tobacco (Raw) Imports

Variety	Eleven months ended November			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	2707	125.0	2046	92.9
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	31	1.4	N.A.	N.A.
Others	225	9.9	978	20.6
TOTAL	2963	136.3	3024	113.5

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

N. A. : Not available.

10-1. Tobacco (Raw) Exports

Variety	Eleven months ended November			
	1958		1957	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of bidis.	119	1.4	195	1.2
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	5373	33.8	5579	27.1
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	..	..	444	1.6
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	87338	1312.0	63862	1055.0
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2536	30.6	1580	18.3
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1735	15.9	2272	23.9
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	307	3.3	11	0.1
For manufacture of hookah tobacco	69	1.1	31	0.4
Other tobacco (raw)	3764	17.6	2682	10.0
TOTAL	101241	1415.7	76656	1137.6

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

11. Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			February 1959 (27-2-59)	January 1959 (30-1-59)	February 1958 (28-2-58)
			(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Foodgrains</i>					
Wheat	Moga	591	22.87	22.25	14.62
	Chandausi	Mixed	22.50	26.00	16.12
	Sagar	Pissi	18.50	26.00	12.87
Jowar	Akola	White	9.60	10.00	10.00
Gram	Abohar		18.94	22.50	9.75
Maize	Bahraich		14.00	15.00	11.00
<i>Pulses</i>					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		22.22(a)	23.89	15.78
	Patna		27.00	27.50	13.00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	27.00(a)	29.50	13.00
	Patna		28.00	31.00	14.00
	Bombay		28.89	27.78	17.55
	Madras	Nagpur	32.11	33.72	18.46
Potatoes	Patna		6.50	8.00	5.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	10.75	8.50	9.25
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	17.07	15.84	16.05
<i>Sugar and Gur</i>					
Sugar	Bombay	Medium	41.44	40.69	39.27
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	38.75	38.75	37.50
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	17.25	16.87	14.00
	Madras	II Sort	15.63	14.81	9.46
	Bombay	Kolhapur	24.00	22.50	19.50
<i>Livestock Products</i>					
Milk	Delhi		20.00	20.00	16.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225.00	220.00	210.00
	Khurja	Desi	195.00	195.00	192.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	264.00	215.00	220.00
<i>Fish and Eggs</i>					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	66.85	61.72	51.42
		Pomfret	82.28	102.85	82.28
	Calcutta	Rohu	100.00(a)	100.00	100.00
		Hilsa	75.00(a)	N.A.	55.00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	125.00(a)	30.00	110.00
	Madras	Ungraded	125.00	125.00	102.50
	Bombay		104.00	124.00	110.00
	Jullundur		141.00	156.00	N.Q.

11. Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes</i>					
Mustard seed	Calcutta Kanpur	Yellow F.A.Q.	28.25 30.47	30.00 32.00	30.00 29.78
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	24.98	26.75	27.92
Groundnut kernel	Bombay Madras	Bold Superior	25.98 26.80	26.26 27.11	23.14 22.47
Linseed	Bombay Kanpur	Bold F.A.Q.	23.88 27.00	26.26 27.62	20.80 20.00
Castor seed	Bombay Badepally	Bold	21.21 19.80	20.94 21.00	19.47 19.13
Sesamum seed	Madras	White Black	34.00 33.00	35.00 32.50	35.12 32.00
Cotton seed	Bombay Abohar	Mogalai Desi	13.21 15.00	14.50 15.75	10.43 12.50
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	53.92	57.68	52.44
Mustard Oil	Calcutta Kanpur	F.A.Q.	71.00 63.00	70.00 65.00	69.00 68.00
Groundnut Oil	Bombay Madras		54.18 52.99	54.36 53.31	51.42 47.56
Linseed Oil	Bombay Kanpur		51.88 52.00	56.11 54.00	49.76 51.00
Castor Oil	Bombay Kanpur	Commercial F.A.Q.	49.31 47.00	49.96 49.00	44.54 50.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras Bombay	Salem	62.54 57.67	64.18 58.77	67.47 60.23
Coconut Oil	Cochin		75.00	83.37	75.74
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11.00	12.75	9.50
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur Bombay	Decorticated Decoiled	10.00 10.65 12.38	11.00 11.20 15.59	7.50 8.44 N.Q.
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute</i>					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar Tirupur	Desi Cambodia	154.70 183.26	157.08 188.88	119.00 180.00
Cotton Lint (382 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi 320=F	309.40 380.80	314.16 390.32	242.25 375.75
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	335.00	325.00	380.00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	226.28	247.00	241.71
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts Mill Lightnings	205.00 185.00	205.00 185.00	215.00 180.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	23.00	24.00	26.75

11. Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres—conold.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jute—contd.	Calcutta	Pakistan—			
	(per maund)	District Middles	29.50	29.50	30.50
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India—			
		Medium Docar			
		Dust	1.80	1.72	1.60
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	1.96	2.01	2.25
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	234.00	235.00	245.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'PB'	230.00	278.00	239.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	N.R.	248.00	225.00
		Plantation 'A'	245.00	250.00	232.00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	33.00	30.00	18.50
	Cochin	Good	30.62	18.38	24.48
Chillies	Patna		60.00	50.00	45.00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	88.74	82.65	67.35
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	61.25	61.20	29.07
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	132.00	133.00	158.00
		Small (Mysore)	800.00	800.00	800.00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia			
		Non-redried strips—			
		(Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125.07	125.07	124.64
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8.33	9.37	10.44
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	15.00	15.00	22.00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	194.19	194.16	171.55
		Mangalore	213.94	213.94	213.94
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	8.25	10.00	6.00
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 Governments.		375.00	375.00	375.00
2. Ammonium Nitrate	f. o. r. despatching station freight being paid up to rail head destinations by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		420.00	420.00	420.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Do.		330.00	330.00	330.00
4. Urea	f. o. r. despatching stations		710.00	710.00	710.00

(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

12. Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	19-2-59	12.25
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	19-2-59	26.00
	Dacca		20-2-59	30.00
Gur	Lyallpur		18-2-59	10.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab } Roller ginned	21-2-59	58.31
				278.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. } Saw ginned	21-2-59	69.81
				332.57*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	21-2-59	13.50
	Lyallpur	L.S.S.		
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	19-2-59	12.50
			21-2-59	N.Q.
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	20-2-59	29.00
				141.00†

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

12.1. Prices in 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
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-2-59	206 cents.	13.45
			Winter Mar.	"	27-2-59	204½ cents.	13.35
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein (May)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-2-59	210½ cents.	13.75
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-2-59	170 ⅔ cents.	11.39@
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) Mar./Apr.	Ton	27-2-59	£ 24-0-0	11.75

12.1. Prices in Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	27-2-59	120½ cents.	8.40
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Deco.	Unit (48 lbs.)	27-2-59	102½ cents	8.60@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan shelled (c.i.f.) March	Metric Ton	28-2-59	£ 60-0-0	29.86
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk.	Ton	28-2-59	£ 102-0-0 (Nominal)	50.00
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 2% (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metric Ton	28-2-59	£ 52-10-0	26.12
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	28-2-59	£ 78-0-0	38.20
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c. i. f.) Mar.	Ton	27-2-59	£ 105-10-0	51.67
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	26-2-59	35.70 cents.	666.00*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mar.	Lb.	27-2-59	35.53 cents.	663.00*
			Pak. Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	27-2-59	£ 110-0-0	261.90†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-2-59 (Canada 2.73½ to 2.73½ Dollars = £ 1 Sterling).

* Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

NOTE.—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.

13. Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end Prices		
				February 1959 (27-2-59)	January 1959 (30-1-59)	February 1958 (28-2-58)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1.75	2.25	1.50
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0.72(a)	0.72	0.72
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.60(a)	0.60	0.60
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6.00	6.00	3.50
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10.00	10.00	9.00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4.00	3.00	2.00
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4.00	2.25	3.00
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1.15	1.15	0.98
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.49	0.49	0.40
Lady Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.41	0.65	0.49
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0.37	0.37	0.62
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0.31(a)	0.37	0.25

(a) Relates to previous week.

14. Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end Prices		
				February	January	February
				1959 (27-2-59)	1959 (30-1-59)	1958 (28-2-58)
<i>Fish</i>	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3.00(a)	3.00	2.75
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1.28	1.28	0.76
<i>Eggs</i>	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1.69	1.75	1.50
<i>Poultry</i>						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25	1.50	1.25
	Madras	Small	Each	1.25	1.25	1.25
Duck	Bombay		Each	2.25	2.00	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.75	1.75	1.75

(a) Relates to previous week.

15. Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In Rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end Prices		
				February 1959 (27-2-59)	January 1959 (30-1-59)	February 1958 (28-2-58)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow						
	Bihar					
	Maunipur	2nd lactation	Each	75.00(b)	80.00	75.00
		2 seers of milk				
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.T.	N.T.	360.00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	250.00	150.00
Milch Buffalo						
	Bihar					
	Maunipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	225.00(b)	225.00	300.00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	500.00	400.00
B Hocks						
	Bihar					
	Maunipur	Local 8 teething	Each	100.00(b)	100.00	100.00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	600.00	400.00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 14-2-59.

16. Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres

(Rupees per Seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			February 1959 (27-2-59)	January 1959 (30-1-59)	February 1958 (28-2-58)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.81(a)	0.82	0.75
Mutton	Bombay	With bones Without bones	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75(a)	2.75	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras		2.81	2.56	2.56
	Calcutta		3.56	3.08	2.81
Pork	Bombay		2.50(a)	2.50	2.75
	Madras		2.50	2.50	2.00
	Calcutta		2.56	2.56	2.31
Beef	Bombay		0.87	0.87	0.50
	Calcutta		1.25(a)	1.25	1.50

(a) Relates to previous week.

17. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	23-2-59	21-2-59	14-2-59	7-2-59	February 1959	January 1959	February 1958
Food Articles	113.6	114.9	116.6	117.3	115.6	114.3	100.8
Liquor and Tobacco	103.0	103.7	105.0	105.9	104.4	108.6	96.7
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.1	115.2	115.2	115.3	115.2	114.9	114.8
Industrial Raw Materials	114.6	114.8	115.6	116.0	115.5	114.1	111.1
Manufactures	108.0	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.4	108.4	107.5
All Commodities	112.0	112.8	113.8	114.4	113.2	112.4	104.7

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

18. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries

(Base : 1953=100).

Year/Month	India@	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia*
1950	101	94	96	69
1951	110	104	109	85
1952	97	101	102	98
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	99
1955	87	101	99	102
1956	97	104	102	106
1957	103	107	103	107
1957 October	103	107	102	106
1958 September	110	108	103	106
1958 October	110	108	103	104

*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".

19. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns 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
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1957 November	120	125	89	96	116	114	120	121
1958 October	137	132	108	108	125	122	133	130
1958 November	136	131	106	106	127	124	136	132

Source : Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

20. Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and some 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*
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105@	116
1957 October	105	106	103	106	108	107	105	117
1958 September	115	114	107	108	109	109	106	119
1958 October	117	116	106	108	110	109	108	120

*Linked at January 1956.

@Beginning 1956, Base : January 1956 = 100.

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

21. Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for December 1958

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	134	..	133	..	105	122	100	89	119	98	154	..	139	..
Maibang (Assam)	130	..	..	..	..	84	96	119	..	109	94	117	..	70
Teghra (Bihar)*	124	127	106	108	148	150	122	148	97	95	81	173	100	75
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	163	..	93	120	..	100	..	93	117	..	50	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	144	..	92	..	..	123	..	92	105	90	88	..	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	98	..	..	..	153	95	125	119	83	91	..	155	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	124	..	115	..	112	150	95	100	..	100	189	..	92	..
Malur (Mysore)	172	..	..	..	..	90	107	93	..	256	132	69	100	131
Bamra (Orissa)	125	..	..	..	..	112	108	93	..	80	133	..	125	65
Maniguda (Orissa)	73	..	..	..	..	132	158	..	101	92	134	..	102	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	74	..	58	88	..	107	93	107	85	85	..	100	128
Shankargarh (U. P.)	187	112	114	..	..	157	110	98	..	92	73	..	93	90

*Base : 1956=100.

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

22. Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100).

State/District	Centre	December 1958	November 1958	December 1957
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	506	506	498
Srikakulam	Thettangi	550	547	588
West Godavari	Alamuru	482	482	448
Kurnool	Madhavaram	492	498	575
Kerala				
Malabar	Koduvalli	558	550	534
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	509	500	475
	Agaram	491	483	457
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	472	472	467
Madurai	Eriodu	526	513	495
	Gokilapuram	458	441	430
Coimbatore	Kinathukudavu	457	459	451
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	447	447	437
	Kunnathur	471	468	456

23. Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Wo- man	Child	Man	Wo- man	Child
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Vetlapalam	Dec. 1958	8	1.50	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.50
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
Guntur	Adinki	"	7	1.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpattam	"	8	1.25	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
Assam—									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Dec. 1958	8	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
Golaghat	Sokial	"	8	2.00	2.00	1.37	2.50	2.00	1.50
Bihar—									
Patna	Mohadeopur	Nov. 1958	8	1.75	1.51	0.95	1.55	1.14	0.77
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	"	7	1.00	0.75	..	1.00	0.83	..
Ranchi	Itki	"	8	1.25	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.62	0.62
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	"	8	2.08	1.56	1.05	2.08	1.56	1.05
Bombay—									
Thana	Palghar	Nov. 1958	8	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.75
Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	"	8	1.25	0.62	0.50	1.00	0.62	0.50
Kerala—									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Dec. 1958	9	1.50	1.00	..	..	..	..
Trivandrum	Keezharur	"	9	..	..	..	1.50	..	..
Quilon	Azhoor	"	8½ to 10½	1.75	1.31	..	1.75	1.31	..
Mysore—									
Tumkur	Guddalahalli	Dec. 1958@	7	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	Dec. 1958	7	1.59	1.05	0.39	1.71	1.05	1.00
Burdwan	..	"	8	1.80	1.55	0.75	1.62	1.06	0.74
Cooch-Bihar	..	"	7	2.18	0.75	0.50	2.12	1.50	0.50
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Dec. 1958	8	1.70	1.50	1.00	..	..	..
Tripura	Govt. Agril. Farm	Dec. 1958	8	..	..	..	2.00	1.12	0.50

@—Figures are under verification.

23-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
Madhya Pradesh—									
Hoshangabad	Raisalpur	Nov. 1958	Man	10	1.50	1.50	..	1.50	1.25
		"	Woman	10	..	1.25	..	1.25	1.00
		"	Child	10	..	1.00	..	..	0.75
Surguja	Basdai	"	Man	8	0.56	..	..	1.00	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	0.87	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	0.87	..
Morena	Bijaipur	"	Man	7	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00
		"	Woman	7	..	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00
		"	Child	7	..	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75
Satna	Kotar	"	Man	6	1.00	1.25	..	0.85	1.00
		"	Woman	6	..	1.00	..	0.65	0.65
		"	Child	6	..	0.81	..	0.65	0.50
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Dec. 1958	Man	8	1.50	1.00	0.75	..	1.00
		"	Woman	8	..	0.75	0.62	..	0.75
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man	8	1.00	..	..	0.75	0.75
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
		"	Child	8	..	..	..	0.37	0.37
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	Dec. 1958	Man	8	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.75	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..
		"	Child	8	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.25	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	2.12	2.12
		"	Woman	8	..	1.37	..	1.37	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	1.00	..	1.25

23-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Car-penter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh—									
East Godavari	Vetlapalem	Dec. 1958	8	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	..	..
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatnam	"	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50
Assam—									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Dec. 1958	8	4.00	3.00	..	1.25(b)	..	1.25(b)
Golaghat	Sokial	"	8	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	..	1.00
Bihar—									
Patna	Mohadeopur	Nov. 1958	8	2.50	2.50	..	1.00	..	1.00
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	"	7	2.25	2.00	..	0.31	0.25	..
Ranchi	Itki	"	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.20	..	0.20
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	"	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.44	1.31	1.05
Bombay—									
Thana	Palghar	Nov. 1958	8	5.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	"	8	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	0.62	0.44
Kerala—									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Dec. 1958	9 to 10	2.50	2.00	2.25	..	..	0.92
Trivandrum	Keezharur	"	9	2.37	..	2.37	..	..	..
Quilon	Azhoor	"	8½ to 10½	2.75	3.00	3.00	1.31	..	1.03
Madhya Pradesh—									
Raisalpur	Raisalpur	Nov. 1958	10	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.75
Hoshangabad	Basdai	"	8	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
Surguja	Bijaipur	"	8-9	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
Morena	Kotar	"	6	3.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	0.65	0.50
Satna		"							
Madras—									
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Dec. 1958	8	2.00	2.00	1.37	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Tumkur	Guddalehalli	Dec. 1958	7	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
Punjab—									
Kangra	Berta	Dec. 1958	8	3.25	3.25	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	"	8	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas		Dec. 1958	7	..	..	..	1.18	..	0.39
Burdwan		"	8	..	..	..	1.03	0.62	0.74
Cooch Behar		"	7	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.63
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Dec. 1958	8	3.00	2.50	2.50	..	1.00	0.75

(b) Per month per bull or cow.

24. Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during January 1959 (from 27 December 1958 to 30 January 1959) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 502 lbs. each)

State and Region	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the region
		During the month of January 1959 (from 27-12-58 to 30-1-59)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1958	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1. Andhra	1. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Oddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	76	513	377	1,208	
	3. Northern	..	..	193	633	
	4. Western	681	333	1,744	3,705	
	5. Mungari	150	133	170	383	
	6. Coconadas	124	133	1,191	483	
	TOTAL	1,031	1,110	3,675	6,409	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	1,316	1,612	1,535	2,735	Warangal, Kasimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	948	1,183	1,933	3,497	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	6,836	..	6,836	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	9,100	2,795	10,304	6,232	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	10,131	3,005	13,979	12,641	
	Cotton Waste	205	..	1,145	759	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas	680	1,489	975	2,338	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

24. Monthly Cotton Press Returns—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	145	58	1,481	910	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	145	58	1,481	910	
	Cotton Waste	8,179	10,163	35,930	40,320	
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	2,497	141,568	2,497	146,555	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	4,972	..	4,972	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	7,357	..	8,158	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	315	580	315	882	
	Others	2,990	7,798	2,990	8,265	
	TOTAL	5,802	162,275	5,802	168,832	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	51,658	48,201	115,607	139,259	East West and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	957	790	1,225	1,140	
	TOTAL	52,615	48,991	116,832	140,399	

24. Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
4. Saurashtra	1. Dholleras Wagad . . .	5,860	6,103	5,860	6,323	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Sorath, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Mathio . . .	16,141	10,258	22,409	20,930	
	4. Pratap . . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. Deviraj (134-Co 2) . . .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Others . . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL . . .	22,001	16,361	28,269	27,253	
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla . . .	25,819	18,624	41,046	27,822	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras . . .	627	208	3,285	2,648	
	3. Hyderabad Gao-rani . . .	13,915	12,946	17,823	18,027	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary . . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. Warangal & Kakinadas . . .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Mungari . . .	..	114	..	114	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3) . . .	..	3,553	..	8,632	
	8. Hyderabad American . . .	..	..	..	150	
	9. Other Americans . . .	..	..	..	..	
	10. Others . . .	3,786	592	5,358	643	
	TOTAL . . .	43,647	36,037	67,512	58,036	
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla . . .	93,998	24,761	270,038	65,401	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana, and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3) . . .	9,163	106,098	23,368	342,522	
	3. Oomras . . .	1,624	3,950	2,760	12,243	
	4. Cambodia including Buri . . .	49,069	32,977	91,606	67,105	
	5. M.P. American . . .	17,768	17,797	30,273	41,307	
	6. Other Americans . . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others . . .	5,127	2,539	12,130	7,063	
	TOTAL . . .	176,749	188,122	439,183	535,641	

24. Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—contd.						
7. South Deccan	1. Jarilla . . .	6,696	4,394	26,671	29,611	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barshi-Nagar Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar . . .	..	2	69	2	
	4. Cambodia . . .	3,940	2,586	14,852	7,629	
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi . . .	..	..	12	..	
	6. Others . . .	27	..	189	..	
	TOTAL . . .	10,663	6,982	41,293	87,242	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	311,477	458,768	698,891	967,403	
	Cotton Waste . . .	6,743	5,201	28,276	24,689	
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia) . . .	N.A.				The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others) . . .	N.A.				
	3. Jarilla . . .	N.A.				
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras . . .	N.A.				
	TOTAL . . .	1,217	..	22,845	36,248	
2. Madhya Bharat						
	1. U. P. Desi . . .	5,449	198	6,506	2,012	The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American . . .	7,888	6,630	11,029	9,933	
	3. Jarilla . . .	52,519	59,251	80,187	98,742	
	4. Malvi . . .	12,253	9,357	14,452	12,992	
	5. M.B. Oomras . . .	7,907	2,491	2,348	2,836	
	TOTAL . . .	80,016	77,927	114,522	126,515	
3. Bhopal						
	1. Malvi . . .	N.A.				The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras . . .	N.A.				
	TOTAL . . .	N.A.				
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint . . .	81,233	77,927	137,367	162,763	
	Cotton Waste . . .	322	151	2,259	1,176	

24. Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—						
	1. Western . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northern . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia . .	2,459	1,586	21,779	14,055	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda . .	391	263	15,107	8,164	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas . .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli . .	..	..	882	224	
	9. Karunganni . .	54	..	769	1,135	
	10. Chinnapathi . .	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . .	2,904	1,849	38,537	23,578	
	Cotton Waste . .	8,727	6,954	35,523	32,837	
Punjab—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	N.A.	N.A.	4,572	8,530	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American . .	N.A.	N.A.	11,590	30,418	
	TOTAL . .	N.A.	N.A.	16,162	38,948	
2. Jullundur . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	N.A.	N.A.	4,238	1,983	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American . .	N.A.	N.A.	14,855	18,344	
	TOTAL . .	N.A.	N.A.	19,093	20,227	
3. Amritsar . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	N.A.	N.A.	6,237	3,309	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American . .	N.A.	N.A.	6,972	9,484	
	TOTAL . .	N.A.	N.A.	12,509	12,793	
4. Ferozepore . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	N.A.	N.A.	12,822	10,027	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American . .	N.A.	N.A.	51,928	92,499	
	TOTAL . .	N.A.	N.A.	64,750	102,526	
5. Patiala . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	N.A.	N.A.	44,471	53,350	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American . .	N.A.	N.A.	27,084	56,342	
	TOTAL . .	N.A.	N.A.	71,555	109,692	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . .	N.A.	N.A.	184,069	284,186	
	Cotton Waste . .	N.A.	N.A.	1,326	687	

24. Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
1. Upper Doab . .	1. U. P. Desi . .	184	250	532	3,954	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American . .	1,246	961	2,754	2,577	
	TOTAL . .	1,430	1,211	3,286	6,531	
2. Middle Doab . .	1. U. P. Desi . .	23	12	23	54	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American . .	..	470	240	1,361	
	TOTAL . .	23	482	263	1,415	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand . .	1. U. P. Desi . .	24	..	82	..	Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American . .	80	89	148	89	
	TOTAL . .	104	89	230	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, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL . .	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint . .	1,557	1,782	3,779	8,035	
	Cotton Waste . .	10	..	579	964	

24. Monthly Cotton Press Returns—concl'd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—							
1. Comillas			271	1,063	2,996	1,498	The whole State.
2. Hyderabad American			..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—							
Cotton Lint			271	1,063	2,996	1,498	
Cotton Waste			298	240	1,094	670	
Mysore—							
1. Mysore American			2,416	1,113	4,567	2,378	The whole State.
2. Kumpta Ordinary			844	1,357	2,390	7,054	
3. Jayadhar			541	..	5,703	2,652	
4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam			..	..	..	..	
5. Lakshmi			588	100	2,950	735	
6. Others			3,567	347	12,981	3,418	
STATE TOTAL—							
Cotton Lint			7,598	2,917	28,591	16,237	
Cotton Waste			116	100	531	484	
Rajasthan—							
1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans			12,578	20,662	20,000	41,270	The whole State.
2. Rajasthan Desi			19,635	29,397	36,714	70,965	
3. M. B. Oomrus			..	..	..	..	
4. Malvi			..	..	..	..	
5. U. P. Desi			..	..	..	..	
6. Jarilla			3,773	2,292	3,773	3,791	
7. Others			..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—							
Cotton Lint			35,986	52,351	60,487	116,026	
Cotton Waste			..	..	..	..	
Tripura—							
Cotton Lint							
Comillas			168	263	213	514	The whole State.
Cotton Waste			..	..	..	..	
ALL INDIA—@							
Cotton Lint			573,699	746,476	1,160,894	1,535,819	
Cotton Waste			17,571	13,162	71,638	62,266	

N.A.—Not available.

@ Excludes data in respect of Mahakoshal and Bhopal Regions of M. P. and Punjab States.

25. Average Annual Milk Yield per Cow, She-buffalo and Goat—1951 and 1956 (In Lbs)

State	1951			1956		
	Cow	She-buffalo	Goat	Cow	She-buffalo	Goat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	347	807	66	483	980	66
Assam	140	315	80	145	319	80
Bihar	553	1,098	120	678	1,457	120
Bombay	223	890	126	211	863	126
Jammu & Kashmir	274	548	91	286	589	91
Kerala	330	619	40	377	646	40
Madhya Pradesh	154	649	107	168	720	107
Madras	401	567	40	446	622	40
Mysore	192	629	70	214	711	70
Orissa	250	600	150	213	519	150
Punjab	1,013	1,668	245	1,026	1,867	245
Rajasthan	363	741	174	321	677	174
Uttar Pradesh	625	1,240	125	643	1,566	125
West Bengal	405	1,113	111	375	1,011	111
Delhi	2,000	110	1,405	2,485	110	180
Himachal Pradesh	1,270	2,000	110	216	601	180
Manipur	259	607	180	117	478	80
Tripura	140	315	80	328	751	120
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	370	1,067	120	393	1,110	111
INDIA	393	1,110	122	382	1,117	127

Source: Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

25.1. Production of Cow, Buffalo and Goat Milk in India
A. 1951 (based on livestock census, 1951)

State	1951 (based on livestock census, 1951)			
	Cow milk	Buffalo milk	Goat milk	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	15,142,048	27,336,002	655,396	43,133,446
Assam	2,559,930	559,779	107,011	3,226,720
Bihar	26,980,606	17,992,757	147,972	45,071,235
Bombay	15,511,344	32,107,192	1,935,175	49,553,711
Jammu & Kashmir	1,614,418	1,211,403	86,480	2,912,301
Kerala	3,551,650	855,612	30,025	4,437,287
Madhya Pradesh	13,021,043	16,663,523	882,965	30,567,531
Madras	12,633,544	7,009,333	295,621	19,938,498
Mysore	6,437,266	10,675,968	402,311	17,515,545
Orissa	8,725,725	2,081,931	187,742	10,995,398
Punjab	20,291,293	36,674,772	1,545,983	58,512,048
Rajasthan	14,150,891	3,116,979	3,116,979	34,653,474
Uttar Pradesh	17,385,604	74,746,494	1,314,979	122,363,936
West Bengal	46,302,463	15,454,155	1,913,436	19,204,186
Delhi	1,063,125	1,063,125	13,833	1,557,697
Himachal Pradesh	480,739	875,006	252,480	2,261,625
Manipur	1,134,139	18,440	607	67,053
Tripura	48,006	100,455	16,625	356,790
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	239,710	18,130	1,437	22,452
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	2,885	..	..	..
TOTAL	207,466,468	246,054,249	12,830,216	466,350,933

Source: Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

B. 1956 (based on livestock census, 1956)

State	(In Maunds)			
	Cow milk	Buffalo milk	Goat milk	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	10,690,987	32,996,652	548,800	53,236,439
Assam	2,660,776	652,913	118,369	3,432,058
Bihar	31,852,296	26,265,172	172,932	58,290,400
Bombay	15,149,774	30,232,662	2,301,180	47,683,625
Jammu & Kashmir	2,105,751	1,425,383	180,185	3,711,319
Kerala	4,446,144	982,441	62,093	5,490,678
Madhya Pradesh	14,396,832	19,421,583	1,308,340	35,126,755
Madras	14,738,800	7,486,733	262,509	22,487,932
Mysore	7,549,254	12,229,022	354,149	20,132,425
Orissa	6,065,577	1,244,891	168,212	7,478,680
Punjab	20,384,467	43,887,037	1,707,435	65,978,939
Rajasthan	17,066,425	14,447,708	4,532,974	36,046,105
Uttar Pradesh	45,021,703	98,121,941	1,437,952	144,581,596
West Bengal	16,044,511	1,848,380	1,542,040	19,434,931
Delhi	403,431	1,587,283	10,587	2,091,301
Himachal Pradesh	1,051,889	1,036,272	288,411	2,376,572
Manipur	72,223	56,503	2,182	130,908
Tripura	353,208	118,650	43,398	515,156
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5,657	21,863	2,027	29,547
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1,705	..	61	1,766
TOTAL	219,150,210	294,062,987	15,043,935	528,257,132

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

25-2. Utilisation of Milk in India
A. 1951

State	Total milk production	Quantity of milk consumed as fluid milk	Quantity of milk converted into ghee	Quantity of milk converted into butter	Quantity of milk converted into dahi	Quantity of milk converted into khoa	Quantity of milk converted into ice-cream	Quantity of milk converted into cream	Quantity of milk converted into other products
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	43,133,446	11,991,098	24,887,998	301,934	5,564,215	258,801	43,133	86,267	..
Assam	3,226,720	1,829,550	813,133	1,156	174,243	258,138	..	..	..
Bihar	45,071,235	23,211,686	14,287,581	1,622,565	5,408,548	540,855	..	..	..
Bombay	49,563,711	16,906,741	25,916,591	2,725,454	8,866,190	693,752	297,322	148,661	..
Jammu & Kashmir	2,912,301	1,505,659	972,709	5,825	410,634	17,474	..	..	..
Kerala	4,437,287	2,094,399	1,814,850	23,187	492,539	8,875	..	4,437	..
Madhya Pradesh	30,567,531	10,240,123	16,384,197	917,026	2,231,430	703,053	30,567	61,135	..
Madras	19,938,498	8,533,677	8,234,600	119,631	2,970,836	39,877	19,938	19,938	..
Mysore	17,515,545	5,762,614	7,496,653	2,154,413	1,488,821	455,404	70,062	87,578	..
Orissa	10,995,398	5,992,492	4,761,007	..	181,945	54,977	..	54,977	..
Punjab	58,512,048	20,186,667	19,801,536	12,170,506	4,856,500	585,120	409,584	702,145	..
Rajasthan	34,663,474	9,564,359	20,688,124	2,044,555	1,386,139	693,069	..	277,228	..
Uttar Pradesh	122,363,936	49,557,394	37,932,820	4,894,558	11,012,754	15,907,312	1,223,639	1,835,459	..
West Bengal	19,204,186	13,654,176	1,440,314	787,371	1,113,843	307,267	76,817	76,817	1,747,581
Delhi	1,557,897	1,253,946	185,491	18,692	54,519	23,366	7,789	3,894	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,261,625	705,627	1,442,917	22,616	45,233	45,232	..	..	..
Manipur	67,063	38,019	16,897	3,152	3,621	5,364	..	..	..
Tripura	356,790	209,079	97,760	10,704	35,679	..	3,568	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22,452	16,435	1,100	920	1,145	382	112	90	2,368
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	466,350,933	182,253,731	186,986,278	27,973,765	41,247,834	20,598,318	2,182,532	3,358,626	1,749,849

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

B. 1956

State	(In Maunds)								
	Total milk production	Quantity consumed as fluid milk	Quantity converted into ghee	Quantity converted into butter	Quantity converted into dahi	Quantity converted into khoa	Quantity converted into ice-cream	Quantity converted into cream	Quantity converted into other products
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	53,236,439	14,799,730	30,717,425	372,655	6,967,501	319,419	53,236	106,473	..
Assam	3,432,058	1,945,977	864,879	161,307	185,331	274,564	..	..	..
Bihar	58,290,400	30,019,556	18,478,057	2,098,454	6,994,848	699,485	..	..	..
Bombay	47,683,625	15,308,444	24,938,536	2,632,599	3,719,323	667,570	286,102	143,051	..
Jammu & Kashmir	3,711,319	1,918,753	1,339,581	7,423	523,298	22,268	..	..	..
Kerala	5,490,678	2,591,600	2,245,667	27,453	609,465	10,923	..	5,491	..
Madhya Pradesh	35,126,755	11,767,463	18,837,941	1,063,802	2,564,253	807,915	35,127	70,254	..
Madras	22,487,932	9,634,835	9,287,516	134,927	3,350,702	44,975	22,488	22,488	..
Mysore	20,132,425	6,633,568	8,616,678	2,476,288	1,711,256	523,443	80,530	100,662	..
Orissa	7,478,680	4,075,880	3,238,268	..	89,744	37,394	..	37,394	..
Punjab	65,978,939	22,762,734	22,103,945	18,723,619	5,476,262	669,789	481,863	791,747	..
Rajasthan	36,046,105	9,948,725	21,519,535	2,126,720	1,441,844	720,922	..	288,369	..
Uttar Pradesh	144,581,596	58,555,546	44,830,395	5,783,264	13,012,344	18,795,607	1,445,816	2,168,724	..
West Bengal	19,434,931	12,818,236	1,457,630	796,832	1,127,226	310,959	77,740	77,740	1,768,578
Delhi	2,091,301	1,683,497	263,453	25,096	73,196	31,309	10,457	5,228	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,376,572	741,491	1,516,253	23,766	47,531	47,531	..	..	..
Manipur	130,908	74,325	82,989	6,152	7,069	10,473	..	..	..
Tripura	515,156	301,881	141,153	15,455	51,516	..	5,151	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29,547	21,638	1,448	1,212	1,507	502	148	118	2,984
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1,766	833	732	9	196	4	..	2	..
TOTAL	539,357,132	206,582,601	210,306,976	31,457,032	47,864,400	23,985,172	2,478,648	3,817,741	1,771,562

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

25-3. Conversion rates of Milk into Milk Products (1951 and 1956)

(in Seers per Maund of Milk)

State	Ghee	Butter	Dahi	Khoa	Ice Cream	Cream	Others
(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	1.85	2.50	34.5	9.24	50.0	4.0	..
Assam	2.02	2.50	34.0	10.0	..	..	..
Bihar	2.37	3.00	35.0	10.0	..	..	..
Bombay	2.22	2.56	34.2	9.9	49.67	4.0	..
Jammu & Kashmir	2.51	2.40	34.0	10.0	..	..	..
Kerala	1.63	2.50	34.0	10.0	..	4.0	..
Madhya Pradesh	2.01	2.90	32.56	9.7	42.5	4.0	..
Madras	1.56	2.50	34.0	10.0	50.0	4.0	..
Mysore	1.96	2.50	34.4	9.98	48.57	4.0	..
Orissa	1.84	..	34.0	10.0	..	4.0	..
Punjab	2.43	2.98	38.5	8.82	50.0	3.87	..
Rajasthan	2.80	2.50	30.4	7.08	..	3.1	..
Uttar Pradesh	2.25	2.50	34.0	8.0	42.0	4.0	..
West Bengal	2.20	2.66	32.2	8.9	50.0	5.0	9.0
Delhi	2.50	2.50	34.0	10.0	52.0	4.0	..
Himachal Pradesh	2.60	2.50	34.0	7.5	..	..	..
Manipur	2.00	2.50	34.0	10.0	..	..	..
Tripura	2.50	2.50	32.5	..	50.0	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.07	2.65	31.5	8.75	50.0	5.0	9.0
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1.63	2.50	34.0	10.0	..	4.0	..
India (1951)	2.21	2.77	34.51	8.27	45.33	3.92	9.0
India (1956)	2.20	2.77	34.53	8.266	45.15	3.93	9.0

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

25-4. Per Capita Consumption of Milk including Milk Products in India

State	Total milk production (based on livestock census 1956)	Daily per capita consumption of milk including milk products (based on human population 1961)
	(In maunds)	(In ounces)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	53,236,439	6.14
Assam	3,432,058	1.29
Bihar	58,290,400	5.42
Bombay	47,683,625	3.56
Jammu & Kashmir	3,711,319	3.04
Kerala	5,490,678	1.46
Madhya Pradesh	35,126,755	4.86
Madras	22,487,932	2.71
Mysore	20,132,425	3.74
Orissa	7,478,690	1.84
Punjab	65,978,939	14.75
Rajasthan	36,046,105	8.14
Uttar Pradesh	144,581,596	8.25
West Bengal	19,434,931	2.67
Delhi	2,091,301	4.33
Himachal Pradesh	2,376,572	7.73
Manipur	130,908	0.82
Tripura	515,156	2.91
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29,547	3.44
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1,766	0.30
TOTAL INDIA	528,257,132	5.27

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

26. Estimated Annual Production of Raw Bones in India

State	Total estimated annual production of bones
	(In Tons)
Andhra Pradesh	35,816
Assam	8,118
Bihar	32,385
Bombay	37,576
Jammu & Kashmir	3,371
Kerala	4,511
Madhya Pradesh	43,624
Madras	21,195
Mysore	18,752
Orissa	13,956
Punjab	30,072
Rajasthan	33,886
Uttar Pradesh	56,170
West Bengal	19,769
Delhi	914
Himachal Pradesh	3,604
Manipur	205
Tripura	556
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18
TOTAL INDIA	364,398

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

27. Production of Gur and Khandsari during 1957-58 and 1956-57

State	(Nov. to Oct.)	
	1957-58	1956-57 (Revised)
Andhra Pradesh	2,64,378	2,94,434
Assam	72,068	56,146
Bombay	3,14,728	2,82,642
Madhya Pradesh	73,450	94,522
Madras	2,06,120	2,02,868
Orissa	68,838	68,638
Punjab	4,77,412	3,87,682
Uttar Pradesh	15,98,636	18,01,398
West Bengal	65,330	88,746
Mysore	2,11,822	2,29,566
Rajasthan	44,398	38,484
Others @	33,756	16,799
ALL INDIA	34,30,936	35,61,923
	(30,55,936 tons gur and 2,25,000 tons Khandsari which is equal to 3,75,000 tons in terms of gur).	(32,61,923 tons gur and 1,80,000 tons khandsari which is equal to 3,00,000 tons in terms of gur).

@—Includes Bihar, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

NOTES:—(i) Figures for 1957-58 are provisional and therefore subject to revision.

(ii) State-wise figures of khandsari production are not available. Therefore for each State combined data for production of gur and khandsari have been shown. For all-India, tentative break-up into gur and khandsari has also been given.



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